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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME LIX.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIX.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*; and ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1789.

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899

*** With much satisfaction we fill a page, which would otherwise be vacant, with the following benevolent Article.*

Directions to prevent Canine Madness by Ablution.

NEAR Wrexham, in North Wales, three men died of canine madness in October and November, 1788.

These melancholy cases spread a general alarm. But it ought to give great comfort and satisfaction to any one who may be bitten, to know that there is a safe, easy, and effectual method of preventing infection; which can seldom give pain, or require skill, and is in the power of every person to employ. It is generally allowed by physicians, that the spittle of a mad animal, infused into a wound, is the *only* cause hitherto known, that can communicate canine madness in the human body. This poison does no sudden mischief, is not immediately absorbed into the blood; and sufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can arise. When a person is bitten, the plain and obvious means of preventing any future injury, is, first, to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with cold water. After a plentiful effusion of it, warm water may be employed with safety and advantage; not slightly and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention; in bad cases for several hours. A continued stream of it poured from the spout of a tea-pot or tea-kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. If the canine poison infused into a wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would effectually wash out the dark die; but this could not be expected by slight and superficial ablution. After a bite has been carefully washed, colour it with saliva, tinged by ink, &c. When some hours have elapsed, wash out the stain. A visible proof may thus be obtained, how soon and perfectly water can cleanse a wound from saliva. As an argument that slight washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention that, in some cases, after inoculation for the small-pox, the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects: yet the inoculated small-pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily, and timidly, by a female hand. But in a case where the inoculated incisions were probably washed with greater care, infection was prevented. Such facts teach us the importance of patient perseverance in washing away the poison; but they need not abate our confidence that such perseverance will certainly be successful.

The ablution should be accomplished with great diligence and without delay; and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. However, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained as soon as possible, in all cases where the skin is injured. He will execute these directions most dextrously and completely. In a bad wound, the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long teeth or lacerations. In such circumstances, he should open and wash, and, whenever any painful uncertainty can remain, he should cup and syringe every suspicious place. If the bite have been neglected, till the inflammation begins, he should, after shaving off the inflamed surface, cup, syringe, and wash with double diligence. By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted that every particle of poison, and, consequently, that every cause of danger may be effectually removed.

It appears highly probable that ablution might prevent the mischief arising from all external poisons, to which water can be freely and plenteously applied. In some cases, this opinion might be decisively determined by experiment.

1. Let a patient, to be inoculated, have two incisions cut in one arm: To both of them, apply genuine variolous matter. Make two like incisions, near together, in the other arm: apply the same variolous matter to the 3d wound, and ink *only* to the 4th. After 1, 8, 12, 20, or more hours, wash the 3d and 4th incisions with equal care, till the ink disappears; when it may be presumed, that the variolous matter also is washed out of the 3d incision. A comparative view of the appearance and healing of the incisions, in both arms, would satisfactorily discover, whether the poison was all washed away from the 3d wound. Might not such an experiment be performed, by an inoculator, without any risk or injury to his patient, and would it not be conclusive in regard both to the variolous and canine poison?

2. It seems reasonable to expect that the venom of the viper and other serpents might be washed out of the wounds they inflict, if the orifices made by their teeth, were sufficiently opened by incisions, to allow the free access of water.

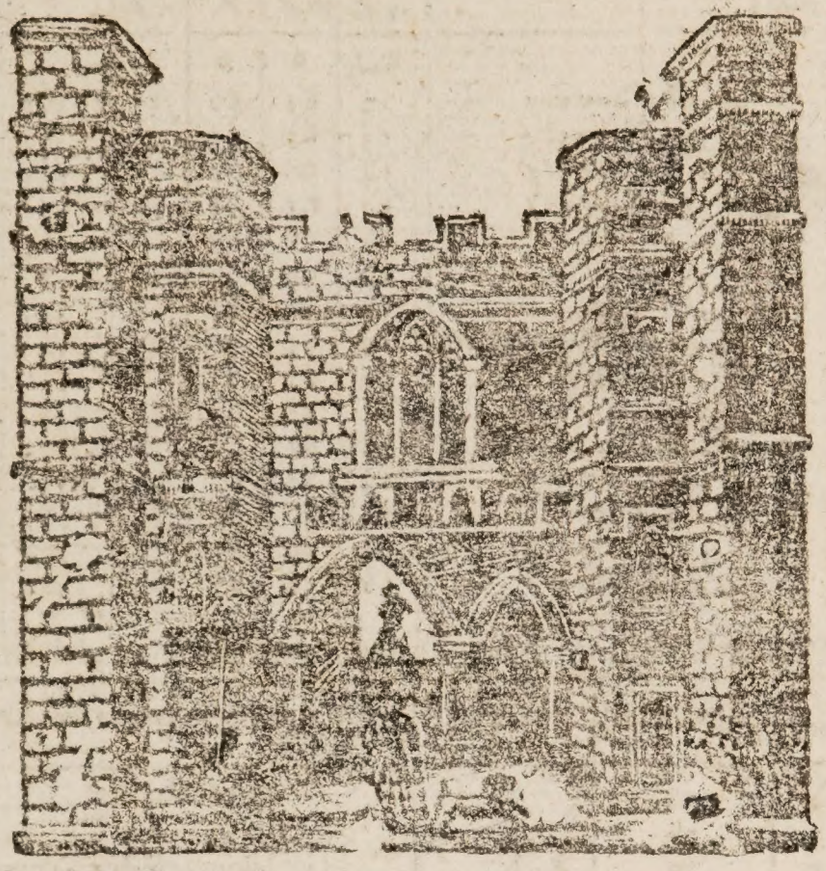
3. The oil of Tobacco, infused into a wound, is speedily mortal to small animals. Water might not quickly unite with this oil. But if soap-suds and a stream or injection of water, were copiously and alternately used, the wound may probably be deterged from this poison, so as to obviate any dangerous consequences.

Practicable trials might easily be instituted, that would satisfactorily determine, in any, or in all cases above stated, and in others how far this method of treatment could prevent the mortal or the mischievous effects of external poisons. Very important conclusions might be deduced from such experiments judiciously executed.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
St. James's Chron
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Lloyd's Evening
London Packet
English Chron.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Public Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
World, Oracle,
Times, 2 Stars,
Woodfall's Diary
Morn. Poſt—Argus
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Briſtol 4
Bury St. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Coventry
Cumberland

St. John's Gate.



Derby
Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford
Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Mancheſter 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Wincheſter
Worceſter
York 3

For JULY, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for July, 1789, & Aug. 1788 582
Letters from Mr. Weſton and Mr. Pinkerton 583
Deſcription of Hearts, an old Seat at Woodford *ib.*
Hiſtorical Account of Yorke & Gibbon Families 584
Enquiry into the Author of Junius's Letters 586
Original Critical Remarks on Shakeſpear's Plays *ib.*
Inflammable Air and Fire Damp in Coal Mines 588
Hiſtorical Account of Woldham Church, Kent 589
Monument at Greatham, co. Durham, explained 591
New Anecdotes of the Battle of Worcester 592
The Cauſes and Effects of the various Winds 595
Critique on the Orthography, of our Language 600
Myſterious Alteration in an Eſſay of Mr. Knox 602
Authentic Documents of ancient Britiſh Hiſtory 603
The Barrow in the Fairy's Toote illuſtrated 605
A Man's Hand particularly preſerved in a Grave 606
Grateful Memorial Verſes at Clifton near Briſtol 607
Seal of the Charnells—Saxon Coin of Lincoln. *ib.*
Mr. Rouſe's Remarks on the Copper Coinage 608
Curious Facts in the Hiſtory of domeſtic Fowl 609
Addreſs to Dr. Burney, on Merits of young Crotch 610
The Character of Kirk vindicated from Obloquy 611
Waller quoted, as an Hiſtorian, againſt Hume *ib.*
Hewlett's Vindication of the Parian Chronicle 612
Dr. Johnſon & his famous Dictionary vindicated 613
Taking "a Hair of the ſame Dog" whence? 614
Buildings at Coventry worthy of Preſervation *ib.*
Church Notes and Arms from Threekingham 615
Valuable Extracts from Mr. Savary's Letters 616
Diſturber of Lead Coffin at Danbury cenſured 617
Lines written by a Lady on viſiting Sutton Place 618
Some of the obſcurer Verſifiers of the Pſalms *ib.*
Vine and Mulberry recommended for Culture 619
Effectual Cure for the Sting of a Waſp or Bee *ib.*
Anecdotes of Tobias Swinden and Sam. Prat 620
Paper in 1484—Freeſolke—Geddes—Dickſon 621
Proceedings of Lords & Commons on Regency 622
Beacon at Ranby—Hints to rich Teſtators 626
Critique on Virgil's Georgics—The Cockatrice 627
Review of New Publications 629—645
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 647
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 648—652
Foreign Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 653—667
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 669—674
The Theatrical Regiſter—Price of Grain, &c. 675
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 676

Embelliſhed with beautiful Views of Woldham Church in Kent, and of Hearts, the Seat of J. C. Jervoise, Eſq. at Woodford, in Eſſex; alſo with a Plate of Armorial Bearings, &c. from Threekingham, and a Ring from Towton Field.

By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

London, Printed by John Nichols, for D. Henry, late of Saint John's Gate.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1789.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1789.
June	o	o	o			*July*	o	o	o		
27	56	64	51	29,98	ſhowery	12	61	66	59	29,87	ſhowery
28	54	57	49	,92	ſhowery	13	61	65	60	,67	ſhowery
29	53	58	52	,98	ſhowery	14	60	67	61	,83	fair
30	55	62	56	30,5	ſhowery	15	61	68	62	,9	fair
J. 1	56	64	58	,15	cloudy	16	60	69	60	,8	fair
2	60	69	62	,1	cloudy	17	59	66	58	,7	ſhowery
3	61	74	64	,2	fair	18	56	69	60	,73	fair
4	63	69	60	29,9	thunderſhower	19	61	70	59	,8	fair
5	60	60	59	,86	rain	20	61	68	60	,91	thunderſhower
6	61	68	58	,94	ſhowery	21	58	67	62	30,4	ſhowery
7	60	70	60	30,3	fair	22	61	66	56	29,83	ſhowery
8	61	68	59	29,94	ſhowery	23	58	65	53	,71	ſhowery
9	60	69	61	30,13	fair	24	50	64	57	,83	ſhowery
10	63	67	59	,5	ſhowery	25	59	65	58	,82	ſhowery
11	59	66	60	29,96	ſhowery	26	58	67	60	,81	fair

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel ſtreet, Strand.

Auguſt. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in Auguſt, 1788.
1	29	19	76	N		miſty, ſultry, cloſe, aurora borealis
2	30	3	76	N		bright, hot ſun, gentle breeze [1]
3	30	2	79	N		cloudleſs day [breeze at evening [2]
4	30	2	84	N		great dew, bright and ſultry, gentle
5	29	19	74	NE		hot night, freſh breeze, cloudleſs
6	29	17	72	NE		bright, freſh breeze [3]
7	29	16	69	NE		thin grey clouds, cool drying wind [4]
8	29	17	72	NE		cooler wind, gleams of ſun [5]
9	29	17	72	NE		overcaſt, marbled ſky, gentle wind
10	29	16	72	ENE		ſun, graſs burns up very much [6]
11	29	15	74	ENE		hot ſun, bright evening
12	29	13	78	E	.31	dark, gentle rain [7] [much refreſhed
13	29	5	72	W		thin light clouds, bluſt. w. vegetation
14	29	6	69	SW	.33	heavy ſhowers, bright, rough wind
15	29	8	52	NW	.50	heavy ſhow. gleams of ſun, rough w.
16	29	8	56	W	.63	bright morn, rain
17	29	7	65	SW	.17	clouds and ſhowers
18	29	10	59	SW		wh. dew, bright, ſhow. high wind [8]
19	29	6	50	W	.38	rain, clear, windy, golden ſunſet
20	29	9	54	NW		great dew, bright, high wind [9]
21	29	13	52	SW		cloudy, briſk wind, pleaſant
22	29	7	61	SW		rain, cloudy, bluſtering wind
23	29	7	51	W	.27	rain, cloudy, briſk wind, pleaſant [10]
24	29	12	71	W		moiſt growing weather, ſlight ſhow.
25	29	12	71	W		dew, light clouds, fleecy ſky [11]
26	29	8	69	N	.14	ſhow. ſoft morn. bright, briſk wind
27	29	13	64	N		dew, bright, overcaſt
28	29	14	74	N		rain, overcaſt, cloſe and hot
29	29	13	64	W	.28	heavy rain, ſtrong wind [aur. bor. [12]
30	29	10	73	NW		vaſt dew, dark ſky, hot gleams of ſun,
31	29	8	75	W		ra. ſhow. ſultry gleams, cloſe & dark [13]

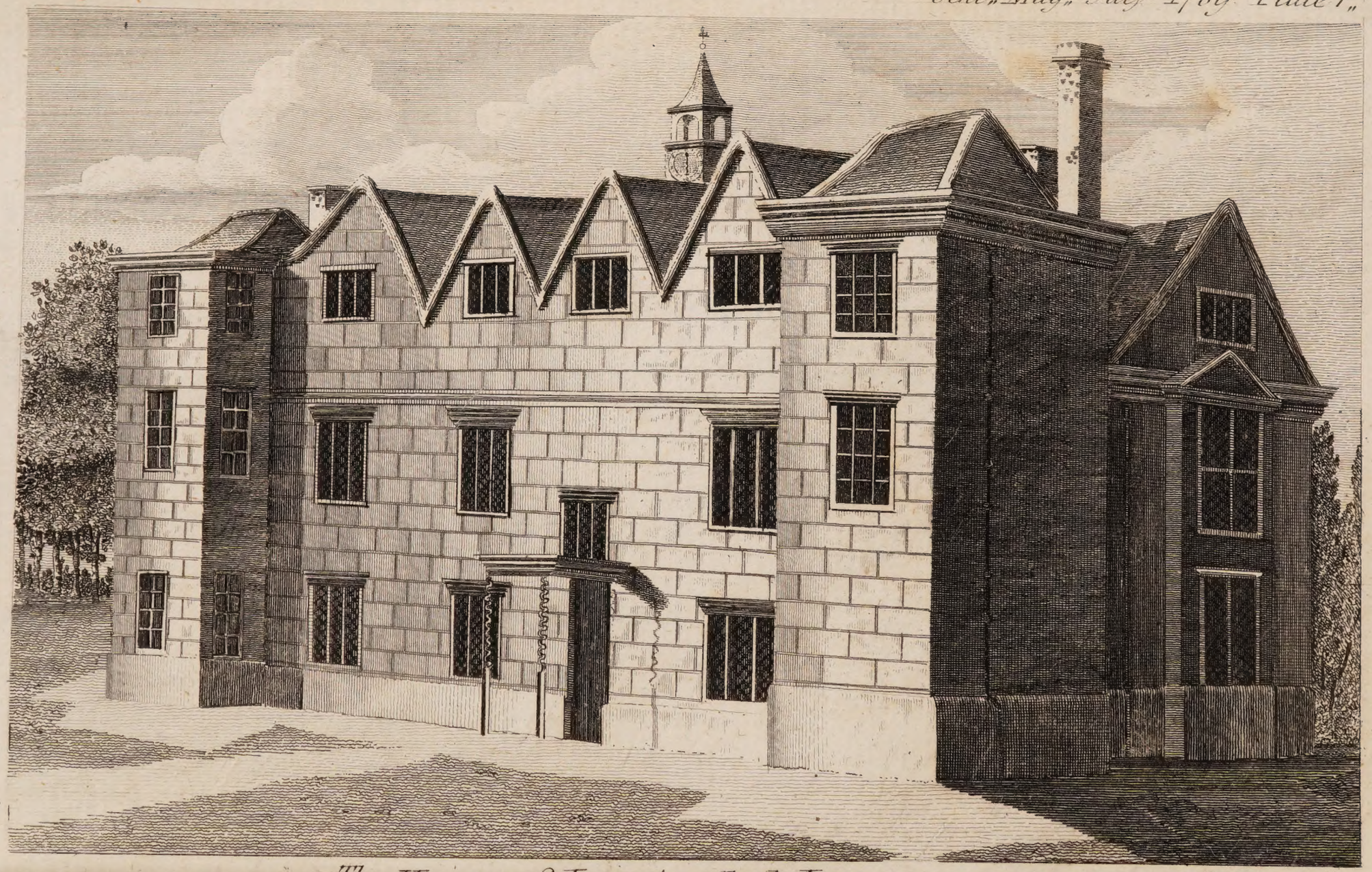
[1] Bryonia alba in bloom.—[2] Wells and brooks ſink faſt.—[3] Wheat-harveſt finiſhed.—[4] Soap-wort (ſaponaria officinalis) and colchicum in bloom.—[5] Single ſwift ſeen.—[6] Verdure fails, and leaves fall.—[7] Laſt ſwift ſeen.—[8] Lapwings (tringa vanellus) in great numbers on the downs.—[9] Martins have a ſecond brood.—[10] Barley mowing, though much of it is not above half ripe.—[11] Much wheat ſown on the downs; ſome come up, and looks very green —[12] Gathered firſt grapes, which are large berried, and forward, and cluſters large.—[13] Twilights grow faint, and the nights darker *.

* Now black and deep the night begins to fall,
A ſhade immenſe. Sunk in the quenching gloom,
Magnificent and vaſt, are heaven and earth;
Order confounded lies; all beauty void;
Diſtinction loſt; and gay variety
One univerſal blot.



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The House of Jerwise Clerk Jerwise Esq.ʳ

Pratlent Sculp.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For JULY, 1789.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, July* 20.

ASSAILED by so powerful an antagonist as Miss SEWARD—called upon in so earnest a manner by your correspondent M. F. — misunderstood by the *Monthly*, and misrepresented by the *Critical*, Reviewers—I cannot remain entirely silent, though unable, *at present*, to enter into a defence either of my Poetry, my Preface, or my letter inserted in your Magazine for December last.

An indisposition of many months continuance renders every task, that requires even a moderate share of attention, exceedingly irksome, difficult, and dangerous; I must, therefore, unwillingly defer my reply to these various attacks till I shall have recovered, in some degree, my strength and spirits: and I will then endeavour to prove, that my fair and most respectable opponent has been *for once* mistaken—that the Critical Reviewers deserve a scourge—and that POPE, however the assertion may shock M. F., really *did* deserve—WHAT HE MENTIONS.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

WHEN Mr. Gillies sent you the Gaelic Chronicle, published in your last, p. 497, he ought to have informed you where he got it. The fact is, that this piece was copied by Mr. O'Conor, at my particular desire, from the only transcript now known to be extant, and sent by him, Sept. 23, 1786, to Colonel Vallancey, to be remitted to me. Having communicated my copy to Dr. Lorimer, he, by an undesigned breach of confidence, sent a copy to a Mr. Smith, a clergyman, brother to the author of the Gaelic Antiquities; and thus has this curious piece passed into bad hands. As the Highland compilers of Gaelic poetry are remarkable for altering old Irish poems, and adapting them to their own country and conceits, I am anxious to prevent any suspicion of contributing to such imposition. I can easily discover whence Mr. Gillies had his list of the authors who have mentioned this poem; and would beg to know from him where he saw Ward and Colgan, and whether they write in Hebrew or Irish.

But the purpose of this letter was to guard your readers against this translation by Mr. Gillies, which is full of gross errors. The original poem, with two translations, a verbal and a free, is published in the Appendix to the second volume of my *Enquiry into the History of Scotland*, p. 321. Mr. Gillies makes Angus first king: the genuine poem knows no such king. He speaks of two *under* fifty monarchs: Ward, Colgan, O'Flaherty, Kennedy, O'Conor, all translate two *above* fifty, and say the poem is imperfect. The same word which, in ancient Irish, implies *above*, may imply *under* in modern Erse. The same identic words in High and Low Dutch, and other dialects, imply sometimes quite the reverse. But to point out all Mr. Gillies's blunders would require a long letter indeed; and I shall conclude with observing that, as he is so able a translator, he will no doubt prove a profound commentator!

J. PINKERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

THE seat of Jervoise Clerk Jervoise, Esq. at Woodford, Essex, delineated in Plate I. is situated at a considerable distance from the road, about eight miles and three quarters from London, behind several rows of beautiful elms, which form an evening walk for the gentry of the village. It is called HEARTS, and was built in the year 1617, by Sir Humphry Handforth, master of the robes to King James I. That monarch was much attached to

this houſe, and uſed to breakfaſt here frequently when he took the diverſion of hunting on Epping Foreſt. By marriage it became the property of the Onſlow family. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq. ſo famous in the Houſe of Commons as ſpeaker, and for ſeveral parliaments, was born here; his brother the General, and ſeveral children likewiſe.

When the Onſlows removed to an eſtate near Guildford in Surrey, this was ſold to Mr. Sherman, a linen-draper in Cheapſide. After his deceaſe, his daughter ſold it, in 1722, to Mrs. Warner, widow of Mr. John Warner, a banker near Temple Bar, who left it to her younger ſon, Richard Warner, Eſq. in 1743, and he left it to his only niece, married, in 1763, to Jervoiſe Clerk Jervoiſe, Eſq. member for the county of Hants, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now remains. The houſe is furniſhed with a choice collection of paintings by eminent maſters, and a good library of books, with many choice articles worthy to be ſeen by the lovers of antiquity. The gardens are laid out with rural and elegant taſte.

There is a large and intricate maze, and a thatched houſe in the middle, with lines Latin and Engliſh, emblematic of the ſituation, which, I am ſorry to obſerve, are falling to decay. There is likewiſe an artificial ruin of an abbey, which does honour to the deſigner; the walls, which are entwined with ivy, are decorated with Gothic windows and painted glaſs; the broken arches, and romantic diſpoſition of the ruins, are ſo artfully contrived as to make the obſerver imagine it is in reality what it artificially means. In ſhort, the houſe is ſo curious, and the gardens, &c. ſo delightful, as to have been honoured, at different periods, with the preſence of royalty. Yours, &c.

A Lover of Antiquity.

Mr. Urban, *June* 22.

As you did me the honour to inſert, vol. LVIII. p. 698, the account I ſent you of the families of Gibbon and Yorke, I now ſend you a few additions, which I then either forgot or did not know.

Simon Yorke, mentioned in the note, p. 700, was, as I then ſuppoſed (but had no authority for aſſerting), father of Philip, the father of the Chancellor. This I have ſince found in the MS. pleadings of an old law-ſuit, wherein he is ſtyled "Simon Yorke, of Dover, merchant." His epitaph, therefore, as the anceſtor of a family ſince become ſo famous, I now tranſcribe at length, though (as it conſiſts of ſome execrable Latin verſes) I did not before think it worth the trouble. The top of the ſtone on which the inſcription is written has been broken or cut away, either by accident, or to make room for another, and a pew has been fixed on the ſide, ſo as to cover ſome of the words at the end of the lines. The following only is legible:

"Here lies the body of the ſaid Simon Yorke, who died Feb. 3, 1682, aged 76 years, 11 months. In ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis. Here lieth the body of Alice, the wife of Simon Yorke, by whom he had iſſue five ſons* and one daughter. She died, Dec. 4, 1663, æt. 52.

"Eius oſſa tegit patria at mens viſit Olympum,
Cœlica pars durat, terrea maſſa perit.
Eſſe ἀπαθῆ, animumque mori cum corpore—
Has Stoicus partes, has Epicurus——
Huic mentem vero æternam, fortemq; dolores
Monſtrant, quis credet tot potuiſſe pati?
Namque invicta tulit furiosæ termina carnis,
Non animum fregit pœna, ſed ira Dei.
Charior illa Deo facta hinc, poſitoque dolore,
Regnat, ubi jam *lex Salica* nulla vetat."

It is obſervable, that the bezant, as a charge upon the ſaltier, was not uſed on the hatchment, nor on the tombſtone, of 1727, nor in the arms painted on the North ſide of the Middle Temple hall, when placed there for Sir Philip Yorke (then ſolicitor-general), as autumn-reader; but it is added, probably by direction of the heralds, in the coat done for Sir Philip (then Lord Hardwicke), in painted glaſs, in the great window of the receſs, at the upper end of the South ſide of the hall. There the arms of Gibbon are very properly quartered with thoſe of Yorke, as they are in the arms under the prints of him, though the preſent Lord H. does not ſeem to uſe them†.

Alice (wife of Thomas Gibbon, eſq.) the great-grandmother of the Hiſtorian, muſt have been dead in 1651; for then her huſband was married again to Mary, daughter of Robert Oſborne, of Hartlip, gent. and, having given up his manſion at Weſtcliffe to his eldeſt ſon, retired to her eſtate at Hartlip. The ſaid Alice was one of the daughters of Cheney Selherſt, of Tenterden, eſq. Her ſiſter

* Qu. Are there any deſcendants from any of the other ſons of Simon Yorke?

† The arms of Mr. Jones, who married the Chancellor's ſiſter, as impaled on his hatchment, are, Chequy, Or and Azure, a feſſe Gules, charged with three leopards faces, jeſſant de lis, Or,

Jane

Jane married, 1ſt. Edward Auſten, eſq.* and afterwards Sir John Maynard, of Gunnerſbury, knt. appointed one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal (not Lord Keeper), March 2, 1688. He ſurvived her many years, for ſhe died, March 28, 1668†; he, at Gunnerſbury, Oct. 9, 1690

Edward Gibbon, eſq. firſt huſband of the mother of the Chancellor, died about 1677, and was buried in the church of Greenwich, Kent. She could have been married to him but a ſhort time, for his firſt wife did not die till 1674. However, ſhe had a ſon by him of the name of Philip (who died a youth), half brother both to Mrs. Brydges and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. The latter, the iſſue of her ſecond huſband, was born 1690.

Matthew Gibbon, the Hiſtorian's grandfather, ſeems himſelf to have had ſome ſhare in the eſtate at Weſtcliffe, which I can no otherwiſe account for, than by ſuppoſing his father died inteſtate, and that he took his part in the eſtates as co-heir by gavelkind. He had, beſides Edward, two daughters, of whom Elizabeth married Sir Whitmore Acton, bart. by whom (who died Jan. 8, 1732) ſhe was mother of Sir Richard Acton, bart. The other daughter married, in Dec. 1733, Edw. Eliſton, eſq. whoſe daughter and heir by her married Sept 25, 1756, Edward Eliot, eſq. of Port-Eliot in Cornwall, now Lord Eliot, by whom ſhe has had iſſue three ſons. The Hon. Edward James Eliot, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, who married Lady Harriot Pitt, who died in Sept. 1786, leaving a daughter by him. 2. The Hon. John Eliot, M. P. for Leſkeard, and barriſter at law. 3. Hon. William Eliot.

Matthew Gibbon had an handſome houſe at Putney, the ſame (I have been told) which afterwards belonged to Mr. Wood, who publiſhed the Ruins of Palmyra, and which his widow lately pulled down. The family have a vault in the church there.

I ſhall now throw together a ſeries of dates, &c. collected from various volumes of your uſeful Magazine ——Edward Gibbon, eſq was elected M. P. for Petersfield, 1734, and for Southampton, 1741, but never ſat in Parliament afterwards, I believe.

"Edward Gibbon, eſq. M. P. for Petersfield, married to Miſs Porteen, June 3, 1736. His lady delivered of a ſon (the hiſtorian) April 27, 1737.—Lady of Edward Gibbon, eſq of Putney, delivered of a ſon, Aug 18, 1741; and of another ſon, April 17, 1745.—Edward Gibbon, eſq elected alderman of Vintry-ward, Mar. 1743, in the room of Sir William Rouſe, deceaſed.—Edward Gibbons, eſq. of Beriton, Hants, died Nov. 12, 1770."

This no doubt muſt be the ſame, though it ought to have been Gibbon and Buriton. Mr. Gibbon was appointed a Lord of Trade, July 6, 1779; and again, Sept. 6, 1780. He ſeems to be lord of the manor of Mapledurham, by Petersfield. I am told there is an old houſe there let for an academy.—Qu. whether it belongs to him?

"Phylips Gibbon, M.P. for Rye, in Suſſex, died Mar. 12, 1762. He ſat in eleven parliaments." Gent. Mag. for that year; and ſee vol. LVIII. p. 834.

In the Bibliotheca Topographica, No. XLV. I find the following epitaph, which, that I may throw all that regards this family together, I here tranſcribe, though it does not ſeem perfectly to agree with the account given by Philpot, in Vill. Cant. p. 196.

Inſcription on a braſs plate in the poſſeſſion of John Beardſworth, eſq. of the Hole, in Rolvenden, Kent, and taken from that church:

Here reſteth ROBERT GIBBON, ſonne and Heire of Thomas, ſonne and heire of Gibbon Sackford, lineally and lawfully Deſcended from the familys of Sackford Hall in Suffolke, and Clan Gibbon* in Ireland. Ob. XIII° die Junii, anno D'ni MDCXVIII.

* Elder brother to the anceſtor of the baronets of that name.

† She had no iſſue by either huſband.—Sir John muſt, therefore, have had another wife, for he left at leaſt a ſon and daughter. The latter married Sir Duncombe Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, in the county of Glouceſter, knt. The former Joſeph Maynard, of Gunnerſbury, eſq. left two co-heirs, of whom Mary was ſecond wife of Thomas Grey, ſecond Earl of Stamford, though S.P. Gunnerſbury, built by Inigo Jones, afterwards belonged to Mr. Furneſe, of whoſe family it was bought for the late Princeſs Amelia.—Lady Maynard deviſed (according to a power reſerved in her marriage-ſettlements) her eſtates to the iſſue of her two ſiſters ſucceſſively in tail, among which were 200 acres of marſh land in Dimchurch, Joychurch, and Medley, ſubject to an annuity of 40l. per annum to Merchant-Taylors ſchool, which now continues to be paid by the family.

* Camden in Britannia, p. 984, ed. 1694, under Limerick in Ireland, ſays, "Near Adare

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

A DESIRE to be acquainted with thoſe characters who have been any way diſtinguiſhed by their talents and public ſervices has always been deemed to be natural and innocent, to ſay nothing of the utility of it. This curioſity is obſerved to increaſe in proportion to the eminence of the perſon enquired after, as well as the difficulty of gaining the intelligence. In the caſe of Junius's Letters, both theſe muſt in the higheſt degree contribute to rouſe this principle. Who Junius was, is, I believe, acknowledged univerſally to be a ſecret known to none. Whether what follows may lead the way towards unravelling it muſt be left for you and the publick to determine. From ſeveral circumſtances I have been led to think, that the author of the celebrated letters, under the ſignature of Junius, was no other than the late Thomas Hollis, eſq. The ſentiments, political and religious, that comprehenſive and profound knowledge as to the nature of civil government in general, and the conſtitution of this country in particular, that intimate acquaintance with the merits and demerits of the leading men about the Court, as well as thoſe who were in oppoſition, that extenſive information as to the views and ſituations of foreign courts, that thorough inſight into his ſubject, and thoſe hard opinions of public men and public meaſures, which appear in the writings of Junius, anſwer in every tittle to the known character of Mr. Hollis; not a ſingle exception can be pointed out. At the time thoſe letters appeared, Mr. Hollis ſpent moſt of his time at Corſcombe in Dorſetſhire, a retired ſituation, well adapted to the purpoſe of ſecrecy, and where might be enjoyed moſt compleatly that undiſturbed leiſure neceſſary for compoſitions ſo finiſhed and elaborate. In the ſtate the nation was in at that time, it is not to be ſuppoſed that Mr. Hollis would be an idle ſpectator. He on ſeveral occaſions, when he had made up his mind to retire, expreſſed very ſtrongly his expectations of being uſeful to the publick even in that ſituation: and certainly there was no ſervice more agreeable to his uſual mode of acting, or that he would have deemed more important, than that of laying before his countrymen the information which is contained in Junius's Letters. A gentleman, who was in habits of great intimacy with him, on reading the letter addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. Horne, is known to have ſaid, that he had ſeen that letter a few days before in the hand-writing of a friend of his from Dorſetſhire. That Mr. Hollis was the author of Junius's Letters was the opinion of Dr. Flemming, a man not likely to be miſtaken, as they lived in great friendſhip, and who, probably, was the channel through which, in part, they might find their way to the people. No long time after Junius gave over writing, Mr. Hollis died. It is alſo proper to mention, that this ſingular perſon ſtudiouſly endeavoured to bury in concealment his moſt ſplendid ſervices. Theſe ſeveral circumſtances which I have enumerated, by their congruity with his character, ſentiments, and hiſtory, incline me ſtrongly to believe, that the memorable Junius will be found to have been the honeſt, obſcure Thomas Hollis, eſq. which is ſtill farther ſtrengthened by the difficulty, or I may ſay the impoſſibility, of finding any other perſon to whom they will apply throughout, with the ſame exactneſs, or any thing that approaches near it.

Thus I have taken the liberty to communicate to the publick, by means of your valuable Miſcellany, my thoughts as to this matter; in hopes that ſome of your correſpondents will take up the ſubject, and either refute what I have advanced, or furniſh additional proofs to confirm it; wiſhing to awake reſearch, and to bring to light, if poſſible, a piece of intelligence, which muſt gratify exceedingly every curious and inquiſitive mind. ANICHNEUTES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

AS I am reading over the Works of Shakeſpear with ſome degree of attention, I now and then make ſome notes on paſſages which appear to me to have been miſunderſtood by the various editors. The edition I make uſe of is that of Johnſon and Steevens, of 1785.—On the uſe you make of what I now ſend, will depend how far I ſhall proceed in my communications; and ſhall now conceal my well-known ſignature under that of AS YOU LIKE IT.

Merry Wives of Windſor. Vol. I. Act II. ſcene 1. p. 288. Hope is a curtail

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Adare ſtands Clan-Gibbon, the lord whereof, John Fitzgerald, called John Oge Fitz John, Fitz Gibbon, and, from the grey hair of his head, the White Knight, was baniſhed by act of parliament; but, by the clemency of Q. Elizabeth, his ſon was reſtored to his whole eſtate."

curtail dog in ſome affairs.] "That is, a dog that miſſes his game. The tail is accounted neceſſary to the agility of a greyhound." Johnſon.—This paſſage appears to me to have been miſunderſtood by Dr. Johnſon. It is ſpoken in anſwer to Ford, "Well, I *hope* it be not ſo;" and Piſtol compares *hope* to a ſpecies of dogs commonly called Lurchers, which ſeldom miſs their game, although, from their tail being cut, they are not ſtyled Greyhounds: for Piſtol is endeavouring to plant jealouſy in the breaſt of Ford, who hopes it is not as repreſented by Piſtol, and who, to enforce it the ſtronger, compares *hope* to a cur-tailed-dog.

Love's Labour Loſt. Vol. II.

Act I. ſc. 1. p. 404. Thardborough] *i. e.* thirdborough. It is repreſented by Sir John Hawkins as alike in authority with the headborough, or conſtable. I ſuppoſe him only impowered to act in their abſence.

P. 407. Baſe minow of thy mirth.] *i. e.* that as the minow is one of the leaſt eſteemed of fiſh, ſo the object of his mirth is one of the moſt contemptible of men.

Act II. ſc. 1. p. 434. Plantain, a plain plaintain.] Plantain leaf is eſteemed as a remedy for a broken ſhin.

P. 435. The boy hath ſold him a bargain.] To ſell a bargain means to lead a perſon to ſay ſomething, which, being applied to himſelf, makes him appear ridiculous; ſo here Armado is ſuppoſed to call himſelf a gooſe.

P. 436. To ſell a bargain well, is as cunning as faſt and looſe.] Faſt and looſe alludes to the play of contraries, when the whole of a company of children take hold of a handkerchief, and when the commander ſays "hold faſt," they all leave hold, and *vice verſâ*.

Act V. ſc. 1. p. 495. The alms baſket of words] i. e. "the refuſe of words. The refuſe of meat of great families was formerly ſent to the priſons" (add) and put into baſkets hung from the gratings of the windows for that purpoſe.

Ibid. Flap-dragon.] This refers to a cuſtom, yet continued in the inland counties, at the breaking-up of ſchools for holidays, when a large diſh is filled with brandy and raiſins, the brandy is ſet on fire, and the boys ſnatch out the raiſins and eat them. This is yet called a flap-dragon, or ſnap-dragon.

Merchant of Venice. Vol. III.

Act 4. ſc. 1. p. 223. Enough to preſs a royal merchant down.] The Duke of York, afterwards James II. was ſtyled the Royal Merchant of England.

P. 224 But, ſay, it is my humour] i. e. but ſay [if, or ſuppoſe] it is my humour.

P. 225. Some men there are love not a gaping pig.] A braun's head with an orange in his mouth was formerly a ſtanding diſh at Chriſtmas at the tables of the great, and may ſtill be obſerved in the ſhops of the principal venders of braun at that ſeaſon. At Queen's college, Oxford, this is always a diſh on Chriſtmas-day. When it is brought in by the Tabiters, they ſing a merry carrol, in which the Fellows, &c. all join chorus. Perhaps ſome Queen's-man may favour you with the words. This cuſtom is, I find, of fabulous origin. A ſtudent ſtudying Ariſtotle is ſaid to have been met by a wild boar; and having no weapon of defence, he forced the book down the boar's throat, and thus choaked him. The carrol begins thus:

> The boar's head in hand bear I,
> Bedeck'd with bays and roſemary,
> And beg you my maſters merry be,
> *Quod eſtis in convivio.*

P. 230. Not on thy ſoal, but on thy ſoul, harſh Jew.] Warburton is ſevere on Theobald for his explanation without giving even a conjecture of his own, "though thou thinkeſt thou are whetting thy knife on the ſoal of thy ſhoe, yet it is upon thy ſoul, thy immortal part." (Theobald). "Abſurd the conceit is, that his ſoul was ſo hard that it had given an edge to his knife." (Warburton). Mr. T. would better have expreſſed, what I ſuppoſe to have been his meaning, in theſe words: that the purpoſe, for which he was whetting his knife on the ſoal of his ſhoe, would give an incurable wound to his own ſoul.

As You Like It.

Act I. ſc. 2. p. 291. With bills on their necks.] This paſſage the Commentators have taken much pains to explain, though I do not think by any means fortunately. My opinion is, that it refers to hand-bills or advertiſements of accepting the challenge given by Charles the wreſtler; it being a practice continued to the beginning of the preſent century for wreſtlers, boxers, &c. to publiſh challenges, written in bombaſt and pompous language, in the public prints, and to have them accepted in the ſame manner.—"Be it known unto all men by theſe preſents," I ſuppoſe to have been the words with which the acceptance of the challenge began.

Act

Act III. sc. 4. p. 36c. A nun of Winter's sisterhood.] These words of Celia, and the former ones of Rosalind, "his kissing is as full of sanctity as the kiss of holy beard," are spoken ironically. Shakespear having written soon after the overthrow of monks and friars, a reflection on the holy beards would be well received; and a nun of *Winter's* sisterhood might have the same meaning as a nun of *Windsor's* sisterhood is now supposed to have *.

Taming of the Shrew. Vol. III.

Induction, p. 423 How Silver made it good.] To make good in hunting is, after the dogs have over-run the scent, they try back, and the hound which recovers the scent is said to make it good.

Act I. sc. I. p. 44c. Talk logick with acquaintance] i. e. with the knowledge you have already attained.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

IN the neighbourhood within which I am situated are many coal mines, where the frequent and heavy disasters befalling the poor miners, from the explosion of inflammable air, have very often excited my compassion, together with my earnest wishes that some means could be devised for their prevention. Unequal to the task myself, I have with this view looked into the modern writers on Air, from the high character of whose discoveries I entertained hopes, which, I am sorry to say, in this instance have been by no means gratified. Dr. Berkenhout indeed mentions this air as having been long known to exist in coal-mines, where it frequently kills the miners, who call it fire-damp, but does not hint at any method of obviating such effects. Dr. Priestley also says, that it takes place near the roofs of subterraneous places, and is liable to take fire and explode like gunpowder; that it is produced from charcoal, and that it may likewise be procured from pit-coal without being charred. This last observation of the Doctor's is so true, that though this air is not equally to be met with in all veins of coal, yet in many it is found in such abundance, that they may be considered as the chief matrix of inflammable air as a natural production. For when any of the veins of coal, distinguished by the name of firing veins, are opened, the confined air is continually rushing out, in sounds similar to, and as various as, those produced by the harp of Æolus, every bubble of which, by the application of flame, will immediately take fire. As the work is further carried on, this air continues to issue from the coal, and that in such quantities as to fill, by its specific lightness, the upper part of the lane in which the coal is digging, to a considerable depth and great length. Under this, at the bottom of the lane, the miners work in good common air; but if, by any accident, the least portion of the inflammable air comes into contact with the flame of their candle, the whole is instantly on fire, and explodes with greater or less violence, according to the several circumstances and situation of the mine. The consequences are well known, many workmen labouring in the mines which produce this air having been killed by its explosion, and others, who have escaped with life, having suffered long confinement and acute pain before they have recovered from the effects of the fire. These facts are manifest; but a preventative of such sad effects is hitherto unknown, and a great desideratum in the business of coal-mining. I am not, however, without hopes that, in this age of experiment and enquiry, the good genius of some one will lead him to the fortunate discovery; many things, which heretofore were thought difficult or impossible, being now found to be practicable and easy. Much credit is due to the philosophers and chemists of the present times, for their unwearied attention, minute investigation, and consequent discoveries in many paths of science. To turn the thoughts and abilities of such men to a consideration of this subject is the design of this address; and if any shall be so happy as to find a remedy for so great an evil, he will essentially aid the cause of humanity, be the means of saving many a valuable and useful life, will merit the thanks of the community at large, and the blessings of the workmen who earn bread for themselves and families in the mines where such air is generated, and where such accidents so often happen. And it is submitted to the several societies within this kingdom, formed for the laudable purposes of promoting useful knowledge, whether it would not do credit to their institution, to direct the attention and endeavours of philosophical chemists and mechanicks to this desireable end, by offering such premiums as they can respectively afford for such discovery. A. B.

Mr.

* The former part of this explanation is confirmed in All's Well that Ends Well, act ii. sc. 2, p. 55, vol. IV.

"As fit as nun's lip to the friar's mouth."



T. Fisher del. 1788

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

UPON the Eaſtern ſhore of the river Medway, at about three miles diſtance from the ancient city of Rocheſter, is pleaſantly ſituated the village of Woldham, ſaid, by our etymologiſts, to take its name from the two Saxon words *Wold*, an open down or country, and *Ham*, a village or dwelling. This derivation ſeems by no means unlikely, ſince it is noticed early in the Saxon times; for it appears from that venerable record, the Textus Roffenſis, that this place was beſtowed upon the church of St. Andrew at Rocheſter, and Eardulph the biſhop, and his ſucceſſors, A. D. 751; from which it was afterwards retaken, and being a long time in the regal poſſeſſion, it was purchaſed from King Edmund, who began his reign in 941, by one Ælfſtan Heachtanine, for the ſum of 112 marks of gold and 30 pounds of money. This was confirmed to him and his heirs for ever by King Edred. Upon the death of Ælfſtan, his ſon Ælfege ſucceeded to this and his father's other eſtates. Being, ſome time afterwards, taken ill, he ſent for Archbiſhop Dunſtan, who came to him at Selfa, now Chalk, where Ælfege, in preſence of that Archbiſhop, making a diſtribution of his effects, deviſed one part to Chriſt Church, Canterbury, one part to St. Andrew's, Rocheſter, and the remaining third part to his wife. Woldham, thus ſettled upon the monks, was confirmed to them and Biſhop Godwin by King Ethelbert in 995, as alſo by Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. and by ſeveral Biſhops, both of Canterbury and Rocheſter, in whoſe and the Biſhop's poſſeſſion it remained till the diſſolution, and is frequently mentioned under the name of *Woldham Monachorum**. That this place was in poſſeſſion of a church, poſſibly built of wood, or worſe materials, as early as the time of the Conqueror, is evident from the following words of his Survey, "Iſde' Ep's ten' Oldeham, &c. . . . . Ibi eccl'a."

The preſent building, dedicated to All Saints, is ſmall, and decayed, conſiſting of a nave, two ailes, and a chancel. The walls and windows ſeem in the ſtyle of the 15th century †; yet ſome of the pillars within-ſide are undoubtedly of a much older date, probably part of a church which might have been erected between the year 1070, when Lanfranc was created archbiſhop, who, according to Malmſbury, introduced this model of architecture, together with a vaſt thirſt of church-building, into England, and about the year 1200*, when it gave place to the Gothic, though many would place its erection between 1070 and 1086, the time when Domeſday Book was finiſhed. Yet it ſeems by no means natural to conclude, that all thoſe edifices in which Norman veſtigia are found ſhould have been completed in about fifteen or ſixteen years, or that there ſhould be an omiſſion in that record when either *preſbiter* or *eccleſia* are wanting in the entry relative to the place where ſuch traces are met with. However, this difficulty is inſtantly ſolved by confounding together the Norman and Saxon modes of building, and thence inferring the above marks of an earlier erection to be undoubtedly of Saxon origin. Much chalk appears to have entered into the conſtruction of this building, a method not unuſual in country churches, eſpecially in the ornamented parts, and ſeems to have been recommended, in thoſe early days, both on account of œconomy and eaſe in working. Theſe pillars, uniformly ſupporting pointed arches, and for the moſt part built with this material, are of various ſhapes, round, octangular, and ſquare †, nor wanting in the clumſineſs peculiar to that ſtyle.

Adjoining the Weſt window is a maſſy ſemi-pillar, whoſe chalk capital, of ſomething like Norman architecture, has ſuffered whatever neglect and time could inflict. Other marks of this taſte are to be found about the church; as indeed theſe remains make a greater or leſs part of nearly every church which has any claim to genuine antiquity. On the Weſt end of the North aile is the door of entrance to the tower, which is low and maſſy. It appears of the ſame age as the exterior of the building, and was once decorated with a ſpire or ſteeple ‡. At preſent it contains five bells, caſt by Joſeph Hatch, 1624: it is alſo very much out of repair. This

* Textus Roffenſis, p. 117, and Haſted's Kent, vol. II. p. 156.

† Sir J. Cullum's Hawſted, p. 41.

* Ibid.

† It is to be remarked that the octangular pillars are of freeſtone; the circular, three in number, of chalk; two ſquare of the ſame, and one of Kentiſh rag.

‡ Harris's Kent p. 336.

tower, with the greateſt part of the fabric, owes much to the beneficence of Stephen Sligge, who was ſheriff of Kent 20 Henry VI. he having bequeathed by his will, in the 36th of that King, 100 marks, to be expended upon this church and ſteeple*; about which time there can ſcarce remain a doubt but that the whole, except the before-cited pillars, was either rebuilt, or underwent a thorough repair. At the Weſt end of the ſame North aile remain the ſtairs formerly leading to the rood-loft†, which, from the cell of the upper door, muſt have been much higher than the ſkreen, a very neatly-finiſhed piece of work, the principal ſupporters being carved into buttreſſes, and enriched with finials, the whole ſtanding upon the *gradus chori*, which generally ever marks out the ſpace occupied by parochial chancels. Over the ſkreen is the Belief, with its uſual accompanyment, ſupporting a miſerably-daubed royal arms. The chancel is paved with glazed tiles, of various colours; the cieling is panneled; the ſteps to the altar, kirbed with ſtone, yet remain; as alſo a bench on either hand, occupying its whole length, which might probably have had deſks before them, for the uſe of the ſingers, ſuch remains not being unfrequent in this part of parochial churches, and quite agreeable to the uſage of chancels abroad, one of which, between Dunkirk and Gravelines, I ſaw on the 8th of laſt September, viz. the Nativity of the Virgin, thus employed, the villagers forming the choir, who ſang the high or ſolemn maſs. Before I quit this part of the edifice, it will be worth remarking that the Eaſtern wall is greatly out of the perpendicular, and has a large chaſm on the South-eaſt corner, which, together with the generally-dilapidated appearance pervading the whole, are ſure indications that the publick will be ſhortly preſented with a brief. On each ſide the chancel was formerly a chauntry; that on the North belonged to the Starkeys, of Starkeys, a manor in this pariſh ‡, in which the large receſs in the North wall might have contained the founder's tomb. The Eaſtern window, which is ſmall, and divided by a munion, ſeems to have been ornamented with a painting on glaſs, repreſenting the annunciation, there being in the left compartment, till lately, a head of the Virgin, with her arms croſſed, as at prayers, the face being turned towards the right, with the remains of a label over the head, containing part of the angelical ſalutation, plena D'ns tc...; viz. of this ſentence, "Ave Maria gratia *plena*; *dominus* tecum," &c. the words ſpoken by the angel*, who was painted in the oppoſite compartment. It is alſo evident that the remaining label, diſplaced in collecting the fragment after ſome rude ſhock ſuſtained by this window, belonged to him, it containing part of his addreſs to the Virgin, and becauſe the words proceed towards the mouth of the figure, who is uſually depicted making this reply, *Ecce ancilla Domini*, &c. The ſtalk of a lily, repreſented either in the hands of Gabriel, or in a flower-pot between them, is leaded up in the fragments. The repreſentation of a dove is alſo wanting, to make the hiſtory complete.—In the South chancel, formerly annexed to the ancient manor of Woldham Hall, now Benley's Court, are the remains of a groteſque mural monument of William Bewley, gentleman, who died in 1613, and two old grave-ſtones without braſſes, one of a woman, the other contained the buſt of a man, probably memorials of the family of the Sellers, or Atte Celer, alſo written At Selere, one of which paid an aid for this manor at the making the Black Prince a knight. It alſo continued in their poſſeſſion till about the end of Henry VII.; their arms, viz. Argent a ſaltire between four mullets Gules, were painted in a window of the church †, about the pavement of which are two old coffin-lids; one lying under the arch ſeparating Starkey's chauntry from the great chancel, having a moulding cut round the edge on three of its ſides, might formerly have ſtood under the receſs mentioned to be in that chauntry, as the other, placed near the entrance, may be the monument of one of the ancient landholders in this pariſh. This church anciently paid 9d. chriſm rent to the mother church, and was formerly an appendage to the manor, together with which it was allotted, by Biſhop

* Phillipot's Villare, Lynn edit. p. 373.

† The writer of this paper would eſteem himſelf obliged to any gentleman who would point out in what church a rood-loft may yet remain; as alſo where a ſingle ſeat on the South ſide of the place, once occupied by an high or chauntry altar, may be found.

‡ Bibl. Top. Brit. N° VI. part I. p. 22.

* Luke, chap. i. Vulg. edit. 1541.

† Haſted, ut ſupra.

Gundulph,

Gundulph, in the partition of the revenues of his convent between himſelf and the monks, to the uſe of their refectory. Thus it continued till 1185, when Biſhop Glanville, without the leaſt degree of juſtice in his pretenſions, claimed the manor for the ſupport of his table; when, after a ſuit carried on with much violence, the monks were diſpoſſeſſed of the church, as they had been before of ſome others with equal propriety by the ſaid Biſhop. This his ſucceſſors have ſince kept; yet the religious were ſuffered to retain the manor, which, upon the diſſolution, Hen. VIII. ſettled upon his newly-erected dean and chapter, where it ſtill continues. The living is valued in the King's books at the clearly certified value of 30l. and was augmented, 1716, by Queen Anne's bounty. The Biſhop of Rocheſter is patron of the rectory. The monumental inſcriptions in this church, with many other curious particulars relative to tythes, too long to inſert in a deſcription of this kind, are publiſhed in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, from whence Dr. Ducarel extracted the account printed in his Repertory of Endowments. The drawing accompanying this paper (*Pl. I.*) is preſented by my friend Mr. Tho. Fiſher, whoſe abilities and correct attention as an antiquarian draughtſman may ſhortly claim ſome ſhare of public attention. Yours, &c.

INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

NO one of your correſpondents having taken notice of the account given by Z. Z. Z. in vol. LVIII. p. 1046, of a monument opened in taking down the chapel at Greatham, co. Durham, I beg to offer the following looſe conjectures; which, if you think them deſerving a corner of your Repoſitory, are perfectly at his ſervice.

The recumbent wooden figure appears to be that of a ſecular clergyman, from the alb and cap worn by that order, according to Dugdale *, there appearing ſomething like the folds of this veſtment falling about the ſhoulders, the only thing in which it differs from the albs of the preſent day. The ſtaff was, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, uſed by other prelates than biſhops, and was poſſibly a mark of ſuperiority, aſſigned as well to maſters of inferior houſes as to priors and abbots; though, with reſpect to this inſtrument, I am to acknowledge myſelf but little acquainted. In regard to the contents of the coffin, it is worth notice, that the ſacred veſſels, thoſe eſpecially which came in contact with the Euchariſt, either as a ſacrifice or ſacrament, were forbidden to be touched by unconſecrated hands. The chalice then found appears to be of tin, ſince "cantumque, ne in ligneo vaſe, ſacerdos rem divinam faceret—ſed in auro aut argento, aut ſi utrumque deſit in ſtanno *." However, that the uſe of the tin chalice was not long continued in the province of Canterbury after 1229, when Richard Wetherſhed was conſecrated archbiſhop, is evident from part of one of his provincial conſtitutions: "Ne ſtannem calicem aliquis amodo benedicat, interdicimus." I ſhall here take the opportunity of obſerving, notwithſtanding the uſe of this kind of chalice had been interdicted, at leaſt in the Southern parts of this country above 40 years, when the hoſpital was founded, *viz.* 1272, and that a further time might have elapſed before any interment was performed in its chapel; yet, as ſeveral of theſe veſſels poſſibly remained ſome years after a further conſecration of them was forbidden by the above conſtitution, at leaſt it may be admitted as a probable conjecture, that this inhumation took place ſhortly after its foundation, which, with the report of the architect relative to the arch and receſs †, containing the hallowed exuviæ, being coeval with the chapel itſelf, brings it to the age of the firſt maſter. Too great ſtreſs, however, is not to be laid on this deduction, ſince we are informed by Lyndwood, that, in caſe of poverty, tin chalices were ſometimes ſuffered to be conſecrated: beſides, a chalice with a cover is rather uncommon; and, upon the whole, this has more the appearance of the covered cup for containing waters after conſecration, ready for diſpenſing to the communicants. On account of the ſtaff, and pointed form of the cap, though without the *vittæ pendentes*, or labels, the figure may be deemed epiſcopal; but as, if a mitre and croſier, they are imperfect, and every other pontifical ornament wanting, ſuch opinion will be of no weight.

* Hiſtory of Warwickſhire, p. 311.

* Polidor. Verg. de Inv. edit. Elzev. 415.

† Qu. Whether there had not been a chauntry founded in this receſs, and whether this is not the tomb of the founder?

From theſe remarks it will appear concluſive, that the perſon, whoſe memorial and remains are contained in this ſepulchre, was a ſecular prieſt, and that, from the probability of the interment being of about the ſame age as the biſhop's eſtabliſhment of the houſe, together with the care beſtowed in the obſequies, that he had ſome connection with the hoſpital, and might have been one of the firſt maſters. As much light would have been thrown on the ſubject by an account of this endowment, I cannot but lament that my endeavours to procure any memoirs of it were vain, and that Z. Z. Z. had not been a little more circumſtantial in his relation reſpecting this particular.

INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 25.

THE reputation of the Gentleman's Magazine is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, both at home and abroad, it wants no further compliment to declare its extenſive utility. Permit me, however, on this occaſion to expreſs my ſentiments on one of its diſtinguiſhed merits, by freely ſaying, that, in my opinion, there never was inſtituted a Repoſitory of Letters, ſo generally diffuſed and acceſſible, or that is better calculated for preſerving to poſterity the knowledge of writings of conſequence, familiar correſpondence, or detached parts of hiſtorical records, which may happen to be recovered occaſionally from priſon-cheſts, or deſerted libraries; where it is to be ſuppoſed many intereſting works lie buried in oblivion. There is no doubt alſo that, in ſuch places, many curious memorials, and valuable manuſcript papers, often reſt diſregarded under the accumulated duſt of years, till, rouſed by the Genius of your Magazine, they are ſometimes brought forth, and ſpring into life and action. The ſpirit of this Genius not only animates, but at the ſame time invites theſe long-neglected and ſcattered remains to a more conſpicuous, and, I truſt, beneficial ſituation; whence future Annaliſts and Compilers may gather much uſeful information. It is indiſputable, that a great number of fugitive pieces, tranſient hints, important traits, ſmart critiques, characteriſtic anecdotes, inſtructive eſſays, and hiſtorical notes, which are now ſafely lodged under the cover of your pages, would have been unformed, or, if ever modified, would have periſhed perhaps at their birth, or, together with thoſe of an earlier date, have ſtill remained locked up in obſcurity, had not your foſtering hand brought them into notice. The lovers of literature, therefore, will ever be indebted to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Urban, whilſt they continue to admire and commend the ingenuity of a plan of publication, at once ſo well digeſted and largely patroniſed. Your Miſcellany ſeems now particularly open to Hiſtory, and the two attendant ſiſters, Biography and Antiquity, whereby we are introduced to many *relations* of that entertaining family, who preſent to us monthly ſome of their freſh-collected fruits. As a friend to their agreeable ſociety, I make now and then ſome ſmall offerings from my ſtore, and at this time conſign to your hands a literal tranſcript of an authentic memorial on King Charles II's eſcape after the battle of Worceſter, and his concealment at Moſeley, in the county of Stafford. It is a MS. relation from the pen of Thomas Whitgreave, eſq. at that time barriſter at law; a portrait of whom is in the parlour at Moſeley, cloſe to that of the King; through whoſe unſhaken loyalty and contrivance the ſaid King was ſecreted in his houſe at Moſeley for ſeveral days, notwithſtanding the ſtrict ſearch made to diſcover his retreat. The original writing has been intruſted with me by the preſent deſcendant of the Moſeley family; and on a conſiderate peruſal thereof, it appears evidently marked with genuine features of that facetious Monarch. The circumſtances relating to thoſe tranſactions are very minutely told in the narrative, which ſeems to contain much curious matter hitherto not generally known; for, either through perſonal motives, or political reaſons, it has never yet been made public, though the ſubſtance has been ſlightly touched upon in ſome hiſtories of that reign. As a true picture of thoſe turbulent times, it cannot fail to excite a ſerious thought on human events, without requiring any further remarks. I ſhall, therefore, leave every candid reader at full liberty to make his tacit reflections according to his own private feelings. OBSERVATOR.

King Charles the Second comeing from Worceſter fight, being Wedneſday, Sept. 3, 1651, about ſun-riſing next morning, being Thurſday, by the conduct of Mr. Charles Giffard, and his man Yates, arrived att White Ladyes, where, as ſoon as might bee, he

was

was diveſted of his apparell, his hayr cutt of, and habited like a country fellow; which being done, haveing taken leave of the Lords who attended him, was committed to the charge of the Pendrells. The Lords, &c. then moſt of them fled after the flying armye towards Newport, and ſo Northwards. The Lord Willmott was reſolved to fly counter towards London, and by the guidance of John Pendrell gott to Mr. Huntbaches, of Brinsford; from whence he ſent the ſaid Pendrell to Wolverhampton, and all his acquaintance thereabouts, to gett ſome Azilum for him; but not prevayling, as he was returning back, hee mett with Mr. Hudleſton (whom hee had ſeen formerly att White Ladyes), with young Sir John Preſton, to whoſe cuſtody hee was committed by Mrs. Morgan, of Weſton, grand-mother to him, and ſent to my mother's to table, for fear Pym ſhould ſeize him going here, by the name of Jackſon; for whoſe companions Mr. Huddleſton was pleaſed to admitt Mr. Francis Raynolds and Mr. Tho. Palin, both nephews of mine, and to teach them with him, and aſked him what news hee heard, who anſweared none but very good; which was, the King had gott the day att Worceſter. But Pendrell anſweared, 'tis clean contrarie; and then related to him the ſad news of his Majeſties defeat att Worceſter the day before; and how, that morning earlie, the King came to White Ladyes, and was with ſome of his brothers in diſguiſe, and that my Lord of Cleveland; but indeed Willmott hee left att the ſaid Huntbaches, and was by him ſent to Hampton, and to all his acquaintance thereabout, to gett ſome ſecrett place to ſecure him: which not being able to do, he aſked Mr. Huddleſton whether his landlord, being myſelf, would do him the favour to ſecure him; who replyed, I will take you to him, and you ſhall ſee. Upon their arrivall, Mr. Huddleſton told me all the ſad news, and his buiſines with me; whereupon I ſaid I would with ſpeed wait on his Lordſhip; which I did accordingly: and when there, Mr. Huntbach brought mee to his chamber, whom, after I had condoled his Majeſties and all his friends ſad misfortunes, I told him I feared not to ſecure his Lordſhip if I could gett him privately to my houſe, which I thought the beſt way was for mee to wiſh Mr. Huntbach to bring him a by way to a cloſe of mine, called The Moore, about midnight, where att thatt tyme I would wait for him, and take him to a friend's houſe not far of, wheare I feard not his ſecuritie (to conceal from Mr. Huntbach my taking him home), where accordingly I wayted for their comeing 2 or 3 howers; and then, ſuppoſing they had ſteared ſome other courſe, I returned home, where I found my Lord Willmott arrived, being conducted by the ſaid Huntbach an other way along the publick ways and lanes, which when my Lord underſtood, he was much troubled. The next morning I ſent a meſſenger well known to Col. Lane, to acquaint him that my Lord was with mee, but I had no conveniency for his horſes, my howſe lying to the open roade, and an howſe over againſt itt, and therefore I deſired him to entertain them (they being that night att one Evans houſe, a poor man nigh Mr. Huntbach), myſelf being better able to ſecure my Lord then them, who ſeemed very willing, and bidd the meſſenger bring them, and that att night he would himſelf wait on his Lordſhip, and that I ſhould, about midnight expect his comeing into a cloſe called Allport's Leaſow, wherein was a great drie pitt, covered with many trees, where the Colonel accordingly came; and having tied his horſe in the ſaid pitt, I brought him through my back ſide to my Lord's chamber, who, when they ſaw each other, they renewed their former acquaintance, the Colonel formerly having ſerved in my Lord's brigade. The Colonel then invited my Lord to his houſe, as far more ſafe, my ſelf, as he ſtiled mee, a Papiſt, and more liable to ſearches; beſides, his ſiſter, the Lady Jane, had newlie gott a paſs from Capt. Stone, governor of Stafford, for her ſelf and man to go into the Weſt, which might bee a convenient opportunity for his paſſage away. But the day before, I haveing ſhewn his Lordſhip a privacie in my houſe, formerly made in tymes of perſecution, and in which, after the late unfortunate warre, I ſecured my ſelf againſt the violent ſtrict ſearch of Capt. Stone's troop, his Lordſhip ſo approved of itt for his ſecuritie, that hee wiſht hee had given 100,000 friends of his were with him; gave the Colonel many thanks for his kind offer, but for the preſent ſaid hee was well pleaſed and ſatisfied with his preſent quarters, but deſired him to keep the opportunity of his ſiſter's paſs, and his horſes, till hee heard from him again, and ſo took leave of him, and I conducted back to his horſes. This morning, being Friday, Jo. Pendrell came to my Lord, and ſtaid all day with him, who att night ſent him to White Ladyes, to enquire what was become of the King; who returned, and ſaid he went from thence the night before to Madeley in Shropſhire, with a deſign to gett over Severn, and ſo to ſteere for Wales (but Severn was ſo guarded hee could not paſs, but was forct to ſtay there all that night and next day in a barn of Mr. Woolfs); of whoſe removeall as ſoon as my Lord heard, hee reſolved ſpeedily to remove to Col. Lane's, and wiſht me to ſend to him to have his horſes ſent for him that night, which I did, and they came accordingly; and ſo, after many thanks for all my care and kind entertainment, haveing diſmiſſed Jo. Pendrell, hee went, and ſafelie arrived att the Colonel's the next morning. Mr. Huddleſton and my ſelf were walking in the long walk, and concluding in the afternoon to go to White Ladyes, to receave a perfect relation of all the tranſactions there, where unexpectedly wee ſaw Jo. Pendrell comeing to us, and aſking us where my Lord was, wee telling him

Thurſday.

Thurſ. night. Friday.

Frid. night.

Sat. m. Sunday.

him he was gone from hence; hee replyed, wee then are all undone, for att my return yeſterday, there being no paſſage over Severn, the King was forct, on Friday night, to come back to Boſcobell, and there mett with Col. Carelos, and that they had no entertainment for him, neither knew they how to diſpoſe of him, who grew very melancholly upon itt: but hearing by mee that I left my Lord here, hee ſent mee to his Lordſhip, to gett a place for his ſecurity with him here. Whereupon Mr. Huddleſton and myſelf went Sunday with Pendrell to the Colonel, hee being a ſtranger to him, and wee durſt not write by him; where I being arrived, acquainted the Colonel that Pendrell came to us from ſome perſon of eminent qualitie, whoſe name he was not to diſcover, to bring him to my Lord; and therefore I came with him my ſelf, that hee ſhould not bee afraid to give admittance: whereupon the Colonel immediatlie took him to my Lord, who, after ſome private conference and direccions for Mr. Huddleſton and myſelf, hee ſent him to us, to return with ſpeed, and in the way homewards to acquaint us the perſon hee came from was the King, which his Lordſhip till then never diſcovered; and that hee deſired myſelf to attend his comeing that night, about an eleaven of clock, att his uſuall pitt in Alport's Leaſow; and that Mr. Huddleſton and ſelf ſhould appoint a place in my ground, whither hee and his brothers ſhould bring the King, about 12 or one of clock that night: which wee accordingly did, and Pendrell ſpeedily ſent away to acquaint his Majeſtie. Att night, Mr. Huddleſton and ſelf, as ſoon as all the familie was gone to bedd, went to our ſeverall ſtands, hee to a cloſe called The Moor, and my ſelf to the uſuall drie pitt. My Lord came punctually according to his howre, whom I brought up to his chamber, and after the time prefixed, hee wiſht mee to go to Mr. Huddleſton, to ſee if they were come with his friend, as hee called him; but I returning, and telling him they were not, hee ſeemed much troubled, and apprehenſive of his miſcarriage; then, after a little while, hee wiſhed mee to go again, and to ſtay in the orchard expecting them, where, after a while, I ſaw them comeing up the long walke, which I ſpeedily acquainted his Lordſhip with, who wiſhed mee to ſtay att the orchard door, and to ſhew him the way to the ſtayrs, where my Lord expected him with a light. When hee came to the door, with the Pendrells guarding him, he was ſo habitted like one of them, that I could not tell which was hee, only I knew all the reſt. I could ſcarce putt of my hatt to him, but hee diſcovering by the light the ſtayrs, ymediatlie went to them, where his Lordſhip expected him, and took him up to his chamber: then I took the Pendrells into the buttry, to eate and drink, that I might diſpatch them away, and ſecure the houſe; but ere they had done, my Lord ſent Mr. Huddleſton down to mee, deſireing mee to come up, which accordingly I did, and coming att the chamber door, his Majeſtie and my Lord being both att a cupboard's head nigh to itt, talking, his Lordſhip ſaid to mee, this gentleman under diſguize, whom I have hitherto concealed, is both your maiſter, mine, and the maiſter of us all, to whom wee all owe our duty and allegiance; and ſo, kneeling down, he gave me his hand to kiſs, and bidd me ariſe, and ſaid hee had receaved from my Lord ſuch a character of my loyaltie and readines in thoſe dangers to aſſiſt him and his friends, that hee would never bee unmindful of mee or mine; and the next word after was, where is the private place my Lord tells me of? which being already prepared and ſhewed him, hee went into itt, and when come forth, ſaid itt was the beſt place he was ever in. Then hee returning to his chamber, ſitting down by the fier ſide, wee pulled of his ſhoes and ſtockings, and waſhed his feet, which were moſt ſadly galled, and then pulled of likewaies his apparell and ſhirt, which was of hurden cloth, and put him one of Mr. Huddleſton's, and other apparell of ours; then, after he had refreſhed himſelf a little, by eating ſome biſkett, and drinking a glaſs of wine, hee grew very chearfull, and ſaid, if itt would pleaſe Almighty God to ſend him once more an army of 10,000 good and loyall ſoldiers and ſubjects, he feared not to expell all thoſe rogues forth of his kingdom: then, after an howres diſcourſe or more, he was deſirous to repoſe himſelf on a bedd that night. The next day, the ſervants were ſent all forth to work, only the cook maid, a Catholike, kept within to gett proviſion, as pretended, for a relation of Mr. Huddleſton's, who fled to him from Worceſter Sarah Lane fight: neither ſhee nor Mr. Huddleſton's ſchollars admitted to his ſight, nor having the leaſt ſuſpect who hee was, the boys having, during his ſtay, liberty to play, and to watch who were comeing: whereupon Sir Jo. Preſton one night att ſupper with the other boys ſaid, eate hard, boys, for wee have been on the life guard and hard dutie this day (more trulie ſpoke then hee was aware). In the morning, my Lord took my mother to his Ma- Monday jeſtie, and acquainted him who ſhee was, who, kneeling down to kiſs hand, hee moſt graciouſly ſaluted, and when ſhe had brought up dinner, would have had her ſitt down with him, Mr. Huddleſton and myſelf waying. In the afternoon I was ſent to Hampton, to enquire after news, and att my return wiſht by my Lord to ſend for his horſes that night Night and Hard from Col. Lane's, which I did accordingly, and he returned with them. All that night his Majeſtie lay on his bed, Mr. Huddleſton watching within, and myſelf without doors. The next morning, my Pudie-door being open, his Majeſtie was pleaſed, with Mr. Huddleſton and ſelf, to go into itt, and for diverſion to look forth of it into the court and com'on roade, where he ſaw many of his ſoldiers, and ſome of his own regiment, which he knew, come up

to

to the doors, ſome for proviſions, and others for plaiſters for their wounds. There he told us of the Scotts uſage, and of his march from thence to Worceſter, and of the fight there, and inquired of us how this country and the gentry ſtood affected, and who were againſt him: then looking upon ſeverall books, hee ſaw Mr. Turbervill's Catechiſme, and read a little of itt, ſaid itt was a pretty book, and that hee would take itt with him. In the afternoon, repoſing himſelf on his bed in the parlour chamber, and inclineing to ſleep, as I was watching att the window, one of the neighbours I ſaw come running in, who told the maid, ſoldiers were comeing to ſearch, who thereupon preſentlie came running to the ſtaires head, and cried, ſoldiers, ſoldiers are comeing; which his Majeſtie hearing preſentlie ſtarted out of his bedd, and runn to his privacie, where I ſecured him the beſt I could, and then leaving him, went forth into the ſtreet to meet the ſoldiers, who were comeing to ſearch, whom, as ſoon as they ſaw, and knew who I was, were readie to pull mee in peeces, and take mee away with them, ſaying, I was come from Worceſter fight; but after much diſpute with them, and by the neighbours being informed of their falſe information, that I was not there, being very ill a great while, they lett mee goe; but till I ſaw them clearly all gone forth of the town, I returned not; but as ſoon as they were, I returned to releaſe him, and did acquaint him with my ſtay, which hee thought long, and then hee began to bee very chearfull again. In the interim, whilſt I was diſputing with ſoldiers, one of them, called Southall, came into the fould, and aſked a ſmith, as hee was ſhooing horſes there, if he could tell where the King was, and hee ſhould have a thowſand pounds for his payns, as the ſmith, called Holbeard, ſince ſeverall times hath told mee and others. This Sowthall was the great prieſt-catcher, and Capt. Lane's and Mr. Vernon's true cavaleer in the plotting time. That afternoon my Lord ſent word he would ſend Col. Lane with an horſe for the King about midnight, and that I muſt expect him att the uſuall place. At night his Majeſtie wiſht Mr. Huddleſton to ſhew him our oratory, ſaying, hee knew hee was a prieſt, and hee needed not fear to own itt to him, for, if itt pleaſed God to reſtore him to his kingdom, wee ſhould never need more privacies; who having ſeen itt, ſaid itt was a very decent place. Afternoon. Tuesday night.

Afterwards I went to expect the Colonel, and took a nephew, Mr. Fra. Raynolds, with mee, to hold the horſes whilſt the Colonel went up to the houſe with mee; who arriving, I brought him to the orchard ſtile, where he would ſtay and expect till we brought his Majeſtie to him; of which I acquainting his Majeſtie, he ſent mee for my mother to come to take leave of him, who bringing with her ſome rayſings, almonds, and other ſweetmeats, which ſhee preſenting to him, ſome whereof hee was pleaſed to eat, and ſome took with him: afterwards, wee all kneeling down, and praying Almighty God to bleſs, proſper, and preſerve him, hee was pleaſed to ſalute my mother, and give her thanks for his kind entertainment; and then giving his hand to Mr. Huddleſton and my ſelf to kiſs, ſaying, if itt pleaſed God to reſtore him, hee would never be unmindfull of us, hee took leave and went, conducted with Mr. Huddleſton and ſelf, to the Colonel, and thence to his horſes expecting him, where hee having gott on horſback, wee kneeled, and kiſs his hand again, offering all our prayers for his ſafetie and preſervacion, Mr. Huddleſton putting on him a cloak of his, to keep him from cold and wett, which afterwards, by the Colonel's order, was ſent to mee, wee took leave.—[N.B. The original is in the hand-writing of Mr. Thomas Whitgreave, on ſix ſeparate folio ſheets, written on one ſide only, and numbered 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. in the manner of counſellors' briefs, and is indorſed with theſe words, "An Account of King Charles the Second Preſervacion."]

Mr. URBAN, *June* 26.

IN my obſervations on the barometer, p. 317, I expreſſed a wiſh, that ſome one of your ingenious readers would account for that power in the air of occaſionally diſſolving water, carrying it into the atmoſphere, or of dropping it in dew, rain, ſnow, &c. In order to account for theſe circumſtances, I have conſulted the beſt authors I know, who have deſcribed the various appearance in the air, as tending to a ſolution of theſe phænomena.

When the atmoſphere is of the ſame weight over a conſiderable extent of the ſurface of the earth, there a calm obtains; but if the equipoiſe is taken off, a ſtream of air or wind is thereby produced, ſtronger or weaker, in proportion to the alteration made in the ſtate of the atmoſphere. There are divers cauſes which occaſion theſe alterations in the equipoiſe of the atmoſphere, ſuch as rarefaction or condenſation in one part more than in another, vapour riſing from the earth or ſea, different proportions of electrical fire, &c.

The ſea and land breezes in warm climates are very frequent, and ſeem to afford the means of inveſtigating the cauſes of the changes in the equipoiſe in the atmoſphere, on the moſt ſimple principles.

The ſea breeze in warm climates begins to blow about nine o'clock in the morning, proceeding gradually, and increaſing in ſtrength till noon, and then gradually leſſening in ſtrength till the evening,

evening, when a calm ſucceeds. The land breeze ſoon commences after this calm, and increaſes in ſtrength till midnight, and then gradually dies away till morning, when another calm ſucceeds. The return of the ſea breeze in the morning is welcomed by the inhabitants by the appellation of *The Doctor*, becauſe removing the morning ſtagnant air, it renders the breathing more eaſy. The motion communicated to the air by the ſea breeze carries off the heated atmoſphere ſurrounding the bodies of the inhabitants, and promoting the evaporation of the perſpirable matter, cools the body, and promotes health.

A ſmall quantity of fire or heat mixed with the ſea water by the rays of the ſun in the morning weakens the coheſion of the particles of water, ſo that thoſe on the ſurface eaſily quit it, and adhere to the particles of air. The air thus heated by the rays of the ſun, having in it a quantity of electrical fire, will ſupport a greater quantity of watery particles, in an inviſible ſtate, than cold air can: and being thus loaded with vapours raiſed from the ſea, becomes heavier than before, and thereby preſſing on the air over the land, creates the ſea breeze, which increaſes in ſtrength in proportion to the quantity of watery vapour raiſed into it.

As the ſun declines to the Weſt in the evening, the rays falling more obliquely, the air over the ſea becomes cooler; and leſs water being therefore taken up from the ſurface of the ſea, an equipoiſe in the air over the ſea and land takes place, which produces a calm in the evening. The earth being conſiderably heated by the rays of the ſun during the day, the air over it muſt be rarefied; and, as the aſcent of vapours from the ſea becomes gradually leſs, the rarefied air over the land, loaded with the vapours raiſed during the day, begins in the evening to preſs on the now lighter air over the ſea, and ſo gives riſe to the land breeze, which continues to blow freſher, till the earth cooling towards the morning, an equipoiſe or calm is again reſtored. Where there are hills, or high lands, near the ſhore, the ſea and land breezes cannot take place, ſuch lands ſtopping the current of air from the ſea; and the air over land being condenſed by the higher and cooler air, may frequently create a wind from the land.

The wind next theſe breezes in point of ſimplicity, and much beyond them in extent, is the trade wind; in treating of which, I ſhall make that accurate inveſtigator of Nature in all her ways, Dr. Franklin, my guide. He obſerves, in his Philoſophical Letters, p. 196, that, as the earth turns round its axis in 24 hours, the equatorial parts muſt move about fifteen miles in a minute. In Northern and Southern latitudes this motion gradually leſſens to the Poles, and there ceaſes. If there was a general calm over the face of the globe, it muſt be by the air moving in every part as faſt as the earth and ſea it environs. As it is, if a man was taken up from latitude 40 (where ſuppoſe the earth's ſurface to move 12 miles in a minute) and immediately ſet down at the equinoxial line, without changing the motion he had, his heels would be ſtruck up, and he would fall Weſtward; if taken up from the equinoxial line, and ſet down as before, in latitude 40, he would fall Eaſtward. The ſame would take place in a body of air thus tranſported.

The air at the equator, and between the tropics, being conſtantly heated and rarefied by the ſun's rays, its place is ſupplied by air from the Northern and Southern latitudes, which coming from parts where the earth has leſs motion, and not ſuddenly acquiring the quicker motion of the equatorial earth, appears an Eaſt wind, blowing Weſtward, the earth moving from Weſt to Eaſt, and ſlipping under the air. Thus, if we ride in a calm, the air ſeems a wind againſt us; and if we ride with the wind, but faſter, the air will ſtill ſeem a wind againſt us.

Dr. Halley accounts in a different manner for the cauſe of the trade wind. The ſun, ſays he, as it paſſes every day over the ocean, rarefies the air between the tropics; and the leſs rarefied air in the North and South latitudes, being more ponderous, muſt have a motion towards thoſe parts thereof which are rarefied, to produce an equilibrium; and the preſence of the ſun continually ſhifting Weſtward, the whole body of air tends Weſtward. Thus a general Eaſterly wind is formed, which, being impreſſed upon the air of a vaſt ocean, the parts impell one another, and ſo keep moving till the next return of the ſun, whereby ſo much of the motion as was loſt is again reſtored; and thus the Eaſterly wind is made perpetual.

The above is the natural courſe of the trade wind, when other cauſes do not

not interrupt its due courſe. The height of the Andes, in South America, ſtops its courſe, ſo that it is not met with near the Weſtern ſhore of thoſe mountains. The wind driven againſt theſe mountains is loaded with vapours raiſed from the ſea, which abound with electrical fire. The mountains being cold, take away the heat communicated by the rays of the ſun. Hence the particles of air cloſe towards one another, and towards the mountains. If the air was not much loaded with watery vapours, the vapours would fall on the ſides of the mountains in dews, and form ſprings; but being much loaded with watery vapours, the electrical fire is taken from the clouds in the air, and in flying off, flaſhes brightly, and cracks loudly. The particles of water inſtantly coaleſce, for want of that fire, and fall in heavy ſhowers. Hence the continual ſtorms of rain, thunder, and lightning, on the Eaſt ſide of the Andes, which running North and South, and being vaſtly high, interrupt all the vapours or clouds brought againſt them from the Atlantic Ocean by the trade wind; whereby they drop all their water, by which are formed thoſe vaſt rivers, Amazon, La Plata, and Oronoia, which return the water to the ſea, after having fertilized a country of vaſt extent. The trade wind which has paſſed over the ſummits of the Andes, being deprived of its vapours and electrical fire, muſt be much lighter than the air over the ſea to the Weſtward of the Andes. The latter, therefore, loaded with vapours and electrical fire from the Pacific Ocean, muſt ruſh againſt the Weſt ſide of the Andes with all the force and ſtorm which ſo dreadfully afflicted Capt. Cheap and his few followers.

Dr. Halley obſerves, that if a country near the ſea proves to be a flat, ſandy, and low land, ſuch as the deſerts of Africa are ſuppoſed to be, the heat occaſioned by the ſun-beams, and retained by the ſand, is incredible to thoſe who have not felt it: whereby the air being exceedingly rarefied, it is neceſſary that the cooler and heavier air over the ſea ſhould run thitherward, to reſtore the equilibrium. This I take, ſays he, to be the cauſe why, near the coaſt of Guiney, the wind always ſets in upon the land, blowing Weſterly, differing ſomewhat in its direction, according to the form of the land. The air over the ſea being loaded with watery vapours, abounding with electrical fire, of which the air over the land has but little, lightning, thunder, and rain, muſt be generally met with on that coaſt. From the ſame cauſe it happens that there are ſo conſtant calms in that part of the ocean called *The Rarus*; for this tract being placed between the Weſterly winds blowing in on the coaſt, and the Eaſterly trade wind, the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere being diminiſhed by the conſtant contrary winds blowing there, is the reaſon that the air holds not there the copious vapours it received from the ſea, but lets them fall in frequent ſhowers. In ſpaces in the ocean between the variable winds and where the trade wind commences, ſtorms, with thunder and rain, are frequently met with.

I experienced a very great ſtorm in an intermediate ſpace between the variable winds and the trade wind. In a fair day, with a moderate gale of wind, while we were at dinner, we heard two claps, reſembling the report of two guns. We were ſurpriſed at this, as there was not a ſhip in ſight when we left the deck. The maſter of the veſſel ran immediately upon deck, and at his return he told us we had been in great danger, for that the report we heard were two claps of thunder, as related by the perſon at the helm. He then informed us, that being on the deck of a veſſel in the harbour of Kingſton, Jamaica, he ſaw ſuch a flaſh of lightning deſcend from a dark cloud over head, which ſet a powder magazine on fire, and blew up a fort near the harbour. Going upon deck after dinner, we ſaw a dark cloud towards the land, with conſtant flaſhes of lightning darting through it. We could diſtinguiſh them of three kinds, one ſuch a ſudden flaſh as we frequently ſee, another which went zigzag along the cloud, and the third, which appeared to be a ball of fire, deſcending to the water. Dr. Franklin, in one of his Letters, gives an account of the flaſh of lightning which was probably the ſame that ſtruck the ſteeple of St. Bride's church in London, which flaſh I alſo ſaw, and which did not, like thoſe from this cloud, deſcend perpendicularly, but inclining to a horizontal direction.

The cloud, towards the evening, reached us, though the wind, before its appearance, did not favour its courſe toward us, accompanied with a ſtorm of

of Northerly wind, which ſoon raiſed high waves. The ſea then became ſeemingly on fire, as it frequently happens in ſtorms, eſpecially where the ſea abounds in fiſh. The air was ſo loaded with electrical fire, that it kept conſtantly flaſhing up the maſt; and as the ſea broke conſtantly over the deck, the veſſel ſeemed every where on fire. It was altogether the greateſt and moſt aweful ſight that can be conceived. About one o'clock in the morning, the maſter told us that he hoped the ſtorm would ſoon abate, for that the fire did not flaſh up the maſt ſo much as it had done. The thunder and lightning ceaſed ſoon after, but the ſtorm of wind continued ſeveral days.

Dr. Franklin accounts for the variable winds as follows. The rarefied air between the tropics, before it riſes high, muſt have acquired the greateſt motion the earth's rotation could give it. In the higher regions it retains ſome degree of this motion, and deſcending in higher latitudes towards the North and South, where the earth's motion is leſs, will appear as a Weſterly wind, yet tending to the equatorial parts, to ſupply the vacua occaſioned by the air in the lower regions flowing Southward.

According to this principle, a kind of trade wind, or regular courſe of winds, obtain to the North and South of the tropics, where they are not interrupted by intervening lands. Thus, in the extenſive ocean towards the South pole, the wind is pretty ſteadily about South-weſt, as navigators generally find it when going into the South-ſea round Cape Horn. The Northerly parts of the Atlantic ocean are ſo much interſected by land, that the North-weſt wind is not ſo generally met with, as the South-weſt is towards the South pole. Yet, as Weſterly winds are by far the moſt frequent in all parts of the Atlantic ocean, we may thence trace their ſource. On the Bank of Newfoundland, and all along the Northern parts of the Atlantic ocean, the wind generally inclines to the North-weſt; and the great waves in the Bay of Biſcay generally run in that direction.

The ſun heats the air of our atmoſphere moſt near the ſurface of the earth, for there, beſides the direct rays, there are reflected rays. Moreover, the earth itſelf being heated, communicates its heat to the neighbouring air: the air, therefore, in the higher regions, having only the direct rays of the ſun paſſing through it, is comparatively colder than the air near the ſurface of the earth. Hence the cold on the tops of mountains, and hence hail in the ſummer. The cold air deſcending from above, as it penetrates the lower warm air full of watery vapours, condenſes them, renders them viſible, and forms a cloud, ſometimes thick and dark, overcaſting at times large and extenſive ſpots. The cold edge or ſurface of the cloud condenſes the vapours next it, which joining it, increaſes its bulk. The cloud with its acquired weight draws near the earth, grows denſer with conſtant addition of water, and, with a North wind, diſcharges heavy ſhowers. Hence the North-weſt ſtorms and hurricanes in North America. Small black clouds, thus appearing in a clear ſky in hot climates, portend ſtorms, and warn ſeamen to hand their ſails.

When there is great heat on the land in particular ſpots (the ſun having ſhone perhaps ſeveral days, while the ſurrounding countries have been ſcreened by clouds), the lower air is rarefied and riſes, the cooler air above deſcending; the clouds in that air meet from all ſides, join over the heated place, and ſome being electrified, others not, lightning and thunder ſucceed, and ſhowers fall. Hence thunder-guſts after heats, and cool air after guſts, the clouds and water that bring it coming from a higher, and therefore a cooler, air.

Clouds formed by vapours raiſed from freſh water, within land, from growing vegetables, moiſt earth, &c. more ſpeedily and more eaſily depoſit their water, having but little electrical fire to repel and keep the particles ſeparate; ſo that the greateſt part of the water raiſed from the earth is let fall on the land again in dews or rain: and hence winds from the land to the ſea are dry.

Clouds formed by vapours raiſed from the ſea, having a great quantity of electrical fire in them, ſupport the water ſtrongly, raiſe it high, and, being moved by wind, may bring it over the middle of the broadeſt continents from the middle of the ocean. Hence, if a country is plain, having no mountains to intercept the electrical clouds, yet it is not without means to make them depoſit their water; for if an electrical cloud, coming from the ſea, meets in the air a cloud raiſed from the land, and therefore not much electrified, the firſt will flaſh its fire into the latter, and thereby both clouds will be made ſud-

denly

denly to depoſit their water. The concuſſion or jerk given to the air contributes to ſhake down the water, not only in theſe clouds, but alſo from others near them.

The vapours raiſed from the ſea being equally ſupplied with electrical fire, there is but little thunder heard at ſea, far from land: and hence, in croſſing the Atlantic ocean, the ſeamen ſeldom meet with thunder till they come near land; and the iſlands far diſtant from the Continent have very little of it. Sulphureous and inflammable vapours riſing from the earth are eaſily kindled by lightning.

Something analogous to this is Mr. Volney's obſervation, in his Travels in Egypt and Syria: "Continents (ſays he), ſuch as Africa, being generally more heated by the ſun than the ſea is, a conſtant current of air flows from the ſea to the land. Where the vapours meet with a flat and level country they will glide over it, becauſe the land being equally heated, there is nothing to condenſe the vapours. Hence the Northerly winds carry the vapours raiſed from the Mediterranean to Abyſſinia, where the cold condenſes them, as mentioned in regard to the Andes, and they become a conſiderable cauſe of the inundation of Egypt by the Nile*. The relative poſition (ſays he) of the ſea and continents is the cauſe of the various qualities of the ſame wind, which produces rain in one country, and is invariably dry in another."

Seas, lakes, and great bodies of water, agitated by the winds, continually change their ſurfaces. The cold ſurface in winter is turned down by the rolling of the waves, and a warmer is turned up. In ſummer, the warmer air is mixed with the cold. Hence the more equal warmth of the ſea-water, and of the air over it. Hence alſo, in winter, winds from the ſea are warm, though piercing, and winds from the land cold. In ſummer, the contrary. This principle juſtifies what Dr. Franklin has ſaid long ago, that, on the Weſt ſide of America, the winter will be found warmer than in the ſame latitudes on the Eaſt, as Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage experienced it; and it is well known that the winters are milder on the Weſt ſide of Europe, than on the continent of Aſia in the ſame latitudes.

Very warm ſea air, though ſupporting a conſiderable quantity of moiſture, will grow turbid and cloudy on the mixture of cold air, as foggy turbid air will grow clear by being warmed. Thus, the ſun ſhining on a morning fog diſſipates it, and clouds are ſeen to waſte in a ſun-ſhining day.

The air in ſultry weather, though not cloudy, has a kind of hazineſs in it, which makes objects, at a diſtance, appear dull and indiſtinct. This hazineſs is occaſioned by the great quantity of moiſture diffuſed in the air. When, by the blowing of cold wind, the moiſture is condenſed into clouds, or falls in rain, the air becomes purer and clear. Hence, after heavy rains, diſtant objects appear diſtinct, and their margins ſharply terminated. This appearance will be forwarded by any cauſe that draws off the electrical fire which may be united with the moiſture.

The air over the ſea being warmer, and therefore lighter in winter than the air over the frozen land, may be the cauſe of wind from a frozen continent; the warm lighter ſea airs riſing, the heavier cold land air preſſing into its place. Hence the frequency of Northerly winds during the winter. But the moſt general cauſe of our North-eaſterly winds, during the ſpring and part of the ſummer, ſeems to ariſe from the melting of the ſnow on the continent, as obſerved by Lord Bacon. The warmth that conſtantly obtains during a thaw, raiſes not only much of the melted ſnow into vapours; but the vapours which riſe out of the earth become alſo a powerful cauſe of our North-eaſt winds, which, Lord Bacon obſerves, are more or leſs frequent, in proportion to the duration and ſeverity of the winter on the Continent. That warm vapours riſe from the earth on that occaſion, appears from the ice being looſened ſoon from the bottom of rivers in a perfect thaw. The ice being thus ſet looſe it riſes, and being carried on by the great flow of water, it ruſhes along with great noiſe, being in its progreſs broken in pieces. In deep rivers, the ice ſinks ſo much, that the noiſe of its breaking to pieces is not ſo remarkable. That the ſnow is alſo thus diſſolved by the warm vapour riſing from the

* If to theſe we add the vapours ariſing from the Atlantic, Indian, and Red ſeas, they afford an abundant ſource of moiſture to theſe great rivers, the Nile and Niger, which are ſaid to riſe in the ſame range of mountains.

the earth, appears from the quantity of water that flows from underneath the ſnow during the thaw. This is further confirmed, by the ſnow, that is not melted during the thaw, being not readily melted afterward by the heat of the ſun, even in warm weather. Somewhat agreeably to this, it is obſerved by Plutarch, in his Life of Sertorius, that a people dwelt in caves and dens in the mountainous parts of Spain, who could not be eaſily come at. "The North wind (ſays he) prevailed moſt in theſe parts, and is engendered by the melting of the ſnow on the hills in the ſummer. The wind blows in the morning a gentle breeze, which refreſhes the inhabitants and cattle; and, as the ſun gets higher, a bluſtering North wind ariſes."

It has already been obſerved, that winds are frequent from the ſea, owing to vapours raiſed from the ſea, but probably alſo to the aſcent of vapours from the earth under the ſea. Thus vapours ſeem to riſe plentifully from the banks of Newfoundland, by the conſtant hazineſs of the air over them. The warmth of theſe vapours probably allures the cod-fiſh to make theſe banks their favourite reſidence. A ſimilar hazineſs is too, too frequently met with by ſailors before they enter the Britiſh channel. Agreeably to this opinion, Mr. Bohun, in his Hiſtory of the Winds, relates, that, in Cornwall, they have ſure prognoſtics of ſtorms, from the muddineſs of water, and fumes which riſe in the mines, before any ſigns appear above ground. Lord Bacon obſerves, that the ſea and large lakes ſometimes ſwell conſiderably, though no winds are found to blow; which, ſays he, is probably occaſioned by the warm vapours riſing out of the earth under the water. At ſuch times, continues he, a kind of murmuring noiſe is heard, the ſound of the ſhore is heard at a greater diſtance than uſual, and ſometimes a froth or bubbles are ſeen on the water whilſt there is a calm. What is here mentioned, bears ſo near a reſemblance to the deſcription of the hurricanes in the Weſt Indies, given by the Abbé Raynall, that I beg leave to ſubjoin it:

"The day, which in the torrid zone is uſually bright and clear, is ſuddenly changed into a dark and univerſal night; the air is thick, and the ſun is red, and yet the weather is calm. Under the earth, and in reſervoirs of water, a dull ſound is heard, like that ariſing from pent-up winds; the ſea ſends forth a diſagreeable ſmell, and, in a calm, is ſuddenly agitated. The wind changes in a moment, and blows moſt violently, with thunder, lightning, and rain, and ſometimes earthquakes, and always with the moſt melancholy and fatal conſequences that wind can produce. The trees are torn up by the roots, and the ſtrongeſt buildings are buried in ruins."

Between the tropics, the height of the mercury in the barometer ſeldom varies. This regularity ſeems to proceed from the regular aſcent of vapours there, owing to a conſtant uniform cauſe, the daily effect of the ſun's heat. Though the difference of the heat there between the winters and ſummers does not much affect the barometer, yet the heat, when the ſun is at either tropic, varies conſiderably under the oppoſite, and, during that ſeaſon, the rain falls generally in heavy ſhowers under the tropic moſt diſtant from the ſun. From the uniformity of the motion of the mercury in the barometer between the tropics, it would ſeem that the height which obtains there is the natural height of the mercury; and that, when the air tends to bring the mercury to thoſe heights, it is impreſſed with a power of taking up ſuch a quantity of moiſture as anſwers the beneficent purpoſes of the Creator for the nouriſhment and ſupport of animals and vegetables. The variety of the motion of the mercury in the barometer, in the Northern and Southern latitudes, ſeems to depend on the variety of the cauſes of the rarefaction and condenſation of the air, upon the irregular aſcent of vapours from the earth and water, &c. There do not yet ſeem to be principles eſtabliſhed by obſervations to aſcertain theſe effects. It may be obſerved, in general, that the mercury ſeldom, or indeed never, remains ſo ſteady when low, as it does when high.

Dr. Franklin, in his Philoſophical Letters, p. 389, gives an inſtance of a North-eaſt ſtorm, which contains much inſtruction on the ſubject of this paper, and is a remarkable proof how far the motion of the mercury in the barometer may be affected:

"About the year 1740, we were to have an eclipſe of the moon in Philadelphia, near 9 o'clock in the evening. I (ſays the Doctor) intended to have obſerved it, but was prevented by a North-eaſt

eaſt ſtorm, which came on about ſeven with thick clouds as uſual, that quite obſcured the whole hemiſphere; yet, when the poſt brought me letters from Boſton, giving an account of the ſtorm in thoſe parts, I found the beginning of the eclipſe had been well obſerved there, though Boſton is North-eaſt of Philadelphia about 400 miles. This puzzled me, becauſe the ſtorm began with us ſo ſoon as to prevent my obſervation; and being a North-eaſt ſtorm, I imagined it muſt have begun ſooner in places to the North-eaſt than at Philadelphia. I therefore mentioned this in a letter to my brother, who lived at Boſton; and he informed me, that the ſtorm did not begin till near eleven o'clock, ſo that they had a good obſervation of the eclipſe. And upon comparing all other accounts I received from the ſeveral colonies of the time of the beginning of the ſtorm; and, ſince that time of ſeveral other ſtorms of the ſame kind, I found the beginning to be always later the farther North-eaſt; I think an hour to every hundred miles. From hence I formed an idea of the courſe of the ſtorm, which I will explain in a familiar inſtance or two. I ſuppoſe a long canal of water ſtopped at the end by a gate. The water is at reſt till the gate is opened; then it begins to move out through the gate, and the water next the gate is firſt in motion, and moves on towards the gate, and ſo on ſucceſſively till the water at the head of the canal is in motion, which it is laſt of all. In this caſe, all the water moves indeed towards the gate, but the ſucceſſive times of beginning the motion are in the contrary way, *viz.* from the gate backward to the head of the canal. Again, ſuppoſe the air in a chamber at reſt; there is no current in the room till a fire is made in the chimney; immediately the air in the chimney being rarefied by the fire, riſes, the air next the chimney flows in to ſupply its place, moving towards the chimney, and, in conſequence, the reſt of the air ſucceſſively, quite back to the door. Thus, to produce a North-eaſt ſtorm, I ſuppoſe ſome great heat and rarefaction of the air in or near the Gulph of Mexico. The air riſing thence has its place ſupplied by the next more Northern, cooler, and therefore denſer and heavier air; a ſucceſſive current is formed; to which current our coaſt and inland mountains give the direction of N.E. as they in N.E. and S.W. I do not ſuppoſe all ſtorms (continues Dr. Franklin) to be generated in the ſame manner. Our North-weſt thunder-ſtorms I know are not." Theſe have been already mentioned.

Whilſt I kept the regiſter of the weather, referred to in my former letter, my moſt ingenious friend, Dr. Alexander Wilſon, late profeſſor of aſtronomy at Glaſgow, kept a ſimilar regiſter, as did a gentleman at Swanzea in South Wales, and ſent me copies of their regiſters. On comparing them with mine, I found ſo perfect a ſimilarity between mine and that kept at Swanzea, that they ſeemed copies the one of the other. In Dr. Wilſon's regiſter, the variations in the barometer there and in London began ſometimes ſooner in one, and ſometimes in the other. If regiſters were thus kept in diſtant places, from the priority of the variation in the different places, the cauſes of theſe variations might at leaſt be gueſſed at, as in Dr. Franklin's letter. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

YOUR correſpondent Anti-Gothicus, p. 315, has communicated ſome ſtrictures, or rather a critique, on the Engliſh language, and on our preſent orthography. It gave me pleaſure to ſee that ſubject taken up again, in addition to what I had written, vol. LVII. p 119; and your correſpondent is referred to that letter, where he will find ſome hints that may exerciſe his grammatical talents in thoſe future remarks which he promiſes to give us. He ſeems every way qualified to diſcuſs the matter with more propriety and better judgement than I can pretend to, for it is obſervable, almoſt to a general rule, that a tolerable proficiency in various languages creates a confuſion of idioms, with an embarraſſed diction, partaking of ſome one or other of them: of this in my own perſon I am very ſenſible. Many are the imperfections of our language, but how to improve it is the queſtion. A reformation is wanted, but who is to begin it? I hatched a chimæra, an academy:—will ſuch a ſociety be ever eſtabliſhed in this country? No. We are a free people, and cannot endure controul.—Men of letters, approved writers, aſſociated for the purpoſe, might have ſome ſway, and their example be followed: this is all that can be done; but when or how it will take place, is very uncertain. One great defect in the Engliſh language is the want of terminative genders,

—the

—the adjectives, participles, and pronouns poſſeſſives, have none; the inconveniency whereof may be known in this particular inſtance. Suppoſe a letter written by an unknown perſon, and in an unknown hand, to come under examination, and this letter ſigned M. or E. Meanwell, it may be either Matthew or Edward, or it may alſo ſtand for Mary and Elizabeth; there will be no termination in the courſe of the letter, either maſculine or feminine, to diſtinguiſh the ſex, which is not the caſe in other languages.

Th we have borrowed, I ſuppoſe, from the Greek *theta*; it is a great ſtumbling-block to all foreigners, and few of them ever acquire the right articulation. A French gentleman very humouroufly told me, that, being deſirous of attaining the Engliſh pronunciation of the *th*, he had practiſed before a lighted taper, in order to get maſter of thoſe two uncouth conſonants, and conquered by blowing it out with the word *with*. The Romans had the ſame difficulty in pronouncing the Hebrew word *ſhibboleth*, the right pronunciation whereof was the paſs-word among the Jews.

Meeting in my travels with a Ruſſian Papa, I begged of him to ſound to me the Greek word Θεὸς, which he did after our manner, but ſomewhat fuller, and we determined the error of thoſe nations who pronounce it as with *tau*. Some people in our country affect to leave out the *h* in authority, authentick, &c.—— Here I ſhall ſtop, ſince the ſubject is by far too extenſive, nor do I wiſh to incur your cenſure, Mr. Urban, by being tedious: however, I expect to hear ſomething more from Anti-Gothicus: he will treat us, perhaps, with ſome further communications for the improvement of language. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, June* 1.

TAKING up the ſecond volume of Knox the other day, I chanced to open on that Eſſay which is appropriated to the poems attributed to Rowley.—Whatever relates to thoſe extraordinary productions, is to me highly intereſting; and though I had read the little piece with attention but a few months before, yet the mixture of panegyric,—of indignation,—and of real pathos, which it breathes, induced me to give it another peruſal. By the aſſiſtance of a retentive memory, however, I ſoon diſcovered that the preſent Eſſay and the one I had formerly ſeen were not exactly ſimilar: this led me to examine the title-page of the volume before me, which proved to be the tenth edition; and, recollecting the other to have been the fifth, I immediately procured it, and by contraſting them found the difference to be as follows.—In the *fifth* edition, ſpeaking of the much-lamented Chatterton, the author ſays:

"He had all the tremulous ſenſibility of genius, all its eccentricity, all its pride, and all its ſpirit. Even his death, unfortunate and wicked as it was, diſplayed a magnitude of ſoul, &c."

In the *tenth* edition, the word *magnitude* in the foregoing paſſage is exchanged for that of *haughtineſs*, though not with Mr. Knox's uſual elegance; for, to inform us that poor Chatterton had all the pride and ſpirit of genius, and then, by way of extenuating his *wicked* death, that it diſplayed a haughtineſs of ſoul, is, in my opinion, ſaying little or nothing to the purpoſe. But the author, in all probability, was fearful that he might, one day or other, be cited as a favourer of ſuicide, becauſe he had ventured to aſſert, that ſuch an action diſplayed *a magnitude of ſoul*; and therefore deemed the alteration abſolutely neceſſary.

In the *fifth* edition, lamenting that Chatterton had not been known to the munificent patrons of genius, the author thus breaks forth:

"But waſt thou not known to one! If fame report thy treatment truly, it was not kind of thee, Horatio, it was not like thyſelf, for thou art gentle in thy nature. Waſt thou not looked upon as the oracle of taſte! the inveſtigator of all that is curious in arts and literature! It was then at laſt thy only pride and pleaſure to bring to light a catalogue of royal and noble authors,—what hadſt thou to do with reptiles! With a poor, friendleſs, and obſcure charity-boy! Beſides, exclaims Horatio, 'tis forgery, a horrid, a vile forgery, and impoſtors are not to be encouraged.—But let us aſk thee, Didſt thou not give a falſe name to thy own romance? thy own poor production! for ſuch it is, when compared to the ſublime excellence of Chatterton. If indeed thy neglect of the poor boy aroſe from miſtake or inadvertency, and I think it might, the generous public freely forgives thee; but if from pride and inſolence, the preſent, and all future times, will probably reſent an omiſſion, which haſtened one of the greateſt geniuſes England ever knew, when at the age of a boy, to that bourne from which no traveller returns."

Now, Sir, this feeling, this animated paſſage, is entirely omitted in the *tenth* edition;

edition; but from what motives the Reverend Author has not thought proper to inform us, though ſomewhat of this kind might reaſonably have been expected by that public which has had the penetration to perceive, and the liberality to reward, Mr. Knox's literary abilities.—It will be evident to thoſe who are acquainted with the Chattertonian controverſy, that the Hon. H. Walpole is the character alluded to in the above ſtricture; but whether this gentleman's behaviour to the unfortunate youth was the effect of miſtake or inadvertency, or of pride and inſolence, it is not my intention at preſent to examine. I ſhall only obſerve, that, in either caſe, the Eſſay on the poems attributed to Rowley ought not to have been *ſilently* curtailed; for when an author becomes an accuſer, and then withdraws his accuſation without offering a ſyllable either in extenuation of his own conduct, or in juſtification of that of the party accuſed, it has, to ſay no worſe of it, a very ſuſpicious appearance.—If Mr. Knox be now convinced, that the Hon. Gentleman has been calumniated, which, by withdrawing his charge, one would imagine to be the caſe, why then has Mr. Knox concealed the reaſons which induced him to alter his opinion? Why has he not adminiſtered an antidote to his own poiſon, by a manly, liberal, and public apology?—On the other hand, if the ſentiments of Mr. Knox have undergone no alteration with reſpect to Mr. Walpole, why then has he withdrawn his animadverſions? why brought upon himſelf the character of a raſh accuſer?—Surely the paſſage in queſtion could not have been omitted at the interceſſion either of Mr. Walpole, or any of his literary friends; for that would have had the appearance of being *hurt*: and in the laſt Eſſay of Mr. Knox we find the following obſervation: *If any feel themſelves hurt by my animadverſions, their very pain is a proof that they ſuffer deſervedly.* In ſhort, Sir, there is a myſterious ſomething about this buſineſs, for which it behoves Mr. Knox, or ſome of his numerous admirers, to account.

Yours, &c. E. R.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN, PAPER VI. *June* 29.

Marwnad Owain ab Urien Reged.

ENaid Owain ab Urien, gobwyllid ei Rên o'i raid!
Reged udd a'i cudd tromlas, nid oedd fas ei gywyddaid.
Iſgell cerddglyd clodfawr; eſgyll gwaywawr llifaid;
Cany cheffir cyſtedlydd i udd Llefenydd llathraid.
Medel galon gefeilad eiſſillud y tad a'u taid!
Pan laddodd Owain Fflamddwyn nid oedd fwy nog ef cyſgaid;
Cyſgid Lloegr, llydan nifer â lleufer yn eu llygaid;
A rhai ni ffoynt hayach a oeddynt..... no r aid—
Owain a'u coſpas yn ddrud, mal cnud yn ymlid defaid.
Gwr gwiw uch ei amliw ſeirch à roddai feirch i eirchiaid.
Cyd ys crònai mal caled, ni ràned rhag ei enaid—
Enaid Owain ab Urien, gobwyllid ei Rên o'i raid!

An Elegy on Owain ab Urien Reged.

The ſoul of *Owain ab Urien*, oh may his protecting Father ſafely guide in his trying hour!—The heavy green turf now hides the chief of *Reged*, whoſe fame was celebrated in ſongs that were not diſhonourable.—His praiſe-deſerving beverage did animate the Bards: his ſpears, ſharp-pointed, were winged with pain: never can we hope to ſee one to be compared with the lord of the luxuriant dales of *Llevenydd*.—Quick were the firm-graſping hands of the father and grandfather's offſpring in the red reaping of the foes! When *Owain* killed *Flamddwyn* there was none that laid more to ſleep than him; *Lloegria's* widely-ſcattered hoſts ſlept with the light in their eyes full glaring; thoſe who fled not ſoon met their unavoidable fate. *Owain* puniſhed them in his wrath, like the devouring wolf purſuing the timid ſheep.—He was a hero of renown, conſpicuous with his various coloured trappings, ever free in beſtowing war-horſes to thoſe that craved them. Thus as he hoarded not, like the rapacious, no deſtiny could have been determined hurtful to his ſoul.—The ſoul of *Owain ab Urien*, oh may his protecting Father ſafely guide in his trying hour!

Owain ab Urien, whoſe death is the ſubject of the above elegy by *Taliеſin*, was prince of *Reged* in the ſixth century, who greatly ſignalized himſelf in oppoſing the progreſs of the *Saxons* in the North. The perſon mentioned in the elegy to have been ſlain by him, was *Ida* King of *Northumberland*, who had become very formidable to the *Britons*, as appears by the name of *Flamddwyn* they gave him, which means the Flame-bearer. There are ſeveral ſhort fragments preſerved of the hiſtory of *Owain ab Urien*, and different branches of his family:

family: he was a General under *Arthur* in the early part of his life. *Paulinus* biſhop of *York* was his third brother; whoſe original name, before he entered upon that ſacred function, was *Rhun.* The celebrated *Kentigern* or *Cyndeyrn*, once Biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, was his fifth brother: and *Owain*, being the eldeſt of eight ſons, inherited the poſſeſſions of his father, on the precarious tenure of defending them againſt the incroachments of the *Saxons*. *Urien*, the father, had been the patron of *Talieſin* in the latter part of his life, to whom the Bard compoſed many poems, ten or twelve of which are ſtill extant.

I beg leave, Mr. Urban, through the medium of your Magazine, to preſent my compliments to Mr. T. Bere, and to inform him, that his mentioning the place he ſuppoſes to have known me in, is fully convincing, that I have not the pleaſure to be known to that gentleman. Nevertheleſs, that circumſtance could not make me leſs willing to fulfil his requeſt, were I not apprehenſive it would be doing injuſtice to the ſubject, to take it off the hands of Mr. B. who ſeems ſo well qualified to examine the graves of the ancient Britons, particularly thoſe of the claſs of barrows, from his having opportunities to explore them, that it is to be hoped he will perſevere himſelf, rather than look to any other perſon.—If I can elucidate any points in the progreſs of his purſuit, by any thing I may be acquainted with, it ſhall be done with pleaſure. It is with that view I offer the following remarks on Mr. B's account of an explored tumulus in your Magazine, p. 392. He found by the remains, that the perſon interred was above the common ſize of men: moſt other tumuli that have been opened have preſented the like appearance, which might have led ſome to entertain an idea, that thoſe were ſpecimens of the common ſtature of the primitive inhabitants of this iſland. But, to account for thoſe phænomena in a more natural way, it need only to be obſerved, that it was the general cuſtom of the moſt early Britons to elect ſuch of their chiefs as were of the greateſt ſtrength and ſtature for their leaders, who, if they were endued with common courage, could not be withſtood by the generality of men, from the nature of the weapons then uſed, and their method of fighting, which conſiſted not ſo much in the knowledge of tactics, as in the impetuous exertion of perſonal ſtrength. This preference to corporeal abilities was prevalent among the Welſh (being, perhaps, leſs advanced in mental improvements than the Lloegrian Britons) till as late as the fifth century; for, at that time, we find there were ſeveral independent chiefs, who had the addition of *Cawr* added to their names, as Benlli Gawr, Idris Gawr, Ogyrfan Gawr, &c. This word *Cawr* literally means a giant, or a man of ſuperior bodily ſtrength; and there is little doubt of its being the ſame as the Hebrew גִּבּוֹר *Gibor* *, a mighty man: and the identity appears ſtronger the further we purſue the compariſon; as for גִּבּוֹרֶיךָ *Giboreicha*, thy mighty men, the Welſh has Cawri-chwi, your giants. From that uſage of the Britons of chuſing men of extraordinary ſtature for their princes, the words *Cawr* and *Tywyſog* were often indiſcriminately uſed for a prince. Therefore where the word *Cawr* occurs in the Britiſh hiſtory, added to the name of a perſon, we are to underſtand by it, that ſuch a perſon was a prince, and not a giant, though we may conceive him to have been both: this circumſtance is proved by Nennius's rendering *Benlli Gawr, Rex Benlli.*—Hence it is evident, that the Britons, in chuſing their commanders, gave the preference to men of great ſtature, which will be corroborated, the more their monuments are examined.

All the artificial mounts to be met with were not raiſed in honour of the dead; ſome have been formed where there was a neceſſity for an eminence, to preſerve a chain of ſignals or beacons: therefore it may ſave trouble, if the ſituations of thoſe mounts are examined, as the firſt ſtep towards exploring them, in order to ſee whether there might be a probability of their being ſtations connected with others for conveying ſignals; but if no ſuch connection appears, they may be with certainty deemed cemeteries of ſome celebrated princes, deſerving well of their countrymen.

Perhaps the raiſing of a barrow might have been thought the moſt honourable

* The Welſh points out, that the true reading is גִּבּוֹר *Givor*, and not גִּבּוֹר *Gibor*.—The affinity between the Hebrew and Welſh is ſo great, that they may be conſidered as dialects of the ſame language. The reader who may wiſh to know ſomething of that affinity may perhaps be further informed, by ſending his name to the Editor of the Gent. Mag. as a ſubſcriber to my intended Welſh and Engliſh Dictionary.

mode

mode of interment; yet it is not certain whether it was or not. I am induced to believe, that the construction of the monument was determined by the nature of the soil: for in Wales, where it is generally rocky, instead of a tumulus of earth, we mostly find that large stones were erected over the graves in various orders: such as a *carnedd*, four stones raised in the form of an oblong square, and the prevailing method of setting up a single stone of great size, in the manner of a pillar.

The Memorial Verses of the *Graves of the Warriors of Britain* * point out to whom many of those monuments belong. Camden, in his account of Merionethshire, describes the remains of a warrior found in a grave near Tal-y-llyn, whose name, we find by these verses, was *Gwrthmwl Wledig*, a person often mentioned in old fragments of our history. By carefully examining these verses, the graves of many more of the British princes might be ascertained, as the original names of the places mentioned in them are mostly retained, particularly in Wales, which would heighten the satisfaction of those on the enquiry, by blending with antiquarian curiosity some interesting historical information respecting an obscure period in our history.

OWAIN O FEIRION.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 22.

IF I had been favoured with a sight of Mr. Bere's account (in the Bath Chronicle) of the curious barrow which he explored, I should doubtless have written to him on the subject, and have delivered to him my sentiments, as far as my reading, travels, and experience would justify: but whether from the circumscribed circulation of the above publication, which surely must be thought incompetent to reach those gentlemen who conceive delight in these pursuits, and to whom more particularly the extensive print of the Gentleman's Magazine is adapted, or whether Mr. Bere did not think of the usual mode of conveying all curious intelligence †, I certainly have remained to the first of this month totally ignorant of the very interesting sepulchral discovery which he has now, in a more general and public manner, endeavoured to rescue from oblivion.

It was a wise remark of Sir Thomas Browne *, in his answer to a similar enquiry to that of Mr. Bere, "that there can be no clear and assured decision," as to the history of these barrows, "without an ocular exploration and subterraneous enquiry, by cutting through one of them, either directly or crosswise."

Mr. Bere, with a liberal enquiry and Attic research not often found in those gentlemen who have similar remains on their estates, has exemplified the truth of old Browne's suggestion; and he therefore demands the attention of our antiquaries, who should now come forward with every store of information to gratify his request, and among whom will be found many persons, perhaps, of a more extensive reading than the writer who now addresses him.

The fiction of Homer ‡, and his servile imitator Virgil, will not avert the preponderancy of common sense; in matters merely practical, where ocular and not theoretical observation is agitated. Pausanias, Strabo, Herodotus, &c. as to what relates to ancient sepulchres, are authors too remote from our island, in point of custom and manners, to argue with pointed analogy; and as Mr. Bere was not successful in discovering either arms, coins, inscriptions, or any other relics, excepting a parcel of rotten bones, it would be inept to make any comparison between this barrow and the one raised over the Pelasgian Tityus, who opposed the Titanian princes which succeeding ages deified ‡, or any other to be found in ancient authors, the particulars of which are so well known to the learned.

Thus offering an argument to waive a multifarious discussion on the analogy of our antiquities with the remotest period of past ages, and to dismiss a subject which would extend to volumes, instead of

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* Noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. I. p. 821. In the beginning of that account there is a material error of the press: instead of the words, "in the middle of the seventh century," read, "prior to the middle &c."

† This alludes to the Society of Antiquaries.

* See his tract ix. in his posthumous work published by Tho. Tenison, 1634.

† See Iliad, xxiii. 217, the tomb of Patroclus. When I speak of the *fiction* of Homer, I mean to infer, that, in matters which demand critical investigation, we should not deduce a poetical fiction to illustrate the local antiquities of Great Britain.

‡ Pausanias, lib. x. p. 806. Ἐλάθετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ χαράδρᾳ τῇ Πυθικῇ μνημάτων, θεριόδους μὲν κτλ. μάλιστα τῶν ἐμοὶ.

of a brief compriſal into the compaſs of this ſheet, I ſhall adduce one *datum* as a conſideration for this gentleman, whoſe ſentiments, I flatter myſelf, he will ſuffer to tranſpire, when he again, as according to promiſe, favours the Gentleman's Magazine with his conjectures or his remarks on our ancient ſepulchres.

Before the laws of Solon were decreed by the Athenians, the obſequies of the dead were attended with the moſt profuſe and whimſical magnificence; wherefore in this inſtance to reduce the ſtate to maxims of ſobriety, it was enacted, that no mauſoleums, or ſepulchral ſtructures, ſhould exceed the produce of the work of ten men in three days *. This law was copied by the Romans into their XII Tables, and hence we may be well aſſured, that the very large barrows diſcovered in Britain have exceeded the conqueſts of thoſe people in point of time; and when the Britons became tributary to the power of their arms, they would, as being under their empire and controul, doubtleſs ſubmit to their laws and impoſitions. From this concluſion I infer, that the barrow, called by vulgar tradition *Fairy's Toote*, pre-exceeded the Roman æra.

I ſhall now venture to propoſe in this enquiry, that the Roman burial-places in Britain, which have ſo frequently been diſcovered near their ſtations and military works, will fully authorize the force of this argument; and the relics which have been diſcovered in the very largeſt of our *tumuli*, do not by any means apply to theſe univerſal plunderers and reſtleſs tyrants.

If this *datum* be admitted, we have gained one conſiderable point in the general hiſtory of Britiſh *tumuli*; and I ſhall therefore, with great brevity, pauſe for a reply from the more profound and acute antiquary. TUMBORACOS.

P.S. Mr. Bere muſt excuſe me, when I doubt the probability of the ſkeleton meaſuring eight feet. The marvellous will too often intrude in the purſuits of antiquaries. The ſize of the ſkull will not, by the moſt critical rule of comparative anatomy, apply to the whole of the human ſtructure. It only argues the man to have had a larger ſkull than common. If diſcovery had been made of a perfect thigh bone, his deduction might have been granted. Some few years back, on the opening of a barrow, I was hurried from my repaſt, in the company of ſome friends, by three Iriſh ſoldiers, who came running out of breath to me, with aſſurance that they had diſcovered a perfect ſkeleton, the enormous ſize of which they pronounced, before I reached the ſpot, to have been the carcaſe of a prodigious giant. Eager to tranſport myſelf to the ſpot, I arrived panting for breath, when to my great mortification, and check to a curious avidity, I found the bones not exceeding the ordinary human ſtature. Vexed from my own diſappointment, and the exaggerated account of the Hibernians, I ſeized a thigh bone from the grave, and, after having made one fellow ſtand erect, to meaſure it by his own, I belaboured the fellows with it, for their natural promptneſs to magnify theſe caſual diſcoveries into the marvellous. It cured my ſpleen, and I returned in better humour, though ſomewhat diſappointed, to my friends.

The thigh bone of the ox found in the *Fairy's Toote* barrow fell from the factitious ſoil, and could not by any means apply to the ſepulchral rites. Sacrifices to the manes of the dead were performed when the interment was cloſed, and would not therefore be found with the remains.

The *non-deſcript* tooth which Mr. Bere alſo diſcovered, would afford the greateſt ſatisfaction to the writer, if he would convey a drawing of it to the printer of this Magazine, or the tooth itſelf, which ſhall be carefully examined, and as carefully returned; not doubting but the animal, or ſpecies of animal, would be aſcertained.

On further proſecution of reſearches into this curious barrow, the greateſt attention ſhould be paid, in breaking into the freſh catacombs, not to diſturb the order of the interment, bones, &c.; and the moſt minute inſpection ſhould be made for coins, fragments of metal, pottery, or any other ſepulchral exuviæ.

If a further reſearch be made into the *Fairy's Toote*, I have many reaſons to think the central catacomb may be productive of ſome curious ſepulchral relics, and which may, in all probability, ſerve to illuſtrate its hiſtory.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

YOUR correſpondent W. D. is deſirous of enquiring into the apparent phænomenon of the preſervation of a man's hand encloſing the handle of a braſs ſword, found in Chatham churchyard, and now in the late Muſeum of Sir Aſhton Lever; why it ſhould be alone preſerved, while the other parts of the body

* Cic. de Leg. lib. ii.

body were entirely conſumed. Verdigriſe, with which the hand is ſaturated, was the cauſe of its preſervation. In a coperas mine in Dalecarlia, a province in Sweden, the body of a man was found in a perfect ſtate of preſervation, ſeventy years after he fell into it. The writer of this has ſeveral ſpecimens of *braſs armillæ* found in ancient *tumuli*, which, having encircled the bones of the arm, preſerved them entire, while the reſt of body was totally conſumed.

Yours, &c. TUMBORACOS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

THE pariſh of Clifton, near Briſtol, deſcribed in the XIIIth Number of Mr. Bigland's Antiquities of Glouceſterſhire, juſt publiſhed, offers ample variety to the philoſophic mind. On the brow of the hill is an elegant manſion erected by the late Sir William Draper, K.B. who has commemorated the miniſter he ſerved under, and the partners of his ſervices, on an obeliſk and ſarcophagus, with ſuitable inſcriptions, which you will oblige your readers by inſerting.

"Gulielmo Pitt, Comiti de Chatham, hoc amicitiæ privatæ teſtimonium ſimul ac honoris publici monumentum poſ. G. Draper."

Upon the baſe of the ſarcophagus the exploits of the 19th regiment of foot in the Eaſt Indies are particularized, and the names of 34 officers recorded who were ſlain in battle.

"Siſte gradum ſi qua eſt Britonum tibi cura viator!
Siſte gradum, vacuo recolas inſcripta ſepulchro
Triſtia fata virûm, quos bellicus ardor Eoum
Proh dolor! haud unquam redituros miſit ad orbem.
Nec tibi ſit lugere pudor, ſi forte tuorum
Nomina nota legas; ſed cum terrâque marique
Invictos Heroum animos et facta revolves,
Si patriæ te tangit amor, ſi fama Britannum
Parce triumphales lachrymis aſpergere lauros.
Quin ſi Aſiæ penetrare ſinus, atque ultima Gangis
Pandere clauſtra pares, Indoſque laceſſere bello
Ex his virtutem diſcas verumque laborem
Fortunam ex aliis."——

The church and churchyard abound with memorials of all ranks and ages who have ſought relief from the celebrated well which in very early antiquity was applied to, to reſtore the decays of the human conſtitution. Among theſe memorials are a grandſon of the Earl of Hardington, 1730, 4 years old.

A ſon of the late Earl of Rothes, 1762, aged 15.

Edward Langham, eſq; 1729, aged 29.

Miſs Proudfoot, of London, 1777.

A brother of the Earl of Shrewſbury, 1751, aged 26.

Joſ. Litlepage, 1712, aged 57, five days after he came.

Rob. Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia, 1770, aged 78.

Mrs. Davis, 1758, aged 37.

Mrs. Hay, 1761, aged 32.

Miſs Coxe, 1761, aged 28.

Miſs Eyre, 1761, aged 21.

Enſign Engel, 1785, aged 14.

Dr. Fry, preſident of St. John's coll. Oxford, 1772, aged 56; *cum multis aliis*, whoſe caſes are not mentioned.

Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

THE family ſeal in your laſt, p. 495, was perhaps once uſed by the Charnels of Elmſthorpe, who had large poſſeſſions there; but the arms of the *Charnels* were, *Azure, a croſs engrailed Or*, as appears by Burton. Now this ſeal is not ſtrictly engrailed, rather a *croſs lozengée*, or, as ſome old heralds emblazoned it, a croſs lozenge-ways. Many branches of the Charnels may be traced in the two counties of Leiceſter and Warwick. Sir William Dugdale and Burton mention ſeveral of the name, whoſe armorial bearings have certain differences to diſtinguiſh their particular houſes; and in looking into the Hiſtory of Warwickſhire, p. 49, under Bobenhull, you will find the arms of Charnels correſponding with the ſeal abovementioned, that is, *Az. a croſs lozengé with a file of three points*. Without the ſhield in the above ſeal are to be obſerved three fiſhes, which probably had ſome reference to the families of Lucy, or De la Roche, to whom this Charnel might be allied. Something ſimilar may be ſeen in the faſhion of the ancient ſeal of Margaret, Counteſs of Cornwall, engraved vol. LVI. p. 473. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

THE coin in plate II. fig. 9, laſt month, is of *Eadward Rex Anglorum*; the reverſe has the mint and mintmaſter's name, *Grindon on Lindcol*, i. e. Lincoln*. It is a coin of Edward the Confeſſor, among the numerous varieties of his coinage, and ſeems not to have been before publiſhed.

The Suffolk coin, fig. 8, bears:

IOHANNES : BRITONV : DVX.

* One nearly ſimilar, mint-mark *Stanf.* for Stamford, was ſent at the ſame time, both from Elmſthorpe. EDIT.

Reverſe

Reverſe,

SIT : NOME : DNI : BENEDICTV.

but the inſcription has not been well copied. It is a coin of John de Montfort, Duke of Britanny, who died and was buried at Nantes, 1399. M. de Boze ſuppoſed it called a *targe*, from the ſhield of arms on the reverſe, eight ſpots of ermine. See it engraved in Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman coins, pl. II. 24, and deſcribed p. 64. It is ſurpriſing the Doctor ſhould not recollect, that the little animal on the reverſe of ſome other coins of this Duke, XII. 27, 28, was not a *fox*, or a *wolf*, but an ERMINE, the device or badge of the Dukes, who had a caſtle called *Ermine*. Lobineau, Hiſt. de Bretagne, I. 488.

P. 520, col. ii. l. 12, for ſpear *band*, r. ſpear *head*. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Market Harborough, May* 18.

THE public prints have repeatedly informed us, that a new copper coinage would ſoon take place (which moſt certainly is much wanted), and that, amongſt other improvements, the halfpence, &c. would be conſiderably augmented in *weight*; permit me, thro' the channel of your valuable Miſcellany, to recommend to the conſideration of thoſe gentlemen who are intruſted with the conducting of that buſineſs, if it is not too late, whether the coining the pound avoirdupois of copper into *ſixteen* pence, or *thirty-two* halfpence, would not be a good proportion or ſtandard for the weight of our new copper-money? At preſent the pound weight is coined into *twenty-three* pence, or *forty ſix* halfpence, by which a ſhilling at leaſt is cleared by every pound weight of halfpence, &c. which is made. So great an advantage tempts many an enterprizer to counterfeit our Tower halfpence, &c. even in good metal.

It is a circumſtance greatly in favour of my propoſal that, if it be adopted, the poor will always be furniſhed with ſets of weights much juſter than are to be found in the ſhops of many huckſters and petty chapmen, whoſe weights, perhaps, have been diminiſhing, by conſtant uſe, for a great number of years; which deficiency muſt in many inſtances be conſiderable, and, I am afraid, has occaſioned a great loſs to the poorer claſs of people; which loſs would be continually guarded againſt and prevented by *a ſucceſſion of new copper-money* at proper intervals, as the penny of copper would be an *exact* ounce, the halfpenny eight drams, or half an ounce, and the farthing* four drams, or a quarter of an ounce, *avoirdupois*†.

I have reaſon to hope the ſtandard above recommended would not be found inconvenient, either in weight or ſize; for we are told that, in ſome countries, only *eighteen* pence is made out of the pound weight‡; and Mr. *Pinkerton*, in his Eſſay on medals, recommends *twelve pence only* to be coined out of a pound of copper §. ROWLAND ROUSE.

I wiſh to take this opportunity to add to my account of the ſtate or condition of the ſilver coin, vol. LVI. p. 27, that at this time (*May* 1789), great numbers of *ſixpences* are received and paid away without the leaſt ſcruple or difficulty, which weigh only 22 grains, and whoſe intrinſic value, conſequently, is not quite three pence.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, June* 15.

IN p. 198, A. B. appears diſſatisfied at the ſcepticiſm of ſome of your correſpondents, with regard to his aſſertion of a cock macaw having laid eggs.

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* Snelling's View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England, p. 44.

† It is a well-known fact, that the coins of the ancients ſerved them as well for weights as for money.

‡ The *well-executed* copper *penny tokens*, iſſued by the Angleſey Company, weigh 1 oz. 0 25 drs. avoirdupois, each piece.

§ Vol. II. pp. 85, 86, where this *ſpirited* author gives his ſentiments on this buſineſs in the following words:—"I muſt beg leave to make one obſervation upon a moſt material defect in our copper coinage, which is, that the intrinſic worth of the metal is not one half of its currency. The pound of copper, which in itſelf is only worth ten pence, yields forty-ſix halfpence, or twenty-three pence, when coined. Hence forgeries, even in good metal, are of very high profit, and the whole kingdom ſwarms with counterfeit copper; inſomuch, that not the fiftieth part of that currency is legitimate; a diſgrace to the annals and legiſlature of any nation! In other countries, the pound at ten pence only yields the proportion of *eighteen pence*; but certainly *twelve pence* out of the pound at ten pence were ſufficient. The ſize of the coin might be doubled without any inconvenience, ſave to the forgers; and there is an ample field for fame to any patriot, whoſe ſituation may enable him to contribute to the remedy of ſo large an evil."

I do

I do not mean to enter into a diſpute with either of the parties, but will relate ſome circumſtances that may at leaſt elucidate, if not clear up, the matter.

It is a fact, that the female of ſome of the feathered tribe, at an advanced age, puts out cock feathers, and their plumage ſo much reſembles the cock's, that, without particular attention, the difference would not be diſtinguiſhed. In a word, near this town pheaſants are ſometimes ſhot of the above deſcription. They have the head, the breaſt, and tail of a cock; the wings and legs of a hen. Upon talking with the game-keeper on the ſubject of theſe anomalous birds, he aſſured me they did not propagate, and that he imagined they were hermaphrodites. In 1777, having procured one of theſe pheaſants, I ſent it to my late worthy and much-eſteemed maſter in anatomy, Dr. William Hunter, with a requeſt that he would have it examined by his brother, Mr. J. Hunter, who, I knew, had paid much attention to comparative anatomy. I ſoon after received a letter from the Doctor, from which the following is an abſtract:

"I attended the diſſection of that curious pheaſant, by my brother and Mr. Cruikſhank, who are better acquainted with comparative anatomy than I am. It proved to be a compleat hen, without any mixed organization of the male, and probably was an old hen, paſt the time of laying of eggs. Mr. Lever has a ſtuffed pea-hen, which, after having laid all her eggs, in old age, put forth the tail (and ſome other feathers) of a peacock. Here there was no doubt, becauſe the hiſtory of that pea-hen (a tame animal) was well authenticated. Mr. Banks knew a ſimilar caſe; and I am told, that Lady Spencer has a breed of golden pheaſants, among which ſeveral hens have the ſame tail as the cock."

Whether the macaw was of the above deſcription or not, I do not take upon me to determine. The circumſtance of the hen not putting on the appearance of a cock till ſhe is paſt laying eggs, is againſt the ſuppoſition; and yet ſurely it is much more probable that a hen ſhould reſume the faculty of producing eggs after ſhe had loſt it, than that a cock ſhould produce ſuch a phænomenon; which, if really a cock, muſt be deſtitute of the neceſſary organization both for generating and bringing forth eggs. The pheaſant above noticed may, I doubt not, be ſeen in the late Doctor's muſeum in Windmill ſtreet; as, in the ſame letter, he ſays, "you have enriched my muſeum with a very good ſpecimen of a curious bird."

The ſame pheaſant is likewiſe referred to in Mr. Hunter's *Obſervations on certain Parts of the Animal OEconomy*, p. 66, to which the reader is referred for many entertaining and ingenious obſervations on this and other intereſting ſubjects. Yours, &c. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 22.

IT is a moſt unfortunate circumſtance that, in religious diſcuſſions, which of all others require the moſt vigorous exertions of reaſon, man is moſt apt to refer for aid to paſſion. Who, for example, conſidering the preſent ſtage of the diſpute without having peruſed the commencement, could ever imagine, that the ſarcaſms thrown out by Mr. Berington concerning *macaws*, *players*, *eggs*, and *kittens*, originated in a ſolemn and aweful account of the dying moments of a noble Peer? Yet ſuch is the caſe! As for the *kittens*, Mr. B. fetched them out from the moſt interior receſs of his pericranium, for the ſole purpoſe of their ſcratching and clawing me, becauſe I preſumed to differ from him reſpecting ſignatures. That was my crime; and ſo I got a ſnap. The correſpondent who remitted you the anecdote of the macaw was totally inoffenſive, and little could foreſee that his communication would plunge him plumb into a fray. Notwithſtanding the reprehenſions of the diſputants, you were perfectly right, Mr. Urban, to inſert that piece of information, ſince the gentleman who ſent it may, at a future time, afford you ſome of more importance, or he may have done ſo before. It was, undeniably, of little moment to the world in general; yet it was neither unworthy the attention of the Naturaliſt, nor inconſiſtent with the operations of Nature. I am fully ſatisfied of the cock macaw's emiſſion of an egg; ſince, in the courſe of thirty years that I have kept poultry, I have ſeen indubitable inſtances of the domeſtic dunghill-cocks dropping eggs; and I therefore have not the leaſt doubt but that, if the male birds of other ſpecies were more under our obſervation, we ſhould find them ſometimes do the ſame. And what, perhaps, may appear to Mr. B. ſtill more incredible, I can aſſure him, that hens will produce eggs without having had the company of the cocks, and that many induſtrious houſewives, who chuſe not raiſing chickens, keep hens confined from cocks purpoſely to have theſe eggs for ſale, they being eſteemed for eating ſuperior

ſuperior to thoſe impregnated by the male. And theſe circumſtances are facts, though I have not the honour of bearing the name either of Banks, Pennant, or Hunter; and Mr. B. has an undoubted right to believe them or not, as he pleaſes, ſince no man is obliged to imbibe knowledge if he prefers ignorance. Your readers are numerous, Mr. Urban; and among them are, doubtleſs, ſome to whom trivial pieces may be more acceptable than thoſe of greater erudition; and, beſides, your moſt ſerious readers are not conſtantly in a humour for deep diſquiſitions. The mind of man is as variable as his appetite, and not always diſpoſed to digeſt ſolid food, viewing harmleſs trifles in the moſt inſignificant light, they are infinitely preferable to firebrands and ſneers.

In contention all reſpect of perſons is loſt. In this quarrel, even the inimitable Gibbon has received a rap on the knuckles, and that from J. M—r, who aſſumes the character of a moderator. I am concerned Mr. G. has infringed on the dignity of hiſtory by the introduction of indecency; but, in anſwer to J. M's remarks thereupon, I muſt obſerve, though with regret, that the pages of Chriſtianity are far from being immaculate. In the revered ſervice of the Church of England there daily occur paſſages which no cautious parents would ſuffer their daughters to peruſe in plays or novels, but which, being portions of the Teſtaments and Ritual, are therefore regarded with veneration, and which the young women, being conſtantly accuſtomed to hear and read from their infancy, are totally inſenſible to. And it cannot be doubted but that the young female Pagans were as equally unſuſceptible of any immoral ideas ariſing from their devotions. And after all, if a woman is really virtuous, it is not a caſual paſſage in a book of any kind that will corrupt her; ſo that, had that part of Mr. G's work complained of been in his native language, he would have ſtood fully acquitted of endangering virtue and innocence. CAROLOMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, June* 13.

AS Dr. Burney, in his laſt volume of *The Hiſtory of Muſic*, has profeſſed to give ſome account of the preſent ſtate of that ſcience, and has beſtowed many pages on compoſers and performers now living, why has he omitted to mention one, whoſe uncommon talents juſtly entitle him to a very diſtinguiſhed place in ſuch a work? I allude to William Crotch. It appears the more unaccountable, becauſe Dr. Burney is a patron and friend of Crotch, was the firſt who brought his ſuperior genius forth to public notice, and, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, has given a long detail of his infant powers. But the Hiſtorian of Muſic ought to have recorded the proceſs of thoſe early powers; he ſhould have informed the world, that he, who at five years old was capable of all deſcribed by him, is now, at fourteen, a ſtill greater prodigy of genius; that he is the compoſer of a ſacred oratorio, the performance of which has lately excited the aſtoniſhment of ſome of the ableſt judges *, who acknowledge that, in the contrivance of his harmonies, he has ſhewn himſelf a complete maſter of the ſcience, and has equalled the greateſt compoſers in ſolemn and ſublime effect; that, as a performer on the organ, and a conductor, there are few, if any, who excel him, or who ſeem ſo thoroughly acquainted with the genius of that inſtrument. This, which is but a ſcanty account of what the reader had a right to expect in a *Hiſtory of Muſic*, brought down to the year 1789, may perhaps ſerve to induce Dr. Burney to make ſome enquiry on a ſubject, which he will find much more worth his attention than when he formerly examined it; and, if he conſiders the omiſſion as a defect in his work, to take ſome means of doing juſtice to neglected genius. Yours, &c. R. N.

P. S. The above obſervations would have been leſs neceſſary, had Dr. Burney's Hiſtory been leſs excellent; but ſuch an omiſſion becomes real injuſtice in a work which remote poſterity will conſult for information.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

I WAS much pleaſed, in your review of Holt's "Characters of the Kings and Queens," &c. to ſee, at full length, the doubts on the baſe tranſaction attributed to General Kirk.

The ſtory is ſo horrid, that, if true, it would reflect great diſgrace upon his employer, King William; and, if falſe, it ought in future to be marked as ſuch, and rejected by every hiſtorian.

I am apt to believe it to be without the ſlighteſt foundation; added to the cruelty ſaid by one author to have been

* It was performed in Trinity-hall, Cambridge, on the King's birth-day.

exerciſed

exerciſed againſt the girl's brother, and by another againſt her huſband, the very particular account of the ſufferers in Monmouth's rebellion makes no mention of the name either of the girl or her unfortunate relation.

The ſtory alſo is not only told of Rhynſault, but Guthrie, in his Hiſtory of England (I believe from Kennet), relates nearly the ſame tale of ſome commander in King James's army, "from the Memoirs of an Officer" who was in the battle of Sedgmoor.

Mr. Holt obſerves, from Burnet, that "Kirk himſelf, when charged with cruelty, anſwered, that he and Jeffries acted far ſhort of the King's inſtructions." Jeffries on his death-bed confirmed the aſſertion. This judge had literally the military commiſſion of Generaliſſimo in the Weſt.—Kirk early embraced the project of the Revolution, in which, as appears from Dalrymple, he engaged Sir Geo. Byng. Oldmixon ſays, "one thing muſt be remembered of this Kirk, which ſhews that he was apprehenſive that King James would make ſuch an ill uſe of his victory as to occaſion a more ſucceſsful attempt againſt him in a few years: for when he took leave of a gentleman, Mr. Harvey, of the Caſtle in Bridgewater, who had been very civil to him, he ſhook him by the hand, and ſaid, 'I believe it will not be long before I ſee you again;' and by his motions gave him to underſtand it would not be on the ſame ſide." His anſwer to King James, when he ſolicited him to change his religion, is in every body's recollection.

Kirk was employed by King William to raiſe the ſiege of Londonderry; his force was inadequate to the attempt, and it was judged impracticable to force a paſſage to the town. That it was relieved by the ſhipping which paſſed the batteries, and deſtroyed the bomb, is well known; but it is remarkable, as related in the Life of Sir John Leake, that "Major-general Kirk, who ſaw the attack from on board the Swallow, was ſo highly pleaſed with the conduct and bravery of this action, that he gave Capt. Leake a company in his own regiment, which he enjoyed many years, even after he was a flag officer."

He ſerved the ſubſequent campaign in Ireland, and died a general at Breda in 1691. Upon the whole, I am inclined to believe that the character of Gen. Kirk has been miſrepreſented, and that the ſtory of his barbarity to the girl is without foundation. I remember to have heard an old officer of character ſay, that he knew a relation of Kirk's (to the beſt of my recollection his daughter) who uſed bitterly to lament the unmerited obloquy which had been thrown upon his memory.

I conſider your Magazine to be dedicated to fair and free enquiry; while it holds out the facility of a periodical publication, it bids fair for the durability of hiſtory, and is therefore the beſt channel for the inveſtigation of any doubtful or controverted point. I wiſh, therefore, to lay before your readers an imputation of Hume's on the memory of our gallant naval countrymen, which I believe to be unfounded, accompanied with a general reflection of his, which, as applied to them, both former and recent experience will contradict.

When Capt. Stayner attacked the plate fleet, the Marquis of Bajadox, viceroy of Peru, with his wife and daughter, were deſtroyed *. "The Marquis himſelf," ſays Hume, "might have eſcaped; but ſeeng theſe unfortunate women, aſtoniſhed with the danger, fall into a ſwoon and periſh in the flames, he choſe rather to die with them than to drag out a life embittered with the remembrance of theſe diſmal ſcenes. Such events, which melt the tender heart of Humanity, are matter of *triumph and exultation in the barbarous trade of war.*"—This is the reflection of the hiſtorian; Waller's account, though that of a poet, is more honourable to our countrymen, and, to reaſon from the whole tenour of Britiſh Hiſtory, far more probable. He, ſpeaking of the Marquis, his Lady, and Children, ſays,

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns;
Beauty and youth about to periſh finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds,
That (the rich ſpoil forgot, their valour's prize,)
All labour how to ſave their enemies.
How frail our paſſions! how ſoon changed are
Our wrath and fury to a friendly care!
They, that but now for honour and for plate
Made the ſea bluſh with blood, reſign their hate,

* His wife and eldeſt daughter periſhed; his other daughter, his two ſons, and near an hundred others, were ſaved by the Engliſh. Lord Clarendon, vol. III. folio edit.

And,

And, their young foes endeavouring to relieve,
With greater hazard than they fought, they dive *.

If Waller's verſes ſhould appear but indifferent to the nicety of a modern ear, his celebrated reply to K. Charles may be properly quoted, "Poets never ſucceed ſo well in writing truth as in fiction." A——A.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

AS your excellent Miſcellany is as much diſtinguiſhed for its various learning as for its candour and impartiality, I am ſorry to ſee any inaccuracy or miſrepreſentation, particularly on ſubjects of literature, paſs unnoticed.—By the indifference or neglect of ſome of your learned correſpondents, on ſuch occaſions, errors are widely diffuſed, and injuſtice is often done to the characters and abilities of individuals.

I am led to theſe reflections by your review of the Vindication of our venerable marble, the Parian Chronicle; and, as you have always ſhewn a diſpoſition to correct miſtakes, though they might, in ſome meaſure, have originated with yourſelf, I hope you will give place to the following animadverſions. I mean not to make myſelf a party in the controverſy; I ſhall neither ſide with the learned antagoniſt, nor (in your opinion) the ſucceſsful vindicator, but mention ſome matters of fact which appear to have been inadvertently paſſed over, or inaccurately ſtated.

I. Your Reviewer † has utterly miſtaken the ground of Mr. Hewlett's objection to Mr. R's tranſlation of the following paſſage from Diodorus Siculus: Τους [χρονους] μεν προ των Τρωικων ΟΥ ΔΙΟΡΙΖΟΜΕΘΑ ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣ, δια το μηδεν παραπεσμα παρειληφεναι περι τουτων πιστευομενον. The objection is not to the rendering of παραπεσμα; for whether it ſignifies RULE, CANON, or AUTHORITY, is of little conſequence; the objection is to Mr. R's extraordinary aſſertion, that "Diodorus *did not attempt* to circumſcribe thoſe times which preceded the Trojan war," from the modeſt expreſſion of the Greek hiſtorian, ου διοριζομεθα βεβαιως, "we do not fully determine;" or ſettle on any ſtrong incontrovertible authority thoſe times, &c. This miſtake is the more conſiderable; as Mr. H. proves, from ſeveral paſſages, that Diodorus *has* attempted to *circumſcribe* ſome of the periods and events before the Trojan war as well as he could (εφ' οσο εμιν δυναμις) by a ſort of relative chronology *.

II. Your Reviewer is rather inaccurate when he remarks that Mr. H. obſerves, "much of ancient hiſtory was taken from inſcribed monuments;" and ſomewhat captious when he adds, "he ſhould rather have ſaid ſuch monuments are frequently referred to by hiſtorians." The words in the Vindication are, "Monuments have been quoted as authorities by the moſt celebrated and accurate authors of antiquity. Dionyſius owed a great part of his excellent Hiſtory to them, and Livy frequently derived information from the ſame materials." This is no more than has been frequently aſſerted before, Mr. Urban; and it is what every claſſical hiſtorian knows to be true.

III. In mentioning the authors of the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Mr. H. ſays, "the only remnants of literature that *deſerve notice* are the productions of Callimachus and Apollonius Rhodius." It is ſaid, that "he ſhould have added Theocritus, Lycophron, and Aratus." But all chronologers agree, Mr. Urban, that theſe poets flouriſhed, that is, wrote, before the Parian Chronicle could have been engraved; and therefore they did not deſerve notice on the preſent occaſion.

IV. It is ſaid, that "the ſenſe of both renderings (i. e. Mr. R's and Mr. H's) of the following paſſage is the ſame." Επηλθομεν πολλην της τε Ασιας, και της Ευρωπης, ινα των αναγκαιοτατων και πλειστων μεγων αυτοπται γενηθωμεν. But how can this be, Mr. Urban, when the Vindicator boldly and truly aſſerts that the laſt clauſe of Mr. R's tranſlation, which is the only part that favours his argument, is added by himſelf,—"and to EXAMINE EVERY THING which might be of ſervice to him in his undertaking?" What Greek ſcholar can diſcover this in the original? The inference which Mr. R. would draw is, that, if Diodorus examined EVERY THING that might be of ſervice to him, he would have examined the Parian Chronicle. Mr. Hewlett ſays, that his remark is applicable to countries, or places, and not to ſuch minute things as might have been concealed in cabinets or libraries. "I viſited a great part of

* This was admirably exemplified very lately at the ſiege of Gibraltar. EDIT.

† Gent. Mag. January, p. 50.

* See Vindication, p. 96, 97.

Europe and Aſia, that I might myſelf ſee the MOST NECESSARY and the greateſt number of the COUNTRIES*." This is ſurely a faithful tranſlation, Mr. Urban; and, if ſo, Mr. R's cannot be the ſame. Beſides, the vain and extravagant aſſertion of "examining EVERY THING" ſuits not the candour and moderation of Diodorus, who would not have impeached his own credit by declaring that he meant to do impoſſibilities.

V. I do not ſee any thing "unmerciful," Mr. Urban, in ſaying that "Strabo's account of the iſland of Paros is exceedingly ſhort, unſatisfactory, and confuſed†." It is ſhort, becauſe the whole may be compriſed in four lines of an octavo page; it is unſatisfactory, becauſe he leaves us in the dark with reſpect to many particulars which we might wiſh to know, and which he might have told us; and it is confuſed, becauſe of the very extraordinary altar which he ſpeaks of, we are in doubt whether it was to be ſeen at Paros, or Parium, a town in Propontis.—The charge of aukwardneſs can apply only to the ſtyle. "In Paros is the ſtone called Parian," ſays Strabo. Surely this is as aukward as it would be for a modern to ſay, "In Ireland is the cloth called Iriſh." As to the expreſſion, σταδιαιας εχων τας πλευρας, "having ſides a *ſtadium* in length," is the literal tranſlation: as to the truth of the relation, that is another matter; but we need not wonder at all, from many of Strabo's pages, that he ſhould relate this extraordinary fact, particularly of a thing which he never ſaw: yet this, and what your Reviewer has remarked about the order in which the cities of Ionia are mentioned, is matter of opinion, and muſt remain ſo. I offer all my remarks, Mr. Urban, with deference, and with full permiſſion for any man to think differently.

VI. After ſome conſideration, I really cannot underſtand what is meant by the remark, that "Mr. H's anſwers for the ſilence of other writers are nothing to the purpoſe." The tranſlation of the paſſage from Gaſſendi is alſo a matter of opinion, and therefore I ſhall leave it: but your Reviewer has careleſſly charged Mr. H. with contending about an error of Gaſſendi in a general calculation of the period of the epochas, which is merely a note quoted from Mr. R's Diſſertation, and about which Mr. H. does not ſay a ſyllable.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 30.

THE fate of your old acquaintance Dr. Johnſon has been peculiarly hard. His friends have been, in ſome reſpects, his greateſt foes; and his enemies, taking advantage of their miſconduct, have depreciated his worth, and laboured (though in vain) to bring down his ſuperior talents to their humble level. But of all the miſerable manglers of his well-earned fame, ſurely A. B. C. (vol. LVIII. p. 1152) is the moſt intolerable. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, calls planets and comets *ſtars*, and the former he ſtiles *erratic*; for doing which he hath ample authority, and all competent judges will acknowledge that he hath, maugre the bungling ſneers of your correſpondent. For though comets are not really *hairy*, or planets *erratic*, yet the *appearances* they make juſtify the names that are given them, and the application of thoſe terms to them; juſt as the *apparent riſing and ſetting* of the ſun juſtify the application of thoſe terms to him, though it is well known that he always remains nearly fixed in the centre of our ſyſtem; and both comets and planets will be, as they have ever been, accounted *ſtars* (aſtra, *Bacon*), till your ſagacious hypercritic ſhall be able to demonſtrate that they are *not* "luminous bodies appearing in the nocturnal ſky."

But A. B. C. ſeems to be more of a Sportſman than Aſtronomer; and, as I am none myſelf, I muſt decline the pleaſure of purſuing him in that character. I can, however, perceive that he knows not how to ſpell the verb *chaſe*, though he has aſſerted very dogmatically that it does not belong to *courſing*. I wiſh Peter Pindar had been at his elbow when he made the aſſertion*.

A. B. C. is alſo a Divine, and quotes St. Paul; which I was the rather ſurpriſed at, as I could not preſume that ſuch *ignorant* fellows as Johnſon, or ſuch *inconcluſive reaſoners* as the Apoſtle, would be admitted into the com-

pany

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* Μερων, parts, diviſions, viz. of Europe and Aſia, ſays Mr. H. in a note, p. 107.

† Vindication, p. 87.

* Like Phœbus *courſing* Daphne was the *chace*. Sir J. Banks and Emperor of Morocco.

pany of, or acknowledged by, gentlemen of ſuch deep erudition. Nevertheleſs, ſo it is; and I think it but fair to tranſcribe the paſſage, leſt you or your readers ſhould (as you very poſſibly may) have forgot it. "It is good, even from the authority of St. Paul (and ſurely, Mr. Urban, not in the worſt of his texts) *to bear all things.*" Now, Sir, I am willing to believe that a ſort of a compliment is here intended (though of what ſort is not ſo evident), and yet I am much afraid that I ſhall be obliged to relinquiſh the favour thus graciouſly intended for the Apoſtle. For though I have taken ſome pains to find out this *celebrated* text, I am not able; and, from the little acquaintance I have with St. Paul, I am inclined to ſuſpect, that he never did, or could, have given ſuch a piece of advice; but that, on the contrary, he would rather have inſtructed his followers to ſhut their ears, aye, and eyes too, againſt MANY THINGS, and particularly againſt ſuch vile ſcribbling as that I have juſt been pointing out; but Dr. Johnſon's memory is placed far beyond the reach of ſuch pointleſs, groveling detractors. INDIGNANT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

WHEN a perſon, after drinking too much, finds himſelf diſordered next morning, the advice is, to take a hair of *the ſame dog*, or of the *old dog*. Quære, upon what ground this notion is taken up? Is it from an opinion, that poiſonous animals carry their own antidote, as the *exungia viperina* is good againſt the bite of a viper, and a bit of the liver of a mad dog was formerly thought to be a remedy for canine madneſs? The drawing of blood from a witch was imagined to prevent the effects of her witchcraft, and ſeems to proceed upon the ſame principle. However, I leave it to your numerous correſpondents to inform, whence the common advice abovementioned could poſſibly originate, and upon what footing it ſtands. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

IT is with a degree of pleaſure that I perceive my former letters, relating to ſome particular obſervations on the preſent ſtate of certain public buildings in the city of Coventry, have deſerved the notice and approbation of your new correſpondent *Coventrienſis*; who, being I ſuppoſe a reſident there, may poſſibly promote by his intereſt a ſerious attention to the ſubject I have treated of. Every lover of antiquity, and the admirers of true ancient Gothic architecture, will thank him for the trouble he ſeems prepared to beſtow for ſo deſirable a purpoſe. His abilities, I make no doubt, are equal to the taſk; and, being on the ſpot, he has greatly the advantage over my weak and diſtant endeavours. With few opportunities of recommending, I can pride myſelf in nothing more than a ſincere good-will towards the proſperity of the town, and the preſervation therein of thoſe ſtately monuments of the piety, liberality, and wealth of its ancient inhabitants, who have ſo nobly contributed to its original ſplendour and ornament. To permit theſe grand remains to fall into ruins through parſimonious neglect, would argue a ſhameful degeneracy in the preſent race of citizens. I only wiſh, therefore, to rouſe them into a proper ſenſe of their own merit and importance, and endeavour to perſuade them to reſtore, by their prudent and immediate exertions, the ancient, munificent, and generous character of its former patrons. Whatever may be the ſucceſs of my preſent earneſt efforts, I ſhall enjoy the ſatisfaction, at leaſt, of having reminded my fellow-citizens of their obligations and capacity to ſupport the honour and dignity of the reſpectable city of Coventry.

Upon this occaſion I muſt addreſs the Corporation. Poſſeſſed of ample means, let them ſhew a ſpirited benevolence for maintaining, and encourage future improvements; I ſpeak now in a general line; and, at the next election for repreſentatives, let thoſe gentlemen be returned, who, inſtead of employing their money in illegal influence, will preſent the city with the greateſt ſum for the public local uſe and benefit. Such has been the practice in ſome particular places, and worthy of imitation in others; a method which, if adopted, would prevent bribery and corruption, and become a more laudable one in the end than diſpending large amounts in feaſting, drunkenneſs, and riot. This doctrine, I fear, will not be approved of by the generality of the freemen; but let them conſider how ſufficiently they might be entertained with decency and propriety, and yet no exceſs, without loſing ſight at the ſame time of uniting the ſweet with the uſeful. Thus would they apply their votes to a lucrative end, and learn this further leſſon, that the man who is diſpoſed to advance, in any ſhape, the public intereſt

reſt of a particular community, will aſſuredly conduct himſelf with the ſame ſpirit towards the national good. My next ſhall convey ſome further remarks, in anſwer to the letter of your aboveſaid correſpondent. GOTHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Threekingham, May* 29.

THE village of *Threekingham* is ſituated in the hundred of Aveland, in the county of Lincoln, and was called, previous to A. D. 869, *Laundon*; and about that time, on account of the burial of three Daniſh kings, it was changed to *Trekingham**, and ſo by corruption to *Threekingham*, alias *Freckingham*. To confirm, in ſome meaſure, the truth of this matter, there is to be ſeen, in the South-weſt part of the church-yard, three ſtone coffins, with lids or covers entire, which, tradition ſays, once contained the remains of the above perſons. There is an inſcription of two lines upon one of the lids, but impoſſible to be read, by the devaſtation of time (*ſee plate III. figures* 10, 11, 12). In the years 1778 and 1788 were dug up, in the highways and cloſes adjoining this village, great numbers of human bones, great part of which, with a deal of ruſty iron, mouldered to duſt when expoſed to the air; ſo that it was impoſſible to form any idea of their original ſhape.

The living of this village (with the hamlet of Stow conſolidated with it) is a vicarage, of the value about 60l. per annum, patron Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, preſent vicar Rev. John Towers. There are in this pariſh two reputed manors (beſides that of Stow); the ſuperior one the patron of the living owns, with the greateſt part of the pariſh: the owner of the leſſer, I believe, is not certainly known. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is large, and well built of ſtone, with pointed arches; the ſteeple has a ſpire 48 yards high, in which are three bells; inſcription upon the firſt and ſecond, *Thomas Norris made me*, 1660; on the third, *God ſave this Church*, 1615. There are only two monuments in this church; one of handſome marble, to the memory of ſeveral of the Fiſher family, buried here in the laſt century; fig. 7. are the arms upon the ſame: the other of blue ſlate, in memory of Edward Dawſon, who died lately. The other families buried in this church, by the floor-ſtone inſcriptions, are, *Seagrave*, *Hough*, *Cragg*, *Hyde*, and *Hutchinſon*. At the Eaſt end of the North aile are two figures carved in ſtone, repreſenting a man and woman; the man is croſs-legged, and appears in a warrior's dreſs; at his feet are two lions paſſant, one looking towards him, the other from him. Fig. 2. are the arms upon the ſhield. At the feet of the woman are placed two dogs couchant. Theſe figures, it is ſuppoſed, repreſent *Lambert de Trekingham* and his wife; and that Lambert de Trekingham, one of the juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas in Edward the Firſt and Second's reign, was of this family. Tradition calls theſe figures *Lambert* and *Spain*.

The land of this pariſh is incloſed, and is chiefly graſs, and there are about 600 tods (28 lb.) of wool annually ſhorn, being the produce of about 2000 ſheep. The average price per acre is about 17s. a year rent. The ſoil is found, for one foot from the ſurface, to be a mould of a dark colour, and then a ſtone rock of two feet, and below that, a continual blue clay for 15 feet, being the full depth of any of the wells of water in this pariſh: and with reſpect to the natural hiſtory of this place, there is nothing more remarkable that I know of.

Arms in the plate: 1. Argent, two bars Gules, three torteaux in chief; *Trekingham*. 2. Argent, two bars Gules, three torteaux in chief, over all, a bend Sable; *Lambert* de Trekingham. 3. Or, two chevrons and a border Gules; *Albiny*, Lords of Belvoir. 4. Barry of ſix, Argent and Azure; *Grey*. 5. Gules, three water bougets Argent; *Ros*. The water bougets appear as ſketched, though different from the preſent heraldic blazoning. 6. Argent, a feſs dauncette, between three coots Sable: impaling Gules, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, Argent; *Coote* and *Pickering*. 7. Az. a feſs dauncette between three lions paſſant Argent; impaling, Argent, a chevron Sable, charged with three croſſes pomm*e*e Az. Motto, "Crux anchora ſpei." 8. Argent, a feſs dauncette between three coots Sable, *Coote*.—Fig. 1, 3, 4, and 5, are from a North window, painted on the glaſs; and fig. 6. is in one of the chancel windows. Fig. 8. was in a window at the Weſt end of the church. Fig. 4, 9, and

* Inguiphus, pp. 20, 21. edit. Gale; and ſee Camden's Britannia, *Lincolnſhire*.

and 8, are nearly deſtroyed.

The regiſter of the church begins 1572; and for the firſt 20 years there were chriſtened 133; the marriages amounted to 45; the burials to 127:—and for the laſt 20 years were baptiſed 97; married, 35 couple; buried, 90. The number of inhabitants at this time is about 150.

The following inſcription, upon a corner ſtone of a houſe in this village, refers to the great plague, 1646: "Vorax Peſtis Threkae Sævire Meſe Maio 1646. Robert Gaton,"

The arms fig. 9. are placed in the end of an old barn, belonging to the manor-houſe of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at Walcott by Folkingham, co. Lincoln. C.

P.S. I have by me a curious old braſs ſpur, of which I will ſend you a drawing in my next *.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeds, June* 21.

A Few weeks ago was found, by a ploughman at Towton, near Tadcaſter, in Yorkſhire, a gold ring, weighing one ounce, four pennyweights, and nine grains, ſuppoſed to have been loſt at the memorable battle of Towton, in the year 1461, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. In this battle (which was decided in favour of the former) were ſlain 36,000 men, amongſt whom fell many of the nobility of England. Fig. 13. is a drawing of the ring. Fig. 14. its outſide, ſomewhat magnified, with a correct copy of the ſeal and legend.—If any of your correſpondents could favour the publick with an interpretation, it would oblige many of your readers here, and eſpecially the communicator.

N.B. At *a.* is a ſmall graze of the ploughſhare, but it does not ſeem injured in the leaſt. ISAAC TYSON.

[We read the inſcription,

Nolo is ihus, i.e. Jeſus. EDIT.]

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

IN reading the poſthumous work of Mr. Savary, reviewed in pp. 902, 3, 4, of your laſt volume, a paſſage in the twelfth letter, quoted from Pliny, xxxv. 10, relative to the exquiſite painting of a dog in the admired picture of Jalyſſus, by Protogenes, reminded me of the remarkable circumſtance attending the painting of a horſe by Apelles, as repreſented by your very ingenious correſpondent, vol. LVIII. p. 291. The ſimilarity of the ſtories induces me to tranſcribe the words of Pliny, as expreſſed by the tranſlator of Savary, pp. 67, 68:

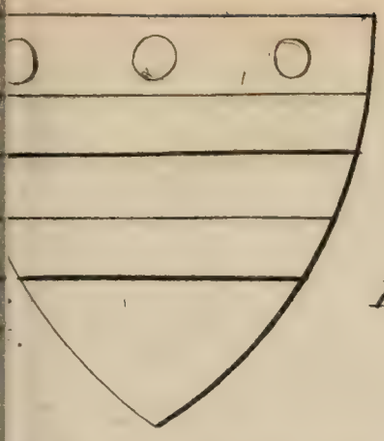
"In this picture we ſee a dog exquiſitely painted, chance having conſpired with art to render it perfect. The painter, after finiſhing every part of the animal, and having ſurmounted every difficulty, was ſo far ſatisfied with his work: but one thing ſtill remained, which he deſpaired of being able perfectly to expreſs; this was *the froth which whitens the mouth of a dog when panting:* to repreſent this defied his utmoſt art, and in every attempt he only ſeemed to depart further from nature. The foam appeared always painted, and never natural. He was the more mortified, as he was never ſatisfied with any thing leſs than what might be miſtaken for nature itſelf. Often did he efface his colours, and as often change his bruſhes, without ſucceſs. Irritated at the impotence of his art, *he peeviſhly threw his ſponge againſt the picture, which by accident ſtruck the mouth of the dog, and diſpoſed the colours more happily than his utmoſt endeavours and ſkill had been able to effect*; chance *for once* moſt accurately imitating nature."

By this it is evident, if credit is to be given to both of the ſtories, that chance has *more than once* contributed to a ſimilar effect.

Your correſpondent, pp. 118, 19, whoſe communications always reflect honour on your valuable Miſcellany, will not diſlike to be referred to the 32d letter in the ſame work of Mr. Savary; who obſerves, that

"In Crete, the Turk who is not tormented by ambition, or the thirſt of wealth; whoſe mind is never occupied by the chimeras of intrigue; who knows not envy, which debaſes the ſoul; nor exhauſts himſelf in the purſuit of the ſciences, to which we too often ſacrifice our health; the Turk, I ſay, who lives on wholeſome and ſimple aliments, and paſſes his days amid the flowery fields he cultivates, and in the boſom of his family, who obey and revere him, grows and riſes into a Coloſſus. Hither the ſculptor, devoted to his art, and emulating the ancients, ſhould come in ſearch of models. He would ſee young men of eighteen or twenty 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high [about 6 feet Engliſh]. The Mahometans, who inhabit the iſland of Crete, are ſuch as I have here pourtrayed them. They are, in general, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 6 feet high [French meaſure, anſwering to from 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet 5 Engliſh]. They reſemble the ancient ſtatues; and, in fact, ſuch were the men the artiſts of antiquity took for their models. It is not, therefore, wonderful

* We ſhall be obliged to our correſpondent for it. EDIT.



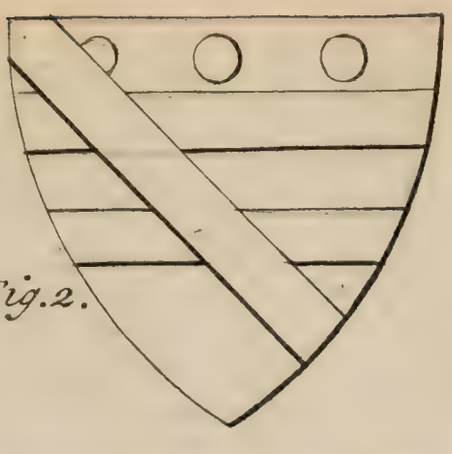


Fig. 2.

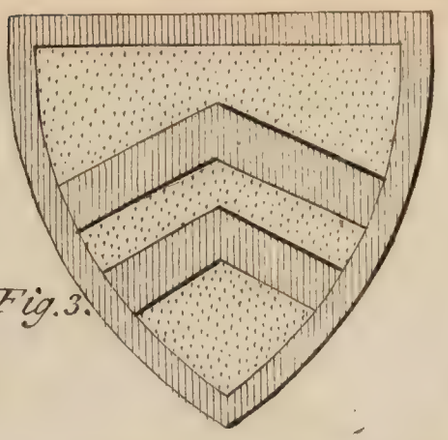
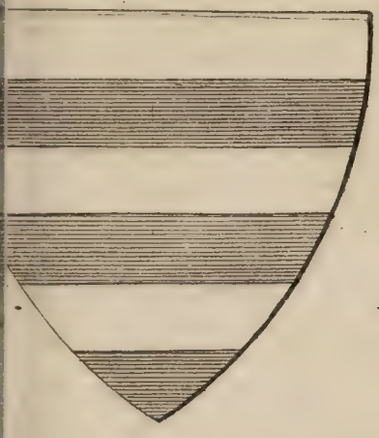


Fig. 3.



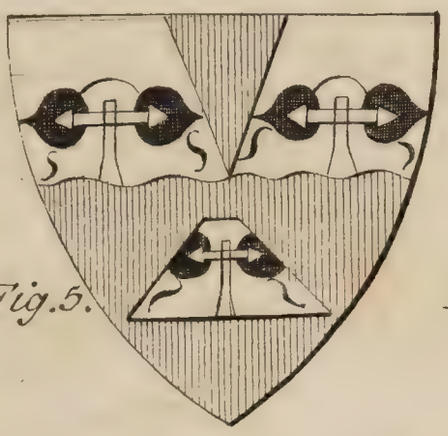
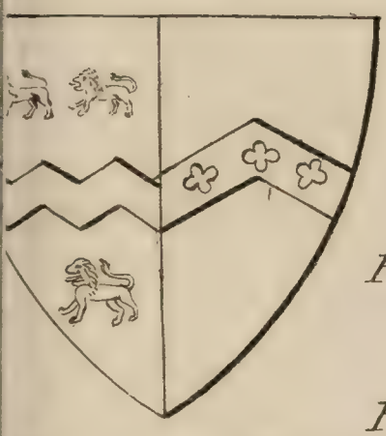


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



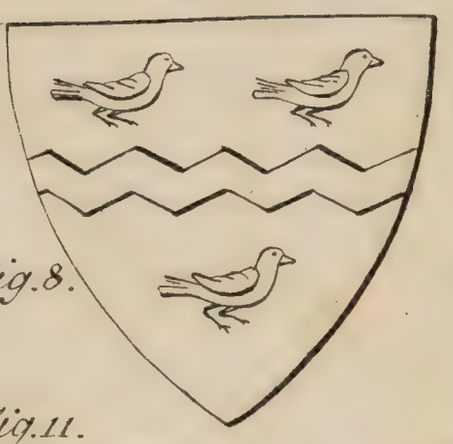


Fig. 8.

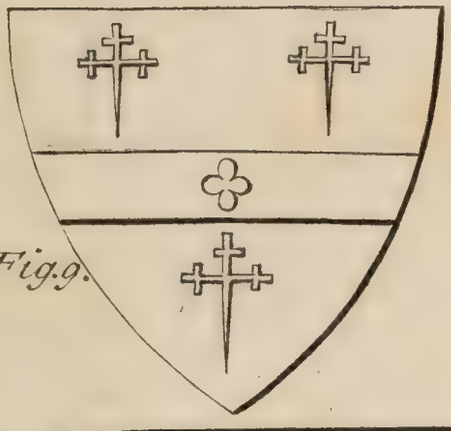


Fig. 9.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 10.

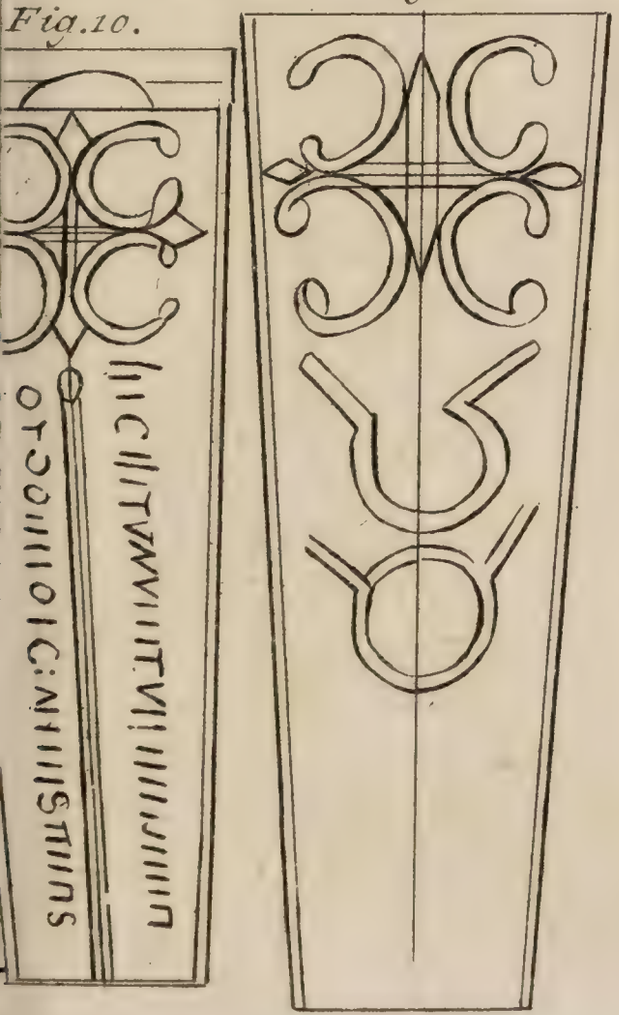


Fig. 12.

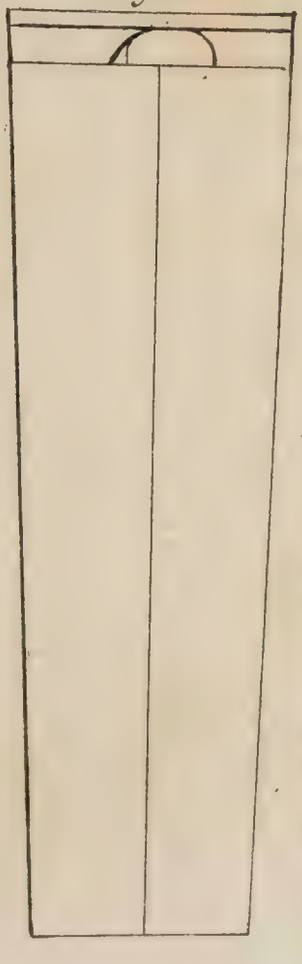


Fig. 13.

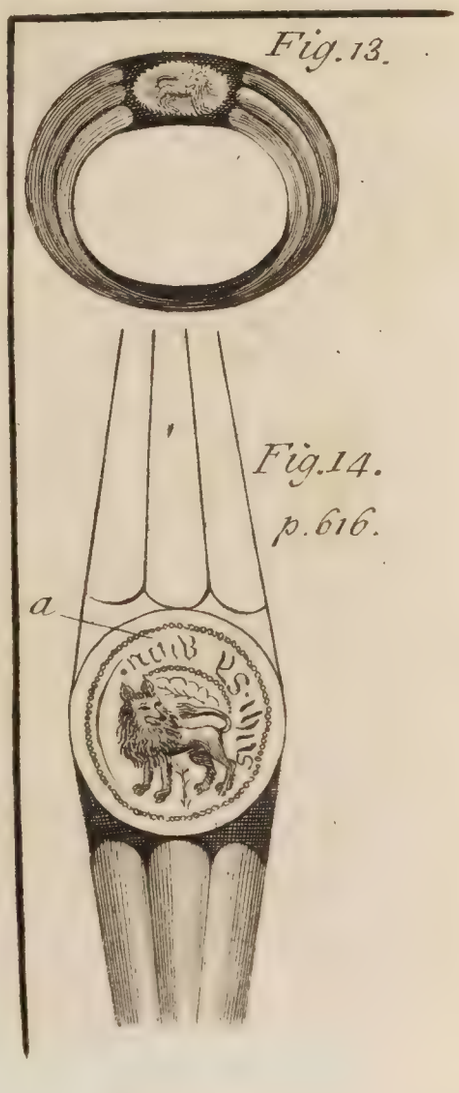


Fig. 14.

p. 616.

wonderful they ſhould have ſurpaſſed us, having a more beautiful nature from which to copy," pp. 303, 4, 5.

The following paſſage from the 25th letter of our intelligent traveller will illuſtrate ſome ſimilar remarks of the elegant, inſtructive, and entertaining Hiſtorian of Selborne, whoſe work you have reviewed in pp. 60 and 144.

"When the hills are covered with foreſts, the ſprings and rivulets become more numerous, as the leaves of trees poſſeſs the peculiar property of attracting the humidity diffuſed throughout the atmoſphere. To procure water for a dry country, nothing more would be neceſſary than to plant foreſt-trees on the hill tops. When we find the ancients beſtowing the names of rivers on the Glaucus and the Xanthus, which run through Aſia Minor, and are now little more than inconſiderable brooks, we are tempted to ſuſpect them of exaggeration. But if we reflect that the hills, where thoſe rivers riſe, are at preſent ſtripped of their trees and ſoil, and no longer oppoſe a barrier to the paſſage of the clouds, though formerly crowned with lofty foreſts, that attracted them round their tops, and drew from them all their moiſture; we ſhall find no difficulty in believing that the Glaucus, the Xanthus, and many other at preſent inſignificant rivulets, might anciently, when fed with more copious ſupplies, well deſerve the appellation of rivers," pp. 256, 7.

Mr. White begins his 29th letter, p. 204, thus:

"In heavy fogs, on elevated ſituations eſpecially, trees are perfect alembics."

He proceeds thus in the two following pages:

"Trees perſpire profuſely, condenſe largely, and check evaporation ſo much, that woods are always moiſt; no wonder, therefore, that they contribute much to pools and ſtreams. That trees are great promoters of lakes and rivers, appears from a well-known fact in North America; for, ſince the woods and foreſts have been grubbed and cleared, all bodies of water are much diminiſhed; ſo that ſome ſtreams, that were very conſiderable a century ago, will not now drive a common mill. See Kalm's Travels to North America."

Many of your readers will probably not be diſpleaſed with the above quotations. With this hope they are now communicated by SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

I WAS quite diſtreſſed in reading, p. 337, for this year, the account which Mr. T. White gives us of a leaden coffin, diſcovered in the pariſh-church of Danbury, Eſſex. The aſhes of the dead were in all times, and in all religions, looked upon as ſacred, and the bittereſt execrations always threatened their violators. What motive of utility, unknown to our religious forefathers, may then, in this refined age, engage us to diſmember, with the greateſt indelicacy, the ſolemn remains of our anceſtors? We think ourſelves obliged to comply, even to punctilious exactneſs, with the laſt will of a friend; and we are not aſhamed to affix to the departed of paſt ages the infamous diſcrimination which the law thought expedient to put between a murderer and a common felon! This is not ſaying too much: the murderer is diſſected, and his entrails pryed into; at leaſt, by that treatment, anatomy is benefited, and crime awed into limits. But what did Mr. W. do, without any utility, upon the body of a perſonage apparently diſtinguiſhed in his days? Three coffins, with thick cement, ſecured the remains of the deceaſed; Mr. W. broke them, tore the linen from the corpſe, touched *ſomewhat rudely* the jaws to obſerve the teeth; and one of the company, an undaunted hero, puſhed a walking-ſtick, *rather briſkly*, from the knees to the ankles, and ſevered the left foot from the leg.

This is, without any material change, the preciſe account of Mr. W. Such a behaviour is unmanly, indecent, impious; and, though I believe as little in ghoſts as Mr. W. the expanſion of the jaws, *rudely touched*, would have made me repeat, with devout feelings,

Quid miſerum, Æneа, laceras? Jam parce ſepulto:
Parce pias ſcelerare manus.

But why are you in ſuch a rage, Maſter Polydorus? Mr. W. did all this without any bad intention; curioſity was his only motive. Curioſity! I anſwer, that ſuch a curioſity is culpable, and ought not to be indulged. What degree of ſolid knowledge did ever thoſe *grave*-lifters procure to the world, by all their digging of coffins, tearing of limbs, ſmelling of pickles, and taſting of catchups? None, none at all. But, even ſuppoſing that ſome points of Antiquities might be aſcertained by thoſe means, as they are evidently indecent, they ſhould not be employed. Curioſity! Anatomy could likewiſe be greatly improved by more frequent diſſections; why then are not all bodies ſent to Surgeons-hall? Curioſity! Let us ſuppoſe landed in England a party of Otaheiteans,

ans, or of ſome other diſtant people, to whom our cuſtoms are as much, and even more, unknown, than thoſe of the Knights Templars are to us; would their plea of curioſity procure them leave to drag out of their graves our fathers, mothers, dear relations, or even the meaneſt of our countrymen? would not the law, would not we ſtop their profane hands? why then do we refuſe paying to our forefathers that tribute of reverence which we would enforce in others?

But that body had lain there 500 years, ſays Mr. W. in a note. Had it indeed? Let that gentleman do us the favour of aſſigning the preciſe time when it is decent to touch rudely the jaws, and ſever with walking-ſticks the bones of the deceaſed. Five hundred years! Have the dead loſt all claim to reverence after that lapſe? Come, Mr. W. what do you ſay to ten years leſs? Well, I grant them to you—Ten again—done—Pray, ten again—

Uter permiſſo, caudæque pilos ut equinæ
Paulatim vello; demo unum, demo etiam unum,

and from year to year I will oblige Mr. W. to grant that, if I happen to be his ſurvivor, I ſhall have the right of *paunching* him with my walking-ſtick as ſoon as he is laid in the burial-place which, he informs us, is appropriated to his family.

P. 521, read λεῖς ἀſαθές. A ſmall *gamma*, badly formed, cauſed the miſtake of the compoſitor. XENOS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

YOUR correſpondent is miſtaken reſpecting the old manſion at Sutton Place near Guildford, p. 223, a drawing of which another of your correſpondents had given in your Magazine for February, p. 108. The truth is, Mrs. Weſton, an ancient maiden lady, and who died about ſix years ſince, lowered the tower, and left the building in the ruinous ſtate as repreſented in the drawing. The tops of the turrets, &c. were taken off, and the props ſet againſt the building about 30 years ſince. In this ſituation Mr. Webbe Weſton found it on the death of Mrs. Weſton; and, as your correſpondent obſerves, he ſince took away the centre, and made the improvements in the grounds, as deſcribed in your Magazine for March.

I incloſe ſome lines by a young lady, written October, 1777, after viſiting the houſe in its ruinous ſituation.

Where lofty oak-trees form a lonely ſhade,
Where no ſun gilds the ſolitary glade,
A caſtle riſes to the curious eye,
Sad ruins ſpeak its former majeſty.
The folding gates (on hinges loth to move)
Are ſeldom op'd—and never op'd to Love.
Within an aged pious lady dwells; [ceals;
High walls her manſion and her form con-
With her no laughing Grace, no Pleaſure ſtrays; prays;
Her youth long paſt—in age ſhe reads and
Her precious time no vain companion ſhares,
Save a good prieſt, who her confeſſion hears*.
The tapeſtry hangs in all the ſullen pride
Of dull antiquity; the ſtair-caſe wide,
Sculptur'd with many a croſs and faint appears, [years;
The worn-out traces ſpeak the numerous
And many a figur'd coffin meets the eye,
To teach its aged owner how to die;
And there appear'd the Sacred Virgin's face
(Our guide bow'd humbly as ſhe paſs'd the place)†. [light
The painted caſement lends a glimmering
To the long gallery, walk'd by many a ſpright.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

OF the obſcure verſifiers of the Pſalms, N. is Thomas Norton, of Sherpenhoe in Bedfordſhire, a barriſter. He was employed, in conjunction with much more honourable coadjutants, when he wrote part of the tragedy of Gorboduc. Under the patronage of Protector Somerſet, he tranſlated an epiſtle, addreſſed by Peter Martyr to Somerſet, in 1550, and Calvin's Inſtitutes. By the initials of R. W. is meant Robert Wiſedome, a Proteſtant fugitive, in the reign of Queen Mary, afterwards Archdeacon of Ely, and nominated to an Iriſh biſhoprick by Edward VI. The Decalogue was verſified by William Whittingham, a very rigid Calviniſt, the ſame perſon who tranſlated the 23d and 119th, and many other Pſalms. Who W. K. and T. C. were, is not known. This information is extracted from the third volume of Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. I ſhould be glad to hear when the continuation of this intereſting work, where (to uſe the words of Gibbon) are united "the taſte of a Poet, and the minute diligence of an Antiquary‡," will appear. Yours, &c. M——s.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 24.

I FIND, p. 484, by the 212th article in the Abſtract of the Premiums given

* A Roman Catholic family.

† The chapel.

‡ Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. III. p. 620, note, 4to edit.

by

by the Society of Arts, &c. that they offer their gold medal, or one hundred pounds, to the perſon who ſhall produce five pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies; the certificate for which muſt be produced in *December*, 1789.

Alſo a premium (but the value of it not ſpecified) for the production of 20 pounds weight of cinnamon, the growth likewiſe of his Majeſty's iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to be imported in 1790; the ſamples of which are to be produced in January, 1791.

Now I ſhould be glad to be informed, through the medium of your entertaining Miſcellany, in what year the nutmeg-tree was firſt introduced into the Weſt Indies, into which of the iſlands, and by whom. That it is actually growing there at the preſent moment (though I never heard of its introduction), I muſt not preſume to doubt, ſince the certificate for the production of five pounds weight of its fruit muſt be delivered in London ſo early as *next December*, to obtain the premium.

The ſhip which was captured by Lord Rodney in the laſt war contained, among ſome other curious and valuable natives of the Eaſt, the cinnamon and camphor trees; but, if I do not greatly miſtake, the nutmeg-trees, &c. were preſented by his Lordſhip to the Aſſembly of Jamaica, and are now ſo multiplied, that they muſt ſoon afford a new and valuable article of commerce to that iſland.

While on the ſubject of new objects of commerce in the Weſt Indies, I cannot help being ſurpriſed, that neither the culture of the vine nor the mulberry-tree has ever been attempted there. One would imagine the climate of the Bahamas extremely favourable to both of them; and that little is wanting, but the encouragement of the Society of Arts, to ſtimulate ſome ſpirited and enterpriſing planter to attempt the production both of wine and ſilk. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Bridgnorth, June* 22.

I SHOULD be glad to know on what *authority* it is aſſerted (ſee vol. LVIII, p. 911), that oil of tartar is an inſtantaneous cure for the *ſting of a waſp*? I much doubt the truth of the preſcription. On what principle does it act? The immediate effect of the ſting is a violent pain, ſwelling, and inflammation of the erythematous kind. Where theſe ſymptoms are violent, or not attended to, the conſtitution may become affected, and remedies, different to what would be proper in the firſt inſtance, become neceſſary. The injury from the ſting of a waſp is commonly leſs violent than from the ſting of a bee; but the poiſon is probably of the ſame baneful quality in both. On this account, what would be a proper remedy in one caſe would be equally uſeful in the other. The late Dr. Brown (of opiate memory) recommended the topical application of laudanum as a certain cure. And Mr. Keys, in a publication of 1780, intituled, *The practical Bee-Maſter*, and which is conſidered as an improvement on Wildman's treatiſe, ſpeaks from his own experience, conjoined to that of others, very highly of a compoſition, conſiſting of "linſeed oil two parts, vinegar of ſquills one part, honey one part; to be rubbed hard in and about the wound as long as any ſmart is felt." The medicine probably derives no advantage from the ſquill, and, I ſhould think, would be equally effectual if prepared with ſimple oxymel and oil. Its properties are diametrically oppoſite to oil of tartar, this being an alcali and ſtimulant, the other an acid and refrigerant. None of theſe medicines, though they act as remedies, can properly be conſidered as ſpecific correctors of the poiſon. This will be readily underſtood, if we attend to the following ſcientific obſervations, extracted from an author, who had opportunities to make experiments, and judgement to direct the proper application of them. Here we ſhall find the cauſe of the injury properly explained, and traced to the fountain-head; by which inveſtigation only it is that a rational cure can be adopted.

An effectual Method of curing the Stings of Bees and Waſps *.

"The *ſting* of a *bee* is generally more virulent than that of a *waſp*, and, with ſome people, attended with very violent effects. The ſting of a bee is barbed at the end, and conſequently always left in the wound; that of a waſp is pointed only, ſo that they can ſting more than once, which a bee cannot do.

"When any perſon is ſtung by a bee, let the ſting, in the firſt place, be inſtantly pulled out, for the longer it remains in the wound, the deeper it will pierce, owing to its peculiar form, and emit more of the poiſon;

* See "The Experienced Bee-keeper, containing an Eſſay on the Management of Bees," 8vo. 1783. Written by Bryan J'Anſon Bromwich, M. A.

ſon; the ſting is hollow, and the poiſon flows through it, which is the ſole cauſe of the pain and inflammation. The pulling out of the ſting ſhould be done carefully, and with a ſteady hand; for if any part of it breaks in, all remedies then, in a great meaſure, will be ineffectual. When the ſting is extracted, ſuck the wounded part, if poſſible; and very little inflammation, if any, will enſue. If hartſhorn drops are immediately afterwards rubbed on the part, the cure will be more complete."

By hartſhorn-drops (it may be proper to mention) is meant ſpirit of harts' horns, a volatile alcaline liquor obtained by diſtillation. In many of its properties it reſembles the oil of tartar beforementioned, which is only a ſolution of the fixed vegetable alcali, obtained either by expoſure to a moiſt air, or by ſolution in water. If the oil of tartar be really uſeful, the ſpirit of hartſhorn would appear to be more ſo, and may be uſed in every circumſtance in which that is proper. I do not conſider it as a corrector of the poiſon, but of its effects. It acts only as a ſtimulating antiſpaſmodic, enabling the extreme veſſels to overcome the ſpaſm formed on their extremities, and which probably is the principal cauſe of the continuance of the inflammation. I confeſs that I ſhould prefer the application of lead-water, or a cold ſaturnine poultice. Theſe are cooling and ſedative; they are alſo relaxant and antiſpaſmodic; they remove ſpaſm by relaxing the conſtricted veſſels, obtaining by relaxation what the other effects by ſtimulus.

The fundamental operation of opium or laudanum, in the form of topical application, is analogous to that of lead; perhaps the only difference is, that the former at firſt produces ſome increaſed heat upon the part, while the latter cauſes a frigorific ſenſation, or has a tendency to diminiſh heat through its whole operation. But whatever medicine or application be uſed, the firſt thing that ought to be done, as Mr. B. has very properly obſerved, is to ſlowly and cautiouſly extract the ſting; after this, probably, any of the remedies recommended will ſucceed, while without it none of them can have effect.

Yours, &c. W C.

Mr. Urban, *July* 7.

TOBIAS SWINDEN, author of an Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell (of whom M. G. p. 254, wiſhes to have ſome account), was collated by Dr. Sprat, Biſhop of Rocheſter, to the rectory of Cuxton, July 5, 1688, and inſtituted to the vicarage of Shorne, in the ſame dioceſe, April 13, 1689, on the preſentation of the dean and chapter of that cathedral. He publiſhed two ſermons: (1.) Luke xi. 2, 8vo. 1713, The Uſefulneſs of a general ſtanding Liturgy. (2.) 2 Tim. iii. 16, 4to. 1718, The divine Original and Authority of the Goſpel. On a mural monument of white marble in the chancel of Cuxton church is the following inſcription, probably written by Mr. Swinden.

"S. M. Thomæ (filii Tobiæ Swinden, M. A. et rectoris hujus eccleſiæ), pueri tam formâ quam ingenio ornatiſſimo. Obiit Aug. 30, anno Domini 1700, ætat. 7, et cum fraterculis ſuis Clemente et Johanne hic ſepultus eſt.

Ingenii radios tot primo qui dedit ortu,
Quot ſumma tandem luce daturus erat.
Cur properans rapuit mors hunc puerilibus annis,
Virtutes numerans credidit eſſe virum.

Thorpe, *Regiſt. Roffen.* 770.

The father died in 1719, and had two ſons, clergymen, who ſurvived him. 1. Tobias Swinden, M. A. in whoſe favour the father reſigned the vicarage of Shorne, Sept. 2, and the ſon exchanged it for the vicarage of Lamberherſt in 1733. He was alſo rector of Kinſdown, in the dioceſe of Canterbury, where he died February 26, 1754. 2. Samuel Francis, M. A. who was many years maſter of the academy at Greenwich, and preſented in July, 1754, to the rectory of Stifford in Eſſex.

Your Reviewer of the Memoirs of the Duke of Glouceſter (p. 339), is probably right in his opinion, that Samuel Prat, his Royal Highneſs's ſub-preceptor, was the perſon of that name created D. D. at Cambridge, by mandate, in 1697. Dec. 8, in that year, he was inſtalled a canon of Windſor, and inſtituted to the deanery of Rocheſter, July 27, 1706. In Nov. 1693, he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Tottenham; and licenſed to the chaplainſhip of the Savoy, April 7, 1697. The dean and chapter of Rocheſter preſented him to the vicarage of Goudherſt, in Kent, July 7, 1709, which living he ſoon ceded; and he occurs vicar of Twickenham. Before he had the charge of the Duke of Glouceſter, he ſeems to have been maſter of Wye ſchool, in Kent. He died, it is believed, at Windſor, Nov. 14, 1723. He gave to the church of Rocheſter a book-caſe that had belonged to his royal pupil.

pupil. According to Letſome, he publiſhed five ſermons. (1.) Col. iii. 15, 4to, 1697, Co. Feaſt. (2.) Iſa. i. 5, 4to, 1697, Faſt, Sept. 2, before the lord-mayor. (3.) 1 Cor. x. 24, 4to, 1700, School-feaſt, Public-ſpiritedneſs recommended. (4.) Nahum i. 3, 4to, 1704, Faſt. (5.) Zech. i. 16, 4to, 1704, before the lord-mayor; Returns of Mercy.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

YOUR intelligent correſpondent W. & D. obſerves, vol. LVIII. p. 874, "there was no paper manufactured in England till about the year 1493 or 4, when it was introduced by John Tate." I beg leave to obſerve to him, that in one of the Wigtoft accompts* is a date (1484) nine years earlier than the time he has fixed for the manufacture of paper in England. That it is paper I am copying from, I can have no doubt, and am alſo as clear in the authenticity of the date; but whether the paper is of Engliſh or foreign manufacture, I am not enough verſed in antiquity to decide. In the account itſelf, there is a charge for the very paper of which the book is made.

When I communicated to you the two ſhort letters of Abp. Secker, I ought to have added, that his annual bounty to the old man was conſiderably increaſed, and continued to his (Zebidee Elſom's) death, which, to the beſt of my remembrance, took place not long before the Archbiſhop's. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 26.

TO what your correſpondent, p. 424, has ſupplied to my account of the manor of Freefolk in Hants (p. 21), be ſo good as to add, from the Viſitation Book of Hants, *Brit. Muſ. Harl. MSS.* 1544, that "Richard Andrews *of Freefolk* married Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of John Rogers, by whom he had iſſue, Richard Andrews of Freefolk, who married *Lucy*, daughter of *Richard Bray*, one *of the councel to Hen. VI.* She re-married Roger Walwin. But by her firſt huſband ſhe had iſſue Richard Andrews of Freefolk, who by Catherine, daughter of John Walſh, Baron of the Exchequer, was father of the three co-heireſſes beforementioned, p. 22. Conſtance Lambert, one of them, had iſſue four younger children, Walter, Michael, Alice, and Barbara, beſides Thomas of Laverſtoke, the ſon and heir, who married Margaret, daughter of John Fiſher, of Chilton Candover, Hants."

The arms of theſe Andrews's were, Azure, a chevron, Gules, charged with three quatrefoils, between three mullets, Sable. Creſt, an aſs's head Sable, charged with a croſs. G. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, July* 17.

I SEND you a ſhort citation reſpecting a Hebrew expreſſion in Dr. Geddes's candid account, p. 418.

The citation ſeems to juſtify Dr. G. in tranſlating Gen. i. 3, *light*, but ver. 14, *luminary*. Bythner, in his *Lyra Prophetica*, ſays, on Pſ. lxxiv. 16, "Ab אִיר lux, lumen. Nom. Heemantic. מְאִיר luminare, luminis receptaculum." And in rule 23, *ad finem*, he ſays, "et plerumque מ nomina inſtrumenti conſtituit. Et ſic מְאִיר luminare, id eſt, corpus pellucidum, per quod אִיר lux, ſplendorem ſuum tranſmittit." And I may add, that the Septuagint has made the ſame diſtinction as Dr. Geddes has done by *φως* and *φωστηρες*. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 17.

I MUST requeſt you to correct two miſtakes which have eſcaped in your candid review of my Letters on Slavery, p. 433.

"Mr. Dickſon (you obſerve) pleads for the *gradual* abolition of the African ſlave-trade." But on looking again into my book, you will find I am a humble advocate for the *immediate* abolition of the *ſlave-trade*, and the *gradual* abolition of *ſlavery*.

I by no means wonder at your falling into this miſtake, when I conſider the great pains that have been taken to diffuſe an opinion, that the opponents of the ſlave-trade aim at nothing leſs than the immediate abolition of ſlavery, a deſign which they have conſtantly and openly diſavowed.

You ſeem alſo, Sir, to think that the ſlavery of Barbadoes is a fair ſpecimen of the Weſt Indian ſlavery in general. You may have been led into this opinion by my declaration, p. 7, that "Mr. Ramſay's Eſſay, ſome local circumſtances excepted, will apply very well to the iſland of Barbadoes." But it ought to be obſerved, that moſt of thoſe circumſtances are in favour of Barbadoes, or redound to the credit of her inhabitants. Thus, the ſlavery of that iſland is a ſpecimen of the

* We ſhall be glad to receive more of theſe at M. F.'s leiſure; ſee p. 551. EDIT.

the Weſt Indian ſlavery in general, in a ſenſe ſimilar to that in which the liberty of Great Britain may be ſaid to be a ſpecimen of the liberty of Europe in general.

To the cauſes I aſſigned, p. 107, of the *(comparative)* happineſs of the field Negroes in Barbadoes, I beg leave to add another, which I have ſince recollected. It is, that a far greater proportion of the proprietors of that than of any other iſland reſide on their poſſeſſions, and check the inhumanity of thoſe to whom they delegate their authority.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* LORDS *and* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, *on* SETTLING *the* REGENCY. *(Continued from p.* 531.)

SIR *John Swinburne*, in a maiden ſpeech, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the reſolution, as ſubverting the conſtitution, ſo far as it went, by giving a portion of the executive power into hands which were not reſponſible for the truſt; which never had, nor were ever likely to have, or ought to have, any ſuch power on his Majeſty's recovery from his preſent illneſs. He ſaw no good end this could ſerve; but on the contrary would, if it were agreed to, be productive of much diſſention; for which reaſon he ſhould vote againſt it.

Mr. *Pulteney* obſerved, that the argument adduced againſt the reſolution went principally on the ſuppoſition, that her Majeſty could forget her duty to her king, her huſband, and to the people. Such illiberal ſuggeſtions were, he ſaid, equally ungenerous and untrue. Objections had been made too to the patronage with which her Majeſty was to be intruſted. Was the Crown ſo weak as to be ſhaken by putting into the hands of any perſon the power of diſpoſing 80 or 100,000l. and that perſon equally intereſted to ſupport it? It is in every one's memory when the ſame perſons contended, that the power of the Crown was too great, and ought to be diminiſhed. Mr. Pulteney, alluding to the former conduct of the perſons likely to ſucceed to the adminiſtration, thought they reflected upon themſelves, when they contended they could not govern without the patronage of the houſhold, the patronage of every butcher and baker. If they acted uprightly, they would ſtand in no need of ſuch patronage. The Hon. Gent. after other ſarcaſtical remarks on the Oppoſition, concluded with giving his entire approbation to the Queen's having the care of his Majeſty's perſon, and the full exerciſe of all ſuch powers as ſhould enable her to diſcharge ſuch truſt with dignity and approbation.

Sir *James Johnſtone* wiſhed to know, in caſe of the Queen's death, on whom the guardianſhip of the King's perſon was to devolve?

Mr. *Bouverie* agreed to the care of the King's perſon being intruſted to the Queen, with the aſſiſtance of a council; but objected to the powers propoſed to be granted, and moved in the middle article an amendment, that the words in Italic ſhould be omitted. (See p. 530.)

Lord *North* obſerved, that the reſolution contained three diſtinct propoſitions, 1. the committing the care of the King's perſon to the Queen; 2. granting her the power of the houſhold; and, 3. appointing her a council. Theſe propoſitions appeared to his Lordſhip totally diſtinct, and he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] would agree to ſeparate them.

Mr. *Bouverie* ſaid, he had formerly voted againſt the power of the Crown; but he never had, nor ever would, vote for dividing that power.

Mr. *Fox* thought the Right Hon. Gentleman could have no objection to ſeparate the reſolution.

Ch. of Ex. could not conſent to the ſeparation. Thoſe, he ſaid, who could not agree to the whole, might propoſe their amendments.

Mr. *Bouverie* roſe to move his amendment; and

Mr. *Grey* to ſupport it. He followed Lord Maitland in approving the Queen as guardian to the King without the powers propoſed; but, with them, utterly unfit: And agreed with the Rt. Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt], that, while they were providing for the care of the royal perſon of the King, they were not to forget the duty they owed their country. He wiſhed to aſk, what power there was that was neceſſary for a King, that was not alſo neceſſary for a Regent, to carry on the government? The marks of dignity that were propoſed to be reſerved for his Majeſty, when he recovered, were, in his preſent ſituation, a mockery. If they were ſuch as were unneceſſary, let them be ſuſpended, not divided, ſo as to create a fourth eſtate to embarraſs Government. The Government might not be ſhaken, he ſaid, by butchers and bakers,

bakers, but it might by a faction. He fully agreed with every panegyric on her Majeſty; but what he loved her for moſt, and what the country loved her for, was, that ſhe had never joined any party, any cabal, or interfered in politics; and thoſe would be found to be her greateſt enemies, who, for their own ends, had brought her forward. He agreed that it was neceſſary to provide againſt what might happen; but in ſuch proviſion there ſhould be no reſpect to perſons; the Prince was virtuous, but he might have bad adviſers; the Queen was virtuous, and ſhe might have her evil and bad counſellors. He wiſhed to have the intended council of her Majeſty named; the conſtitution was averſe to any power being veſted without reſponſibility. The reſolution went to give ſuch power without reſponſibility, and as ſuch he ſhould give it his negative.

Mr. *Dundas* contended, that from the declaration, that it was the right and duty of the Lords and Commons to provide for the exerciſe of the executive government during the interruption from the incapacity of the King, they were bound to provide a ſubſtitute to act for his Majeſty during the continuance of that incapacity, and no longer. In doing this, they were to give that ſubſtitute ſuch powers, and ſuch only, as were abſolutely neceſſary to the purpoſe, and for the time for which he was appointed, and no more. The argument for patronage, and that the patronage of the houſhold might be uſed for the purpoſe of counteracting the executive government, he treated as an imaginary apprehenſion; the patronage of the Queen, it was natural to ſuppoſe, would prove the patronage of the Prince; it was adding to his own, the patronage of his mother. He regarded himſelf as having done his duty by the Prince when he voted him Regent, and as having ſhewn his reverence to the Queen when he gave her the care of his Majeſty's perſon; and having done that, he would not withhold from her Majeſty the means which he thought neceſſary for the due diſcharge of that truſt. This proof of the loyalty of his Commons would be a great comfort to his Majeſty on his recovery. When gentlemen talked of a ſtrong government, and added, that a government could not be ſtrong without influence, he could not admit that, when the Regent poſſeſſed the unlimited patronage of the army and navy, the patronage of the houſhold was at all neceſſary; for his part he could ſee nothing, in a general view of the affairs of Europe, that required a Government peculiarly powerful.

Sir *Gregory Page Turner* reprobated the reſtrictions, and ſaid they went to make the Prince Regent and no Regent, and to cauſe all the diſorders of a double houſhold and a double adminiſtration.

Sir *John Scott* ſupported the reſolution and the reſtrictions, and aſked, if the Prince was permitted to exerciſe all the royal power, how he could pay his proper allegiance to the Crown? He hoped it would not be thought improper in him, if he diſcovered in his conduct towards the Prince that jealouſy characteriſtic of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which was ſuppoſed to be the proper place of learning the ſenſe of the people, through the medium of their repreſentatives. It was proper, therefore, to conſider what evil the Prince might do, and what might be the conſequence of his receiving any ill advice during the time of his poſſeſſing the whole of the royal powers. Sir John aſked, if the circumſtance of his Majeſty's illneſs was not a good reaſon for giving him additional attendance; and whether it were not better to intruſt the diſpoſal of the ſervants of the houſhold to the Queen, than to commit the whole to the will of the Prince? Of two evils, he was for chuſing the leaſt.

Mr. *Fox* obſerved, that 18 months were the limits of the term in which it was probable his Majeſty's cure would be effected; but, caſting our eye to that period, the reſtrictions were more likely to be dangerous than uſeful. The creation of Peers, a Right Hon. Gent. had ſaid, would not tend to raiſe a confederacy in that Houſe againſt the intereſt of the Regent, becauſe they were too much attached to the Crown. Why then reſtrict the Prince from making Peers? Who, it had been aſked, will conceive that a mother was likely to combine againſt her ſon? But the gentleman who put that queſtion had, at the ſame time, remarked, that the Heir Apparent had oppoſed the Crown. If then ſuch facts occur in political hiſtory, why not in this as well as in any other country? A competition for riches or power is every day ſeen to diſſolve the tendereſt ties of human obligation.—The Right Hon. Gent. had ſaid, on a ſimilar occaſion, Could it be ſuppoſed

that

that he would join in a factious oppoſition? That, Mr. *Fox* ſaid, he was not obliged to anſwer for. He (Mr. Fox) had been charged with wiſhing for the government of the country, in order to have the patronage of places and emoluments. To this charge he would frankly reply, that he would accept of no office in government without enjoying thoſe powers which the conſtitution granted. Mr. Pitt had done ſervices to his country; but had he done them without the patronage? It had been ſaid, Will you ſuſpect that giving away a few places would influence the Queen? He left that to the judgement of the Houſe. He allowed it right to give the Queen the care of his Majeſty's perſon, but not the abſolute command of the officers of the houſhold. It has been ſaid that, in lieu of theſe, proviſion was to be made for the Prince of Wales. It might, he ſaid, be a matter of delicacy to ſtate the opinion of his Royal Highneſs, but he knew it would be highly irkſome to the Prince to add any new burthen to the country in its preſent melancholy and calamitous ſtate, for the purpoſe of increaſing the ſtate and dignity of his rank as Regent.

Mr. *Wilberforce* oppoſed Mr. Fox. He had not a doubt but that his Majeſty's firſt enquiry, on his recovery, would be for the houſhold ſervants of the Crown; that nothing would be more likely to produce a relapſe, than to be told that they were diſmiſſed by order of this Houſe. He urged the force of this argument, with other reaſons, which he particularly recommended to the attention of the committee. He declared his opinion, that the powers intended to be allotted to the Prince were ſufficient for a Regent.

Mr. *Drake* expreſſed a wiſh that the two great political characters (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox) would act in concert, and thought the houſhold ſervants of the Crown (near 400 in number) might be retrenched, as his Majeſty, in his preſent circumſtances, did not want them.

Ch. of Ex. declared againſt new modelling the eſtabliſhment of the King's houſhold. He commended the magnanimity of the Prince with regard to his reſolution of not increaſing the burdens on the people in order to aggrandize his ſtate as Regent; but, at the ſame time, thought it ſo neceſſary to maintain the dignity of the Crown, that he would be the firſt to propoſe an augmentation, however odious the meaſure, and how favoured ſoever he had been by the publick.

Mr. *Sheridan* remarked, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) had given his Right Hon. friend no information whatever as to the time when the reſtrictions were to be taken off, in caſe his Majeſty's recovery ſhould remain doubtful, nor had he ſaid a word of the council to be provided for the Queen.

Ch. of Exch. ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to tell when it would be fit to take off the reſtrictions, but Parliament would always have the power to remove them when proper. And as to the council, he thanked the Hon. Gent. for having given him an opportunity of explaining its nature and conſtitution, which he owned had eſcaped his recollection. He then ſtated, that the council was to be ſolely a council of advice, not of controul; it was to include in it all the great officers of his Majeſty's houſhold, with ſome of the right reverend prelates, to give it the gravity and ſolemnity due to its importance.

At length the committee divided on the queſtion, That the words in the middle of the queſtion ſtand part of the motion? Ayes 229. Noes 165. Majority 64.

Lord *North* then moved, that the words "for a limited time" be added to the motion. The committee divided: Ayes 164. Noes 220.

Mr. *Rolle* brought on a converſation alluding to the report of the marriage of the Prince of Wales; which having been on a former occaſion ſolemnly diſavowed by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) in the face of the whole Houſe, it was generally diſcountenanced.

Sir *Francis Baſſet* remarked upon the indecency of agitating ſuch queſtions on public rumour without grounds; and

Lord *North* aſked Mr. Rolle, What faith he could place in his author, who began his charge with declaring, *that the marriage act was no law?*

This converſation over, all the reſolutions were ſeverally read and agreed to; and the Houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, January 20.

Mr. *Wilberforce* acquainted the Houſe that he had met the Lords at a conference, to whom he had delivered the reſolutions as directed. The order of the day was then read, and, upon motion

tion, discharged; and the committee appointed to meet on the state of the nation on

Monday, January 26;

When a message was brought from the Lords, desiring a conference; and the same managers were appointed as conducted the last. Their names were accordingly called over, and they withdrew to the House of Lords, and in a short time returned with the resolutions agreed to.

Mr. *Burke*, in the first instance, objected to the act of sending up the resolutions to the House of Lords, as it tended to destroy the deliberative capacity of that and the other House of Parliament. Mr. Burke added some general reflections on the steps that had been taken by both Houses hitherto, and affirmed, that every step in which they had proceeded was an attempt to introduce some new principle in the constitution.

Ch. of Ex. replied, that sending up the resolutions to the House of Lords, as soon as the House had voted them, was surely not introducing any new principle.

As soon as the conference was over, Mr. Chancellor *Pitt* informed the House, that the next step which he should propose would be to lay the resolutions voted by the two Houses before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to know if he was willing to accept the Regency upon those conditions.

Mr. *Grey* seemed to think that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not made up his mind to any regular plan, as he could not see the necessity of addressing the Prince, to know whether he would accept the Regency on those conditions, till the whole plan, if any plan was ever formed, was compleated, as other conditions might, for what he knew, be inserted in the bill.

Ch. of Exch. recapitulated the steps that had been taken from the beginning; and appealed to the House, if there had appeared any thing unsystematical, or tending to procrastination, on his part, during the whole of their proceedings. Having laid down the principles of the government to be established, the next step they had to take was, to endeavour to know, before they reduced the resolutions into the form of a law, whether his Royal Highness was willing to accept the Regency upon the terms of these resolutions. With this view it was that he should move an address to his Royal Highness, against which he could not have conceived there could have been one dissenting voice.

Mr. *Sheridan* suspected some danger in that mode of proceeding; and suggested a doubt whether, if his Royal Highness should agree to accept the terms, he would not be thought to have pledged himself to approve of all the subsequent proceedings relative to the appointment of the Regency.

Ch. of Ex. said, his first object would be to carry up the resolutions: and the other matters, such as the ordering a commission to be issued in the King's name for the opening of the Parliament, and various necessary points, would come under discussion hereafter. Having said this, he moved to discharge the order of the day, and that the committee on the state of the nation stand for the next day. Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 27.

Ch. of Ex. moved, that a committee be appointed, to communicate to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the resolutions which the Houses of Lords and Commons have agreed to, &c. and that the Commons express their hopes, that his Royal Highness will accept the charge as soon as an act of parliament can be passed for carrying into effect the said purpose.

Sir *Grey Cooper* did not wonder that his hon. friend Mr. Grey should, the preceding day, complain of want of system. There certainly was something very unexpected and mysterious in the measures of the foregoing day. It had been announced, that the Right Hon. Gent. was to proceed to make a motion of another kind in the committee. The members who attended their duty were under this impression till the Speaker took the chair. They were all told, even at the door, that the business was to begin in the House of Lords. Those who went to that House informed them, that a sudden stop had been made in the proceeding by a great authority in that House. To what was all this confusion and delay to be imputed? The Right Hon. Gent. had declared in his opening, that the two Houses were the legal organs through which the voice of the people could only be heard. Perhaps, by some accident, one of these organs might be somewhat out of tone; till that was restored, and the great masters had again settled their parts, the House was to be amused with this interlude.

Be

Be that as it might; he had ſerious objections, he ſaid, to the addreſs. In the firſt place it was unneceſſary to the bringing forward an act of parliament, the coming of which had been announced with a moſt alarming ſolemnity; in the next place, if it was neceſſary, it was improper both in point of time and in point of matter; in point of time, becauſe the intended bill ought to be firſt preſented; in point of matter, becauſe, by the artful manner of wording the addreſs, an inſidious contrivance was concealed, of precluding, by a ſide-wind, the deliberations of the Houſe on the principles which were to conſtitute the baſis of the bill.

Lord *Belgrave* delivered his opinion in favour of the addreſs. In his idea it would not be acting either with honour or the *reſpect* due to the Prince, if they did not lay before his Royal Highneſs the reſolutions to which they had agreed; and it was for thoſe reaſons that the motion of his right hon. friend highly deſerved, in his opinion, the concurrence of the Houſe.

[Here a violent altercation took place; in which moſt of the members were engaged. It originated from a well-intended compliment which Lord Belgrave meant to pay reſpecting the decocorum neceſſary to be obſerved with reſpect to the Prince. This, a member took notice, had not always been the caſe towards the Prince. This produced a direct charge againſt the Miniſter, which afforded the Right Hon. Gent. an opportunity of fully vindicating his conduct to the Houſe. The Right Hon. Gent. then adverted to what had been inſinuated by an Hon. Baronet, reſpecting the want of harmony among thoſe who ought, on ſuch an occaſion, to agree; and aſſured the Houſe, that there had not only been no interruption of harmony among thoſe whoſe taſk it was to co-operate in the preſent arduous ſituation of affairs; but that the more they had thought of it, the more confirmed they were in complearing it.]

Mr. *Burke*. Whether the putting off the buſineſs of the Houſe of Lords the preceding day had been owing to a difference among Miniſters he knew not; but there was a little bird, a ſmall robin red-breaſt, which ſung that ſomething like it had happened; and when he talked of a little bird, he borrowed the idea from the Right Hon. Gentleman's father, who had ſaid that a little bird had told him, that the lords of the bedchamber were, at a certain time, ſuppoſed to exerciſe their influence in a manner not abſolutely proper. The ſame bird, Mr. B. remarked, had whiſpered to him, that there was a reaſon for not proceeding as had been intended, and for ſuddenly ſhifting the buſineſs from the Lords' houſe to that in which the Right Hon. Gent. was the leader. Mr. B. reprobated the fiction of law which was to be made uſe of to open the parliament, and ſaid, he never heard of a phantom being raiſed in a private family but with a deſign to rob the houſe.

Upon the queſtion being put, it was carried without a diviſion.

Ch. of Exch. next moved his addreſs to the Queen, "if her Majeſty was willing to accept the care of his Majeſty's perſon," &c.?

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

I SEND you the dimenſions of one of the moſt perfect beacons I remember to have ſeen. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Ranby, near Market Stainton, in Lincolnſhire, on the higheſt part of the Weſt ſide of the Wolds, and commands a proſpect to Lincoln of about eighteen miles. It is of a pyramidal form, on a baſe of 100 feet ſquare (the North ſide of which correſponds exactly with the point of the magnetical needle), gradually diminiſhing to a ſquare of twenty feet at the top. The perpendicular height is about ſixteen feet. It is within an hundred yards of the road (by ſome called *ſtreet*, an evidence of a Roman way,) from Barton to Horncaſtle (the Banovallum Romanorum). On the ſame road, in a North-weſt direction, are two other beacons, which being planted thick with trees cannot be ſo well meaſured, one in the pariſh of South Willingham, the other called *Bully Hill*, in the pariſh of Kirmond. All the three appear to be at convenient diſtances to repeat ſignals, which would be viſible at a great diſtance on the Weſt ſide of the Wolds. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 22.

IT has been often obſerved, that many perſons, who call themſelves Chriſtians, and who have, upon common fame, the reputation of integrity, are, notwithſtanding their moral characters in life, incapable of making their laſt wills and teſtaments with common honeſty.

neſty. This ſeems, in general, rather to ariſe from the want of underſtanding than from any moral defect; and I ſhould think my time and pains not ill employed if I could aſſiſt any perſon in a right way of thinking upon theſe ſolemn occaſions.

A man of property, for inſtance, has perhaps a ſon and three or four daughters. I am not one of thoſe levellers who think that children ſhould ſhare and ſhare alike. I am no enemy to making an heir, becauſe God Almighty has favoured the practice in the Moſaic œconomy; and I am ſatisfied that the Almighty would not, in any age of the world, diſpenſe with any thing of moral obligation: but then the heir ſhould not have too much, and the younger children too little; a legal proportion ought always to be obſerved, which may be aſcertained by conſulting ſome good lawyer or eminent attorney.

There is ſuch a variety of circumſtances, that it is not eaſy to frame a general calculation; I ſhall therefore only obſerve upon particulars. If a child, for inſtance, has been remarkably dutiful, and has been an inſtrument in advancing the family's intereſt, and has added to the eſtate, while other branches of the family have been negligent, and have rather contributed to diminiſh it, I think, in this caſe, ſuch a child ought, in point of common honeſty, to be diſtinguiſhed by ſome additional portion: but when parents look upon children as favourites, through mere caprice, this is certainly an unjuſtifiable practice.

A parent married his daughter to a gentleman poſſeſſed of 20,000l. and gave her 10,000l.; he married a ſecond to one whoſe eſtate was computed at 12,000l. and he gave this daughter 6000l.; the youngeſt married a tradeſman with 4000l. and he gave her 2000l. that is, he gave moſt to him who wanted it leaſt, and leaſt to him who wanted it moſt, and, by a ſort of Iriſh calculation, counteracted the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtaments,—*he who gathered the moſt manna had nothing over, and he who gathered little had no lack*; whereas, in the caſe above, he who gathered moſt had too much by half, and he who gathered *little* had *great* lack. The portions of theſe girls, honeſtly counted, was 6000l. each; but their worldly-minded father filled the rich with good things, and the needy and neceſſitous he ſent empty away.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 23.

THE notice which your very learned and acute correſpondent T. H. W. has taken of my remark on Virgil, Georg. iii. 471—477, and the "*confidence*" which he has (I hope unjuſtly) imputed to me, impoſe upon me the taſk of endeavouring to vindicate my character, and to defend my opinion. Too many of your pages are already taken up by replication and rejoinder; I ſhall therefore be as ſuccinct as poſſible. I premiſe a tranſlation.

"Whoever, even at preſent, after the peſtilence has ceaſed for ſo long time, will ſurvey the countries where the Alps tower into the ſkies, where the Norie cliffs are crowned with caſtles, and where the fields are watered by the Timavus; thoſe countries in which the domains of the ſhepherds are deſerted, and the foreſts deſolate; will be convinced that this wide-waſting contagion totally extirpated the cattle."

Such was my idea of this conteſted paſſage: I conceived that Virgil intended a general deſignation of the ſcene of theſe ravages: 1. becauſe the two other features of the landſcape, the mountains and the river, are manifeſtly a deſcription of the country; to which the works of art, the caſtles, ſeem a very proper companion; 2. becauſe the poet has pointed out twice, in the compaſs of a very few lines, the ſheep-folds, the objects upon which the plague exerted itſelf,—*tota æſtiva—deſerta regna paſtorum*; 3. even if the ſhepherds would not carry away the materials of which the ſheep-folds were compoſed, when they could no longer be applied to their original uſe; it is not likely that they ſhould be of ſo permanent a nature as to ſubſiſt for a long time (*nunc quoque poſt tanto*), when they were neglected. The quotation from Livy (xxii. 14) explains the *æſtiva*, but does not apply in any degree to the *caſtella*.

Theſe were the grounds of my opinion; and they are not attacked by the criticiſm of your correſpondent: for I never imagined, nor is it neceſſary to my interpretation, that the human race ſhould be exterminated in the country to which Virgil refers. Nor has T. H. W. adduced any inſtance of *caſtellum* (*abſolutè* poſitum) ſignifying a ſheep-fold. I muſt therefore, though with great diffidence, adhere to my firſt idea.

That it is the cuſtom to carry ſheep to the tops of mountains in the ſummer appears from Rieſbeck's "Travels in Germany,"

Germany," tranſlated by Maty, vol. I. p. 138.

"Sometimes I take my abode in the deep-hanging brow of a mountain, in a ſhepherdeſs's hut, who dwells *the whole ſummer through with her flocks* in this ſubterreſtrial region, and is viſited only by her lover, who clambers up two or three miles of the mountains to her," &c.

I am much obliged to Agricola, p. 531, for endeavouring to anſwer my queſtion concerning Scævola and Craſſus; but I can only collect from his quotation, that *Qu.* Mutius Augur, the younger, was brother-in-law to *L.* Creſſus *; whereas my queſtion was, how *P.* Scævola was *brother* to *P.* Craſſus? Upon recurring to Gravina (De Ortu & Progreſſu Juris Civilis, ſect. LII.) I learn that P. Licinius Craſſus Mutianus was adopted by the father of P. Mutius Scævola, pontifex maximus; ſo that P. Craſſus was the (adopted) brother of P. Mutius; whoſe ſon, Qu. Mutius Scævola, pontifex maximus, the greateſt lawyer, is carefully to be diſtinguiſhed from Qu. Mutius Scævola Augur, who married the eldeſt daughter of C. Lælius, and whoſe daughter was married to L. Craſſus, the famous orator; and who are the perſons meant by Agricola's quotation.

But ſtill a difficulty intervenes; for P. Craſſus is qualified by Cicero with the epithet Dives: now *M.* Craſſus, the triumvir, was the Roman moſt eminent for his wealth, and he was not a contemporary of P. Mutius Scævola, pontifex maximus, who died in exile in Aſia about A. U. C. 627; whereas M. Craſſus, IIIvir, was not born till A. U. C. 639. Yours, &c. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelſea, July 24.*

FOR the information of your correſpondent "A Conſtant Reader," whoſe account of the impoſition upon himſelf (and, it might have been, upon your readers,) by a fictitious ſkeleton of a cockatrice is contained in p. 493, I ſend you a ſhort hiſtory of that animal, which I have extracted from a MS. in the *Romance* tongue; of which (as you receive this) I may perhaps hereafter ſend you ſome further extracts. In a chapter intituled, "Ci dit dou Cocodrill & dou Cocatrix," that is, "Of the Crocodile and Cocatrice," I find the following words:

"Ore aivent que quant j. oiſſel qui a nom ſtrofilos veaut avoir charoigne por mangier. Il ſe bote en la bouche dou cocodrille, & le gratte tout bellement tant que il euvre tout la gorge pour le delit dou grater, lors vient un autre peiſſon qui eſt meindre ceſt li cocatrix, & li entre dedens le cors, & ſen iſſe de lautre part briſant & deronpant ſon coſte en tel maniere que il ocit, & ſachiés que cocat's jaſoit ce que elle naiſt en laigue, & vit dedens le nil jl neſt mie peiſſons ains eſt ſerpent deiue. Car il ocit home quant il le puet ferir ſe fiens de bues ne le gariſt."

Which I render into Engliſh thus:

"Now it happens when a bird called the ſtrophilos is in want of prey, he gets betwixt the jaws of the crocodile, and tickles him ſo much to his ſatisfaction, that the creature opens his mouth wide through exceſs of pleaſure; at that inſtant comes the cocatrice, and penetrates into his bowels, making a paſſage for itſelf through his ſide, and ſo kills him. Now you muſt obſerve, that the cocatrice, though bred in the water, and inhabiting the Nile, is yet no fiſh but a water-ſerpent, for if he can ſtrike a man he kills him, unleſs he is cured with the dung of oxen."

Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July 27.*

CANTIANUS (p. 391) might be, and probably was, truly informed as to that part of the traditional anecdote concerning Hogarth which mentions his accompanying the late Dean of Saliſbury to dine with Archbp. Herring, and his taking the opportunity of catching and retaining in his memory the likeneſs of his Grace's butler; but I much doubt whether the painter introduced his figure in plate II. of Marriage Alamode. The old ſteward is there drawn greatly aſtoniſhed and diſtreſſed at being a witneſs of the thoughtleſs and diſſipated behaviour of his young lord and lady; an attitude in which Swallow could not have been ſeen. The ſteward is, beſides, exhibited far advanced in years, and in his own hair, ſtanding on end, as the phraſe is, with amazement; whereas Swallow ſurvived the Archbiſhop ſeveral years, and always wore a ſtiff-curled peruke. It is for this reaſon that I am for appropriating to Swallow the portrait of the attorney in plate I. who is repreſented ſpreading before the father of the bride elect a ſkin of parchment; and in this poſition the butler, whilſt placing with a cautious formality a diſh upon the table, might ſtrike the eye of the painter.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

* A typographical error, I ſuppoſe, for Creſſus; becauſe it appears from Gravina, ſect. LIX. and Cicero de Orat. i. 7. that L. Craſſus was ſon-in-law to Q. Mucius.

163. *Letters of the late* Thomas Rundle, *LL.D. Lord Biſhop of* Derry *in* Ireland, *to Mrs.* Barbara Sandys, *of* Miſerden, *in* Glouceſterſhire. *With introductory Memoirs. By* James Dallaway, *M.A. of* Trinity College, Oxford. *In Two Vols.* 1789. 12*mo.*

BISHOP RUNDLE is a melancholy inſtance of miſtaken religious zeal; and the refuſing him the ſee of Glouceſter has been held up as an eternal reproach to Biſhop Gibſon. The candid teſtimony of the orthodox Will Whiſton is perhaps the beſt evidence in Biſhop Rundle's favour. Perhaps his Lordſhip and his friends took up the matter too warmly at the time. We ſee no reaſon for reviving it at the diſtance of 40 years; for Rundle might *have a heart*, and unguarded moments, and he might be as fickle in his religious opinions as he is charged with being in his friendſhips. Yet he might, on the whole, be an exemplary good character, and eminent for his gratitude to his benefactors *.

Whatever becomes of the goſſip's tale that ruined Dr. R. in the good opinion of Dr. Gibſon, and by preventing his preferment in the church tranſplanted him to better in that of Ireland, his religious opinions are far from inclining to the orthodox doctrine of the former church, which he ſubſcribed, and which procured him very handſome preferment in it. He was at beſt but a problematical Chriſtian, and inclines too much to opinions which his editor, p. 154, calls, in Chubb, *abſolutely heretical*, but which this age has ſeen carried to the fulleſt extent of ſcepticiſm. Dr. R. feebly guards the attacks made by what he pleaſantly ſtyles, p. 156, *ſaucy reaſon*, when he points out the improper uſe freethinkers make of the controverſy between two parties.—Speaking of Chancellor Talbot's death, he ſays, he has loſt him *for ever*. This ſudden tranſport of grief is thus corrected in the next page: "We ſhall meet them "again, and enjoy a friendſhip no more "to be ſeparated and clouded with "tears, *if we deſerve it*. We ſhall en- "joy their friendſhip again, *if we de- "ſerve it*, and be admitted to a degree "of happineſs to which even their "company [how inconceivable muſt be "that degree of happineſs!] can be no "addition." pp. 204, 205.

The biographical memoirs of Biſhop Rundle are ſpun out to a volume of 180 duodecimo pages; and another, of 250 pages, contains his letters to a very worthy and accompliſhed lady, who maintained her widowhood 34 years, to her death. Theſe 34 letters almoſt ſeem written for the public eye, and to extol virtue. They contain the politics, philoſophy, and religion of the time, the South Sea bubble, introduction of the French players, the death of Archdeacon Talbot, a vindication of Lord Shafteſbury, a very favourable character of the late Frederick Prince of Wales, the ſequel to the Beggars Opera, the cruelties of our jails, the poetical merit of Thomſon, who was a principal favourite with the author, and whoſe name is miſ-ſpelt throughout. Little information is derived from this correſpondence, as to the hiſtory of the times. The idea of letters being invented by "a *love* of *money* "and *trade*," p. 131, is novel, and, we fear, unſupported. There are, in the Appendix, a letter on electioneering, from William Talbot to Sir John Dutton; and a *pretty* one from Miſs Talbot to a new-born couſin.

Notwithſtanding the encomiums paſſed on Biſhop Talbot his patron, his Lordſhip had a very different character in his dioceſe. Mr. Hutchinſon repreſents him as deviſing bold ſteps to enrich his own family, without regard to his ſucceſſors and tenants, and of a magnificent taſte and temper, which often run him into difficulties, his great revenues not being anſwerable to his expences, and his ſon (though not lord chancellor till three years after his death) was often obliged to extricate him from his embarraſſments. *Hiſt. of Durham*, I. 572. From theſe letters he appears to have died in great embarraſſments, ſo that his widow had but 330l. per ann.

This work is rather incorrectly printed, particularly the two Greek texts in p. lix. and clxix.; but ſuch a line as the firſt of p. 102, "was ſomet hing then "thatſhed a gladneſs," is too groſs: for poſitive inſt*ructions* r. poſitive inſt*itutions*, p. 123; *aa*purer praiſe, p. 126. There are other miſtakes in the ſtyle; *e. g.* enflowered, p. 27; light which would irradiate from Virtue, p. 44; influen*cy*, p. 46; puniſhed *ſeverer*, for more ſevere*ly*, p. 59; ſhew*iſh* for ſhew*y*, p. 221. "There is no repentance, but amendment is contrition; without, it is but ſelf condemnation, and juſtifies inſtead of mitigating puniſh-

* The Biſhop's monument, in one of the cemeteries at Dublin, is engraved in our laſt month's Magazine.

puniſhment," p. 105, is a paſſage we do not underſtand. The circumſtances of Steele's "Theatre," and of the South-ſea ſtock, in Letter II. which is undated, ſhew it to have been written at the end of April, or beginning of May, 1720. The note in p. 177 ſhould be George *Sayer*; that in p. 161 makes Mr. Talbot *chancellor* three years before he was ſo. There are ſeveral ſtrokes or blanks in theſe letters, for which no reaſon is aſſigned.

164. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel of* The Aſylum, *on* Sunday *Morning*, March 29, 1789. *By the Rev.* Septimus Hodſon, *M.B. late of* Caius College, Cambridge, *Miniſter of* Taviſtock Chapel, Long Acre, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of* Wales.

THE author being charged with extracting too freely from Dr. Ogden's ſermons, publiſhes this with the ſhort paſſage marked by inverted commas, though perhaps not ſo pointedly diſtinguiſhed in the delivery. The whole compoſition is like the preſent mode, adapted to ſubſcription-chapels and public charities, to amuſe and pleaſe a polite audience, whoſe ears and pockets muſt be tickled. Text, from Proverbs xxii. 6.

165. *The Riſe, Progreſs, and Effects of* Sunday *Schools conſidered; in a Sermon preached at* Taunton, March 28, 1789. *By* Joſhua Toulmin, *M.A.*

THIS diſcourſe is chiefly hiſtorical, from 1 Kings xviii. 44.

166. Sunday *Schools recommended: A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of* Charles *at* Plymouth, *on* Sunday, February 22, 1789, *being the Anniverſary of the Inſtitution of the* Sunday *School Eſtabliſhment in* Plymouth. *By* Robert Hawker, *Vicar of that Pariſh, and formerly of* Magdalen Hall, Oxford. *Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Charity.* Plymouth.

ONE more eſſay in favour of this laudable inſtitution. Mr. H. has alſo printed a ſermon againſt the ſlave trade.

167. *A Sermon on the King's Recovery, preached at* Olney, Bucks. *By* James Bean, *Vicar.*

THIS ſucceſſor of our worthy old friend Moſes Browne has given us a ſermon, to which we cannot refuſe our commendations; though he expreſſes a doubt whether he ſhall ever print another. Text, Pſa. xxxiii. 9.

168. *A Sermon in Commemoration of His Majeſty's Reſtoration to Health.*

Anonymous and moderate. Text, Pſa. xlvi. 1.

169. *Cauſes for obſerving the late memorable Event by a public and national Thankſgiving. A Sermon, "partly compoſed and partly extracted from a Volume of poſthumous Sermons, by an unbeneficed Clergyman of the Biſhop of* London's *Dioceſe," with a Wife and Five Children, and very much embarraſſed.*

THE ſingularity of the title ſeems meant to excite compaſſion. The author is a warm friend to the preſent miniſtry.

Other ſermons on this memorable occaſion by Dr. *Burnaby* at Greenwich, Mr. *Bingham* at Goſport, Mr. *Roſmilly* at Awliſcombe, Mr. *Pattenſon* at Halifax, Mr. *Catlow* to the diſſenters at Mansfield.

170. *A Sermon preached in the* Roman *Catholic Chapel at* Wincheſter. *By the Rev.* John Milner, *M.A.*; *with Notes Hiſtorical and Explanatory.*

VALUABLE, and well written, containing much hiſtorical diſcuſſion, and ſome valuable notes. The deſign is to obviate the heavy charges of uncharitableneſs, ſedition, and perjury, brought againſt the author's religion, from the perſonal and public attack of ſome clergymen of the Church of England, and to prove that the Roman Catholics are capable of being good citizens and ſubjects to the Engliſh government. Text, Deut. xxxii. 39.

171. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London, *before the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. on* Sunday, May 3, 1789, *being the firſt* Sunday *in* Eaſter *Term. By the Rev.* Joſeph Diſturnell, *M.A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

A diſcourſe well adapted to the occaſion.

172. *Private Worth the Baſis of Public Decency; an Addreſs to People of Rank and Fortune; dedicated to the Biſhop of* London, *by a Member of Parliament.*

THE dedication, dated from Abingdon-ſtreet, leads us to aſſign this earneſt expoſtulation with people of rank to I. Hawkins Browne, eſq. who appears to have more concern for ſerious ſubjects (we do not ſpeak ironically or cenſoriouſly) than moſt perſons of his rank and ſituation profeſs, or perhaps entertain. His ſubjects are, Example, Education, Family Deportment, and Gratitude;

titude; his ſtyle in general nervous and elegant: and we ſincerely wiſh him ſucceſs.

173. *An Oration delivered on the ſecular Anniverſary of the Revolution. By* William Sharpe, *jun. Preſident of a Society devoted to Public Freedom at* Newport, Iſle of Wight. *With an Appendix.*

IF the Revolution gave us no other bleſſings than that of *ſpouting* our minds *freely* at a *club*, it would not be worth commemorating. There is a material difference between ſaying, "No man "can give us virtue, none can deprive "us of it, or of its rewards," and behaving ourſelves like good and virtuous citizens. The Appendix conſiſts of ſome poetical trifles.

174. *The Rights of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church, in Relation, principally, to* Engliſh *Catholics. By the Rev.* Joſeph Berington.

MR. B. ſtates his objection to every national church in every country as not eſſential to its civil conſtitution. "The "biſhop of the Roman ſee was reſpect-"ed as the *primate* of the church then "forming; not indeed ſo viſibly till af-"ter the death of the Apoſtles, becauſe, "as their miſſion was extraordinary, "we are not to look for a regular eſta-"bliſhment till that expired. The Pope "of Rome then is the *head* of the Ca-"tholic church; and on that *ſingle ar-"ticle* reſts our belief."

175. *An Addreſs to the Diſſenters, on Claſſical Literature. By* E. Cogan.

COMPLAINS of the great neglect of claſſical literature among the Diſſenters, in which complaint we heartily concur; and propoſes to repair it, by raiſing ſchools as nurſeries for academics, and inviting *clergymen of the eſtabliſhed church* to ſuperintend them. This is curious: but the Diſſenters, having yielded the ſtrong hold of ſimplicity to other ſectaries, muſt try every method to appear like other folks. Religious teſts muſt be aboliſhed to give them admiſſion into civil truſts and honours. They muſt have univerſities *near the capital*, and houſes at the Weſt end of the town; and they muſt mix, *if they can*, with the genteel world; and all this in the moment they contend that the kingdom of *their maſter* is *not* of *this world*, as claimed in

176. *The Right of Proteſtant Diſſenters to a complete Toleration aſſerted, &c. &c. By a Layman. The Second Edition, corrected.* See vol. LVII. p. 422.

177. *A ſhort Letter to Col.* Lenox, *on his Conduct towards the Duke of* York. *By an Officer in the Army.*

THE language of this letter is ſo violent, affected, and unmannerly, that we do not believe any officer in the army capable of writing it.—For ſaying thus much we hope we ſhall not receive a challenge—*(Aſide)*.

178. Botany Bay. *A Letter from Mr.* James Callam, *Surgeon of his Majeſty's Ship* Supply, *to his Brother Mr.* Alexander Callam, *of* Eaſt Smithfield, London.

179. *An authentic Narrative of the Expedition to* Botany Bay, *&c. By an Officer juſt arrived in the* Borrowdale *Tranſport.*

THE firſt letter may be genuine, but contains nothing new. The ſecond contains no material information. Mr. Tench's book ſuperſedes both (ſee p. 340).

180. *A Voyage round the World, but more particularly to the North Weſt Coaſt of* America, *performed in* 1785, 1786, 1787, *and* 1788, *in the King* George *and Queen* Charlotte, *Captains* Portlock *and* Dixon. *Dedicated by Permiſſion to Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. by Capt.* Dixon.

THESE ſhips were fitted out by Mr. Etches, a merchant in the city, and ſome of his friends, in 1785, with a view to profit from the trade in ſea-otter ſkins, which might be ſent from the Weſt coaſt of America to China, under the conduct of two officers who had been with Capt. Cook. Other navigators, both Engliſh and foreign, had anticipated them, ſo that their ſucceſs was not equal to their expectations. They have improved on former diſcoveries, by tracing ſeveral excellent harbours on the Weſt coaſt of America, and inſerting a chart of that part of the coaſt which Capt. Cook was unable to trace. But the ſtyle of theſe navigators differs widely from his; and they have ſhewn themſelves more apt to find fault than to correct.

181. Zeluco. *Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, foreign and domeſtic. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

THIS Novel is aſcribed to Dr. Moore, author of the well known Travels through France, Germany, and Italy, and has ſtrong internal evidence of being his work. His aim is to paint

the

the power of conſcience on a guilty mind in the higheſt career of worldly proſperity. In ſuch a work the writer is in his place, but not in what he held forth as *Travels* through Europe, which are ſeldom expected to be *ſentimental*.

Zeluco is the only ſon of a rich and noble family of Palermo, encouraged in inſolence by a fooliſh fond mother, who had not taken the proper pains to check it on its firſt appearance. This unhappy habit involved its poſſeſſor in every diſappointment and diſquietude, and brought him at length to an untimely end. As an example of our author's mode of painting national manners, take the following:

"A French ſurgeon is employed to attend Zeluco, who is mortally wounded by a rope-dancer, the ſecret paramour of his miſtreſs, Nerina. Having examined the ſtate of his patient, the ſurgeon declares that he thinks it improbable he ſhould live above two, or at moſt three days. Father Mulo, a monk, urges the neceſſity of acquainting the wounded man with the danger of his condition. The ſurgeon replies, that he cannot think it conſiſtent with politeneſs to tell a gentleman a diſagreeable or unneceſſary truth on any occaſion; obſerving, that in France ſuch a thing would be conſidered as quite unpardonable. 'How it would be conſidered in 'France is very little to the purpoſe,' ſaid father Mulo; 'the important point is, how 'it will be conſidered in the other world, 'where the manner of thinking is very dif-'ferent from what it is in France.' "That," rejoined the ſurgeon, "is ſaying a ſeverer "thing of the other world than I ſhould have "expected from a man of your cloth."

182. *Four Tracts; 1. On the Principle of Religion, as a Teſt of Divine Authority; 2. On the Principle of Redemption, whether, if premial, it is agreeable, or if judicial, contrary to the Divine Rectitude; 3. On the Angelical Meſſage to the* Virgin Mary; *4. On the Reſurrection of the Body, as inferred from that of* Chriſt, *and exemplified by Scriptural Caſes. With a Diſcourſe on Humility. By* Robert Holmes, *B. D.* [*now D. D.*] *Profeſſor of Poetry in the Univerſity of* Oxford, *&c.*

AN ingenious and candid defence of the doctrine of the Church of England reſpecting the nature and perſon, ſuffering and death of Chriſt. The Doctor traces the grand ſcheme of redemption from the fall to the crucifixion.

183. *A View of the Importance of the Trade between* Great Britain *and* Ruſſia. *By* Anthony Brough.

THE advantages being, by Mr. B's own confeſſion, greater to Ruſſia than to Great Britain, it ſeems a little hard that Great Britain ſhould *crouch* to Ruſſia, and *beg* her to continue ſo advantageous a trade. The ſame reaſoning applies to

184. *Queries concerning the Conduct which* England *ſhould follow in Foreign Politics in the preſent State of* Europe. *By Sir* John Dalrymple, *Bart. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in* Scotland;

which relates almoſt entirely to our commerce with *Ruſſia*, and is written in a more lively manner.

185. *Remarks on ſome of* Shakſpeare's *Characters. By the Author of "Obſervations on "Modern Gardening."*

NATURE's favourite child is to be ſmothered in the fond embraces of Art. *Notes, Illuſtrations, Obſervations, Remarks.* This poſthumous work of Mr. Wheatley, left unfiniſhed at his death, 1772, contains more labour and ingenuity than novelty or ſolidity.

186. Macbeth *recommended. An Eſſay intended as an Anſwer to Part of the "Remarks on "ſome of* Shakſpeare's *Characters."*

"Wave follows wave" in writing as well as in the ſea. This is an attempt reſpectfully ſubmitted to Mr. Malone, to vindicate Macbeth from the character of *cowardice*. Macbeth was, however, conſcience-ſtruck; and "conſci-"ence does make cowards of us all."

187. *A Catalogue of the Prints in the* Shakſpeare *Gallery*, Pall-Mall; *continued from p.* 444.

IT would exceed the limits of our plan to enter into the examination of each picture in this collection, which does ſo much credit to Alderman Boydell, and tends ſo much to excite a ſpirit of emulation among our artiſts. Suffice it that we recite the ſubjects and the painters.

Tempeſt, act IV. ſc. 1. Wright of Derby.
Merry Wives of Windſor, II. 1. Peters.
——— ——— IV. 2. Durno.
Much Ado about Nothing, III. 1. Peters.
——— IV. 1. Hamilton.
——— IV. 2. Smirk.
Meaſure for Meaſure, V. 1. Kirk.
Comedy of Errors, V. 1. Rigaud.
Love's Labour loſt, IV. 1. Hamilton.
Midſumm. Night's Dream, IV. 1. Fuſeli.
——— IV. 1. Wheatley.
As You Like It, I. 3. Downman.
——— II. 1. Hodges.
——— V. 4. Hamilton.

Taming of the Shrew, III. 2. Wheatley.
Winter's Tale, II. 3. Opie.
———— III. 3. Hodges.
———— IV. 3. Wheatley.
Macbeth, I. 3. Fuſeli.
King John, IV. 1. Northcote.
2 Henry IV. III. 2. Durno.
1 Henry VI. II 4. J. Boydell.
2 Henry VI. III. 3. Sir J Reynolds.
3 Henry VI. V. 7. Northcote.
Richard III. III. 1. Ditto.
———— IV. 3. Ditto.
Titus Andronicus, IV. 1. Kirk.
Lear, I. 1. Fuſeli.
—— III. 4. Weſt.
—— V. 3. Barry.
Romeo and Juliet, I. 5. Miller.
———— IV. 5. Opie.
Hamlet, I. 4. Fuſeli.

To theſe were added the portrait of Lord Heathfield, four paintings of the ſiege of Gibraltar, by Mr. Paton, the death of Rizzio, by Opie, and Elijah raiſing the widow's ſon, by Northcote.

188. *Ode on His Majeſty's Recovery. By the Author of "Sympathy and Humanity."*

PERHAPS the impromptu of this poem may atone for theſe lines:

We know 'tis God, the living God, that giveth
To our prayers a patriot King; [liveth;"
We know, we know, that "our Redeemer
To him, the Mighty One, we ſing.

To us they appear beneath the dignity of Ode, and no good ſpecimen of modern poetry.

189. *An Addreſs to His Majeſty, on his happy Recovery; with a ſhort Review of his Reign, ſome Remarks on the late Proceſſion to* St. Paul's, *and the reported Voyage to* Hanover. *With the Characters of a* pious King, *a* patriot Prince, *and an* imperious Miniſter.

THIS muſt be the work of *aut* Peter Pindar aut *Diabolus.*

The Devil behind him, pleas'd and grinning,
Patting the angry *writer* on the ſhoulder,
Declaring nought was ever bolder,
Admiring ſuch a novel mode of ſinning.

How long will writers and publiſhers abuſe the liberty of the preſs?

190. *No Abolition; or, An Attempt to prove, to the Conviction of every rational* Britiſh *Subject, that the Abolition of the* Britiſh *Trade with* Africa *for Negroes would be a Meaſure as unjuſt as impolitic, fatal to the Intereſts of this Nation, ruinous to its Sugar Colonies, and more or leſs pernicious in its Conſequences to every Deſcription of the People.*

AFTER ſtating every eſtimate and circumſtance with the utmoſt apparent exactneſs, and ſanctioning all by many important extracts from the Report of the Committee of Privy Council, the writer aſks, "whether there was ever propounded to this nation any meaſure ſo raſh and puerile, ſo enormouſly unjuſt and abſurd, ſo advantageous to foreign powers, particularly France, and ſo hoſtile and miſchievous to our nation and its colonies, as that of the *Abolition of the Britiſh Trade with Africa?* When the preſent mania abates, the publick will judge of the fitneſs of men to conduct the concern of a great, a powerful, and wiſe nation, who would ſacrifice its moſt important intereſt, and rob 58,000 of our fellow-ſubjects of the means of exiſtence, to humour the *cant of hypocrites* [a ſofter name would have been *miſtaken theoriſts*, though there is too much of religious party in the preſent queſtion], and the folly of projectors, or to ſerve a temporary ſelfiſh political purpoſe, which ſooner or later will diſgrace all its abettors."

191. *An Eſſay on the comparative Efficacy of Regulation or Abolition, as applied to the Slave Trade; ſhewing, that the latter only can remove the Evils to be found in that Commerce. By the Rev.* T. Clarkſon, *M. A.*

MR. C. "cries aloud, and ſpares "not," on this almoſt exhauſted topic. The queſtion is at leaſt ſuſpended for the ſix enſuing months; and the members of the legiſlature will be very glad to be releaſed from the *ſlavery* of diſcuſſing it.

192. *Conſiderations on the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade, upon the Grounds of national, religious, and political Duty.*

THE learned and claſſical Mr. Burgeſs, of C. C. C. Oxford, has quitted the road of literature for what he thinks the ſervice of humanity;—though, as a claſſical and hiſtorical ſcholar and an antiquary, he has gone out of the great high road of uniform facts; for ſlavery has obtained in all nations, from the beginning of the world to the preſent hour, and in ſome *Chriſtian* countries *vaſſalage*, worſe in *effect*, though not in *ſound*, than ſlavery. Mr. B. writes in pure language, with force of argument, but inferior to ſome other writers on this ſubject, and ſuperior to very few. Whoever compares an Engliſh poor-houſe with Weſt Indian ſlavery has never heard a ſingle diſcontent from the variety of characters whom hard neceſſity compels to ſeek relief in a work-houſe,

houſe, where their pride, their vanity, and oftentimes ſome of the finer feelings of the human mind, muſt inevitably be violated, and where, conſequently, much diſtreſs muſt be endured in ſilence.—Perhaps this laſt obſervation extends alſo to many a cottage in Great Britain.

193. *Scripture the Friend of Freedom; exemplified by a Repetition of the Arguments offered in Defence of Slavery*, &c.

ANOTHER anſwer to the *Scriptural Reſearches*, by a *foreigner*.

194. La Pucelle; *or, The Maid of* Orleans. *From the* French *of* Voltaire.

WE are ſorry the tranſlator could not ſee that the converſe of his propoſition is true, and that this poem tends more "to taint the mind than to entertain "the fancy," or that, in ſuch a work, what entertains the fancy taints the mind.

195. *The* Athenaid, *a Poem. By the Author of* "Leonidas."

NOTWITHSTANDING all the fine things ſaid of Mr. Glover's Muſe by Bp. Rundle, who "married him to the "handſomeſt woman in all England, "worth all the nine Muſes" (Rundle's Letters, II. 231), we cannot help thinking ſhe has laboured much too hard in *The Athenaid*. Her firſt-born was a more favoured child.

196. *A new Tranſlation of thoſe Parts only of the* New Teſtament *which are wrongly tranſlated in our common Verſion. By* Gilbert Wakefield, *B.A. and late Fellow of* Jeſus College, Cambridge.

FOR "which are wrongly tranſlated," read "which *ſeem to me G. W. to be* "wrongly tranſlated." The adoption of one ſynonymous word for another, ſuch as *upon this* for *then*, "*which* is it "eaſier," for '*whether* is it eaſier," "no *one* putteth," for 'no *man* putteth," &c.; arbitrary tranſpoſitions, as Matt. v. 28, "whoſoever looketh after a *mar-*"*ried* woman [the original is γυναικα] "ſo as to luſt after her in his heart, *he* "hath already committed adultery with "her." The idea conveyed by the term *luſting* confines it to the mind or heart; but the extending the guilt to the very ſentiment is peculiar to the pure ſpirit of the Goſpel. "Thou canſt not make "one white hair black." The original has *η, or*, between white and black.—Matt. ix. 16, "it takes away from the "entireneſs of the garment," rather (if it muſt be altered) 'it takes away *its* 'entireneſs (or fullneſs) *from* the gar-'ment.' xiii. 56, "are they not all "*like* us?" Can this poſſibly be the meaning of ΠΡΟΣ ημας? or can ΠΕΖΗ, xiv. 13, be *by land?* or is ΠΑΕΙΩΝ, xxi. 36, an adjective of *dignity* and not of *number?* xxiii. 15, "a child of hell "*more deceitful* than yourſelves." A difference of degree is equally implied, whether we retain this or the old verſion, "*two-fold more* than yourſelves."

Much has been ſaid about the death of Judas. To ſay with Mr. W. that he *died with grief*, or of a broken heart, is ſpeaking too favourably of him, and by no means conſiſtent with St. Peter's account of his death, Acts i. 18, which implies ſome violent bodily act.

Theſe few, among other peculiarities, we have noted with that brevity which our limits require, to ſhew the caution requiſite for undertaking a new tranſlation of any ancient book, but particularly of the Scriptures.

197. *The Traveller's Companion, or New Itinerary of* England *and* Wales, *with Part of* Scotland, *arranged in the Manner of Copper Plates; being an accurate and complete View of the principal Roads in* Great Britain, *taken from actual Surveys, wherein every Object worthy of Notice is pointed out: illuſtrated by Two Maps. To which are annexed, the Circuits of the Judges, the Ports from whence the Packets ſail, and a copious Index, where the Market Days of each Town are particulariſed. By* Thomas Pride *and* Philip Luckombe.

"THE idea of this work," we are told, "was firſt ſuggeſted, and the plan "laid out, by Mr. Pride (a pupil of La "Rocque), who, in the courſe of his "profeſſion as a land ſurveyor and to-"pographer, having for near forty years "paſt occaſion to travel over many "parts of Great Britain, had opportu-"nities of obſerving and lamenting the "inaccuracies and deficiencies in all the "books of roads now extant, which "cauſed him to wiſh for an Itinerary "more comprehenſive and ſerviceable "to travellers. He afterwards pro-"ceeded to reduce his ideas into ſyſtem, "and planned this work in the manner "now ſubmitted to the publick; but as "there were ſome parts of the iſland he "had never viſited, and others where "he had not travelled lately, the whole "has, by Mr. Luckombe, been atten-"tively compared with the ſurveys of "other counties, and every other ſource "of

" of information, the beſt that could be " procured."

It paſſes our comprehenſion how authors or bookſellers, after ſuch profeſſions, can obtrude ſuch incorrect and erroneous works on the publick; — for ſuch we are authoriſed, from our own knowledge, to call this *Traveller's Companion*. We have owners of houſes whom we know to have been dead above twenty years, and living ones miſ-named, juſt as they were ſet down in ſurveys by foreigners. Thus, in p. 112, at Bayfordbury we find *Sir W.* Bakers. At Cheſhunt, Mr. *Aſhforby*. Mr. Beanton, for Bayntun. Mr. *Tottengham*, for *Tatnall*. At Bruce Caſtle, Mr. *Alderman* Townſhend. At St. Margaret's, *Mr. Lake*. At Cheſhunt Priory, Mr. Jenſon, for Janſen. At Durance (which is no gentleman's ſeat), Mr. Dawes. Amwellbury never was *Mr. Lake's*. Belmoor-lane is *Bullſmoor*-lane; Beaker-ſtreet, Baker-ſtreet; Thun*b*ridge is Thun*d*ridge; Stam*p*ford-hill is Stamford-hill. In p. 110, Incle*d*on ſhould be Ickle*t*on. P. 123, Bentle-heath is Bentle*y*-heath. P. 166, *Ayot. St. Lawrence*. are not two diſtinct places. If ſuch errors abound near London, what muſt we apprehend at a diſtance?

The roads taken from Mr. Rocque's county-maps may be preſumed tolerably correct; but where they are borrowed from others the errors are implicitly tranſcribed.

Tide-tables for croſſing waſhes (and they are here only given for *Foſs-dyke* and *Croſs-keys-waſh*) we have always found to be of little uſe on the ſpot, where the guides do not underſtand or pretend to ſuperſede them. We cannot take upon us to recommend one " Traveller's Guide" through England more than another, and this leaſt of all.

198. *An Account of the* New Finſbury Diſpenſary, *in* St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, *for adminiſtering Advice and Medicines to the Poor at the Diſpenſary, or at their own Habitations within certain Diſtricts; inſtituted* September 20, 1786.

AN uſeful inſtitution, and crowned with ſucceſs, having cured and relieved, between Oct. 2, 1786, and March 6, 1789, 1296 patients out of 1783, of whom only 71 died.

199. *A new Deſcription of* Blenheim, *the Seat of his Grace the Duke of* Marlborough. *To which is prefixed,* " Blenheim, *a Poem.*"

" ADVERTISEMENT. " The favourable reception with which the publick has honoured this performance * having rendered a new edition neceſſary, the author has thrown the whole into another form, and by a reviſion of the poem, and a very conſiderable enlargement of the deſcription, has adapted it for the general convenience and information of the numerous and reſpectable viſitors of Blenheim. Thankful for the indulgence already experienced, he has been anxious to repay it by every attention in his power to gratify the curioſity of his patrons; and he is not without hopes that the deſcription he now ſubmits to the teſt of impartiality will prove ſufficiently minute to direct ſpectators to the moſt beautiful objects when preſent, and to revive their impreſſion when loſt. If in this he ſhould have unfortunately failed, he ſhall yet retain the conſcious ſatisfaction of having neither gratified ſpleen nor intentionally flattered error. The frequent review of the illuſtrious ſcenes deſcribed has given him a pleaſure which no reflection can diminiſh; and though envy or malevolence may depreciate the merit of the compoſition †, they can never be able to detract from the innocence of the purſuits."

This poem, originally written during the intervals of that illneſs which the author has an ample ſhare of, gave to him " a neceſſary relaxation " from more important avocations; or " when he fled to the alleviations of " verſe, as an antidote for the preſſure " of care." Note, p. 4.

Mr. M. has made ſeveral *alterations*, which we forbear to diſcuſs. We hope his labours will be crowned by a good ſale during the *dryer* weather in the ſummer months.

A very elegant and accurate Plan of Blenheim Park, &c. will be publiſhed in a month, to be had with or without the Deſcription.

200. *Vitæ antiquæ Sanctorum qui habitaverunt in ea Parte* Britanniæ *nunc vocata* Scotia, *vel in ejus Inſulis; quaſdam edidit ex MSS. quaſdam collegit* Johannes Pinkerton, *qui & variantes Lectiones & Notas pauculas adjecit.* Lond. 1789. 8*vo.*

IN a preface to theſe rum legends the editor gives his reaſons for republiſhing them, and pleads the example of his fellow-labourers on the Continent, who conceived them uſeful in the hiſtory and geography of the middle age, when good hiſtorians were ſcarce, and in Scotland ſcarcer than any where before the eleventh century. Of theſe lives,

* Of the former edition, publiſhed in 4to, 1787, ſee our vol. LVII. p. 166.

† " Sævit medio in certamine MAVORS
" — MAVORS clipeo increpat—"

theſe

thoſe of the Saints *Ninian*, *Kentigern*, and *St. David* king of Scotland, are now firſt publiſhed from MSS. in Engliſh libraries; thoſe of *Columba*, *Margaret* queen of Scotland, *Magnus* earl of Orkney, *Blaithmac*, from Mabillon, Bollandus, Surius, &c. Neat maps of *Caledonia*, or *Peohtland*, of *Iona*, or *Icolmkill*, and of *Scotia* or *Hibernia medii ævi*, and a view of the monaſtery of Icolmkill, are given, as a compenſation for anachroniſms, and legendary nonſenſe, which neither Mr. P. nor we can ſwallow, and from which the geography has already been picked out by Uſher, Camden, and various other antiquaries.——No more than 100 copies of this work are printed, of which 80 are ſubſcribed for at 20s. each; the other 20 will be preſented to public libraries.

201. *Academiæ* Georgiæ Auguſtæ *Prorectre* Juſt. Frid. Runde *D. cum Senatis ob recuperatam valetudinem Regis noſtri indulgentiſſimi* GEORGII III. *ſolennes gratulationes indicat in A. D.* 27 April, 1789. Gottingæ, *typis* Jo. Chriſt. Dieterich, *Acad. Typogr.*

AN elegant oration, replete with loyalty, and containing ſome handſome compliments to the three young Princes whom the Univerſity of Goettingen have the honour of educating. See our poetical department, p. 649.

202. *Efferretninger om* Grönland, *&c. An Account of* Greenland, *from a Journal kept from the Year* 1721 *to* 1788. *By* Paul Egede. Copenhagen. *large* 8*vo.*

"SIXTY years ago," ſays the venerable Biſhop, in his dedication to the Prince Royal of Denmark, "had I the "honour to deliver to your Highneſs's "great grandfather, Frederic IV. my "father's account of the expedition to "Greenland." What has occurred ſince will be found in the preſent work, which would have made its appearance ſooner, had it not been withheld by the fear that the doubts of the Greenlanders reſpecting certain of the doctrines of Chriſtianity would give offence to the feeble-minded, and of a certain narrowneſs of thinking in religious matters, too prevalent in Denmark *. But the ſentiments of the Danes are now changed, and they are become too enlightened to be diſturbed by the doubts of the Greenlanders. The author's age and ſtrength not permitting him to digeſt his materials into a connected Hiſtory, which he would have preferred, he has publiſhed the work in its preſent form. We ſhall proceed to give ſome account of it.

In 1721, Hans Egede, the father of our author, then twelve years of age, ſailed from Bergen, in Norway, with three ſhips, accompanied with all his family. On the 3d of May, after a pleaſant voyage of four weeks, they came in ſight of Statenhuk, a champaign country, which appeared to be wholly covered with ice and ſnow, with mountains of ice here and there along the coaſt. In a ſtorm, which happened on the 24th of June, they were in danger of being incloſed by the ice. The pilot, finding by a ſignal of diſtreſs from one of the other ſhips that ſhe had received ſome damage, came into the cabin to the author's mother and children, ſaying, "God preſerve you, it is all over "with us." The old H. E. however, reproaching him for his cowardice, calmed the minds of the crew, and quietly awaited the end of the ſtorm, which continued till midnight, when the ſhip got once more into the open ſea. On the 3d of July they arrived at the country which they were in queſt of, and found a good harbour. They ſoon gained the good-will of the inhabitants by trifling preſents, and built themſelves a hut. The children joined in the ſports and exerciſes of the young Greenlanders whom the author was appointed to inſtruct. A kind of wizards, called *angekkok*, threw the greateſt obſtacles in their way, by repreſenting all the doctrines of Chriſtianity as frauds, with which the new-comers were wont to entrap people. To prevent their countrymen from believing H. E. whom they highly venerated for his wiſdom and benevolence, to be an angekkok, they aſſerted that they had never ſeen him in heaven, to which they boaſted of paying frequent viſits. They appear, however, not to have been vindictive. At a time when the greater part of the Daniſh colony were gone out in ſearch of neceſſaries, and it would have been eaſy to have killed the remainder, and carried off their goods, one of theſe wizards, with his followers, ſought H. E. who had fled with his ſon and ſome others at their approach, and when found, giving him a ſtroke with a cord, let him go unhurt, after he had promiſed not to give himſelf out for an angekkok.

* This reminds us of the objection made by a certain gentleman to attempting the converſion of a Chineſe then in London, or bringing him acquainted with the Bible;—becauſe *he* could not get over the hiſtory of Jonah's being ſwallowed by a fiſh.

gekkok. It is to be obſerved too, that a Greenlander, when he believes himſelf the aggreſſor, ſuffers puniſhment without thinking of revenge.

The angekkoks have a peculiar language to themſelves, in which they ſometimes employ words in common uſe, but give them a different meaning; of this the author gives ſeveral examples.

One of them once ſaid to the author, "I have heard from former voyagers, "that in your country a virgin bare a "ſon, who became a great angekkok, "and did wonderful things, healing all "diſeaſes, and raiſing the dead to life; "that your fathers put him to death, "and that nevertheleſs he came to life "again, and went to heaven. Had he "come to us, we ſhould have believed "and followed him. Here there are "none mad enough to have killed one "who could raiſe the dead to life: why "did he not ſlay ſuch a wild race, and "come hither?"—When the author had finiſhed a tranſlation of Geneſis into the Greenland tongue, it was obſerved to him by two of their chiefs who had aſſiſted him, that it would not be prudent to let the Greenlanders read the whole of it; for inſtance, the murder of Abel by Cain, one of the firſt rational beings whom God created; Jacob's treachery to his father and brother; the polygamy of the patriarchs; and particularly the conduct of Simeon and Levi.

It ſoon occurred to the author, that a tranſlation of the New Teſtament would be more uſeful than that of the Old; accordingly he ſet about it, and in 1740 had finiſhed the Goſpel of St. Mark. But finding that a catechiſm was ſtill more neceſſary, he employed himſelf in framing one. In the ſame year, being ſuperſeded, he with much concern quitted the Greenlanders, with whom he had lived ſo long a time, having encountered many difficulties and dangers, but well ſatisfied with the progreſs he had made in converting and inſtructing them. On his return, he found his worthy father at Copenhagen in ſuch circumſtances as enabled him to ſpend the remainder of his days comfortably, and at his eaſe.

Here follows an account of the progreſs of the miſſion and the colony; of the care which, after his father's death, he took in ſuperintending it; of the building a church; of ſeveral Greenlanders who were ſent to Denmark to be inſtructed, that they might be ſerviceable in promoting the converſion of their countrymen; of the remains of the former colony, which was unſucceſsful; of the different products of Greenland; of the lateſt attempts to diſcover the long-ſince unfrequented *Oſterbucht*, or Old Greenland, which have been hitherto fruitleſs, but which the author thinks, and probably with reaſon, will ſome time ſucceed; of the moral and political importance of Greenland, the inhabitants of which the author eſtimates at ſix thouſand, &c.

In the account of the improvements of theſe people, a letter to the author, from a Greenlander whom his father baptiſed, is well worthy notice. Not leſs ſo is the remark, that one of the ſmall iſlands betwixt Japan and Kamtſchatka not only bears the common name of a colony in Greenland, *Umanak*, but alſo its inhabitants, as well as thoſe of ſeveral neighbouring iſles, reſemble the Greenlanders in dreſs and manners. The author alſo recites a fabulous account of a quarrel that happened in old times between the natives, who call themſelves *Innuk*, and ſome foreigners, whom they name *Kablunak*, in which the former were conquerors, extirpating and burning the habitations of the latter. In this tradition he finds evident traces of the extirpation of the Norwegians, by the native Greenlanders, in the 15th century; records of which are not only preſerved in the North, but alſo in the Vatican Library, as mentioned by Mallet.

This work will well recompenſe the reader's time, and exhibits a ſtriking example of what zeal and perſeverance can effect, even when oppoſed by the greateſt difficulties. As it reaches down to the lateſt times, it will alſo ſerve as a ſupplement to what Crantz and Hans Egede have written on Greenland.

203. Bibliotheca Americana; *or, A Chronological Catalogue of the moſt curious and intereſting Books, Pamphlets, State-papers, &c. upon the Subject of* North *and* South America, *from the earlieſt Period to the preſent, in Print and Manuſcript, for which Reſearch has been made in* The British Muſeum, *and the moſt celebrated public and private Libraries, Reviews, Catalogues, &c. With an Introductory Diſcourſe on the preſent State of Literature in thoſe Countries.* 4to.

THE materials of hiſtory are become ſo numerous, that it has been found neceſſary

ceſſary to make hiſtories of themſelves; and almoſt every nation has now its own *Hiſtorical Library.*

The firſt who, in Engliſh, attempted one for America was White Kennet, who, in the year 1713, publiſhed his *Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia*, and inſcribed it to the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, of which he was a member. It is a quarto volume, of 275 pages, with an index of nearly as many more, and is arranged in an excellent order; but ſeems not, however, to have been known to our preſent author *. If it had, he would have been enabled to make his Catalogue more ample and perfect than it is. In Kennet, the titles of books are more correctly written, their contents more fully enumerated, and, if they form part of ſome collection, the volume, the page, and the edition, are indicated, in which they may be found. Take an example.

KENNET.—"The Letters Patents graunted by the Queenes Majeſty to M. Walter Raleigh, for the diſcovering and planting of new Lands and Countries, to continue the Space of Six Years, and no more. Witneſs, &c. at Weſtm. the 25th of March, in the 26th Year of our Regne. [Printed at large in Hakluyt's Voyages, fol. p. 728.]"

But in our AUTHOR we have only this bare indication: "Letters Patent "granted to Sir Walter Raleigh for "diſcovering and planting new Coun-"tries. Hakluyt's Voyages." What curious reader will here be at a loſs to ſay, to which of theſe notices he ſhall give the preference?

We will give another inſtance, in which our author's manner is ſtill more exceptionable. Under the year 1586 we find this title: "Account of the "Employment of the Engliſh left in "Virginia, by Sir Richard Grenville. "Hakluyt's Voyages." Who, unacquainted with the hiſtory, would not imagine that this account was written by Sir Richard? But look at the true title in Kennet:

"An Account of the Particularities of the Employments of the Engliſhmen left in Virginia by Sir Richard Greenville, under the Charge of Maſter Ralfe Lope, General of the ſame, from the 17th of Aug. 1485 until the 18th June 1536: at which Time they departed the Countries: ſent and directed to Sir Walter Raleigh. Hakluyt's Voyages in fol. 1589. p. 737."

As far then as Kennet's work goes, that is, to the year 1713, it is a better work than the preſent.—— In the latter, however, there are many uſeful additions. Firſt, ſeveral foreign publications and MSS. unknown to Kennet, from Robertſon and Clavigero. Secondly, an index of MSS. relating to America and the Weſt Indies, in the Britiſh Muſeum, extracted from Ayſcough's Catalogue. Thirdly, a few printed books to be found in the ſame Muſeum, not mentioned by Kennet. Fourthly, a Chronological Catalogue of Publications relative to America, &c. from the Year 1713 to the preſent Period *. Fifthly, a Catalogue of Books written by Europeans or Creoles, in the Languages of New Spain. And, laſtly, a Catalogue of American State Papers, extracted from Jefferſon's Virginia.

From the author's Preface, of 21 pages, we learn, that

"In North America every Science has not only reared her head, but flouriſhes with a degree of vigour in the New World that threatens to ſurpaſs the Old. Their orators, lawyers, phyſicians, hiſtorians, philoſophers, and mathematicians, may be fairly oppoſed to our moſt ſucceſsful cultivators of ſcience and the liberal arts; and poets have lately put in claims, backed by productions that evince a very ſlender inferiority. At the head of their philoſophers and politicians ſtands the venerable Franklin. In the firſt claſs, the ingenious Lorimer muſt not be forgotten. In mathematics, the ſelf-taught Rittenhouſe. In divinity, Witherſpoon. In hiſtory, criticiſm, and policy, the modern Tacitus, Payne. In poetry, Barlowe, Smith, and Ray. In painting, Weſt. In law and oratory,—how ſhall I enumerate them?—take the firſt claſs: in Georgia, George Walton; German Baker, in Virginia; Jennings, in Maryland; Lewis, Bradford, and Chambers, in Pennſylvania; Boudinot, in Jerſey; Hamilton and Bird, in New York; Johnſon in Connecticut; and Parſons, in Maſſachuſetts."

Their preſs, it ſeems, does not improve with their learning.

"All publications of conſequence, in point of ſize and expence, are executed in Europe, and generally in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. The few that have been printed in America are badly executed, and ſell much higher than thoſe imported. Law books have the moſt rapid ſale, and that at an ex-

* Yet, on comparing the two works, we ſhould be inclined to believe, that the one was copied, or rather abridged from the other, if we could allow ourſelves to ſuſpect any writer, of the preſent age, of ſo diſingenuous a piece of plagiariſm.

* With what accuracy this Catalogue is made, we cannot poſſibly ſay. To verify, would require as much time as to compile.

ceſſive

ceſſive price. Bacon's Abridgement has been repeatedly ſold in North Carolina for 100 hard dollars.—The French have taken uncommon pains to introduce their language and literature, but without ſucceſs *."

204. Clovis le Grand, *&c.*—*Life of* Clovis *the Great, firſt Chriſtian King, and Founder of the* French *Monarchy, with the Hiſtory of the* Franks *before his Time, and the Lives of the principal Perſons who were inſtrumental to the glory of his Reign, as* St. Genevieve, St. Clotilda, *and* St. Remi. *By* M. Viallon. 12*mo*, 1788. Paris.

ACCORDING to M. V. Clovis was a great warrior, a great politician, and a great king, who did not dwell beyond the Rhine, as P. Daniel has aſſerted, but inherited the throne of his anceſtors in German Gaul, of which Tournay was the capital. M. V. however, does not attempt to wipe from his memory the ſtain of having aſſaſſinated ſome of his relations in order to obtain their dominions. The work is judiciouſly written, and well calculated to entertain the reader.

205. *Geſchichte des Abfalls der* Vereignigten Niederlande, *&c.*—*Hiſtory of the Seceſſion of the* United Netherlands *from the* Spaniſh *Monarchy. By* Fred. Schiller. *Vol. I.* 8*vo*, 1788. Leipſic.

THIS work promiſes its author a diſtinguiſhed rank among the hiſtorians of Germany: indeed we ſcarcely know a book that has excited in us ſo eager a wiſh to ſee its concluſion.

206. *Derrotero de las Coſtas, &c.*—*The Coaſt of* Spain *in the* Mediterranean, *and the oppoſite Coaſt of* Africa, *being an Explanation of the Charts planned by Don* Vincent Toſſigno de St. Miguel. 4*to*, 1787. Madrid.

207. *Deſcripciones de las Iſlas Pithiuſas y* Baleares.—*Deſcription of the Iſlands* Baleares. 4*to*.

THESE two volumes contain the explanation of a grand Atlas, conſiſting of fifteen large charts, which include the Spaniſh coaſts and iſlands in the Mediterranean, the ſtraight of Gibraltar, the bay of Algeſiras, the port of Carthagena, and the oppoſite coaſts of Africa.

In an introduction of fifty-eight pages, M. T. gives a hiſtory of geography in Spain to the year 1785; when the miniſter of the marine department gave directions for the Spaniſh aſtronomers to ſet about a general chart of all the coaſts of that kingdom. A frigate and a brigantine were equipped for this purpoſe. Time-pieces were made by M. Berthoud, and many inſtruments procured from England. Triangles were formed; eclipſes of the ſatellites of Jupiter were obſerved in the principal points; and, by correſponding obſervations, made at Paris and elſewhere, the longitudes of places have been accurately determined, which before were extremely doubtful. Beſides explanations of the charts, theſe volumes contain an hiſtorical, geographical, civil, and political hiſtory of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Formentera. The inhabitants of the firſt of thoſe iſlands amounted to 129,549; of the ſecond, to 26,591. On the firſt chart is engraved a table of the tides on the coaſts of Spain and Africa, and in the ſtreight of Gibraltar; the boundaries of the current, in the latter, always ſetting to the Eaſt, are alſo traced.

The execution of this work, to the completion of which 350 leagues of coaſt towards the Atlantic ſtill remain, is in every way an honour to the nation.

208. *Oeuvres complettes de* Winckelman, *&c.* Winckelman's *Works complete, 7 vols.* 4*to*.

IT is obſerved, in the proſpectus, that the tranſlators of this work, aware of its value and utility to the artiſt and the connoiſſeur, from the great taſte and judgement of its author, have ſpared no pains in the execution of their taſk. They have compared the Italian tranſlation, done under the inſpection of the Chevalier D'Azara, the intimate friend of Winckelman, and well ſkilled in the fine arts, with the laſt German edition; and have added the critical remarks of the author himſelf, Heyne, Daſdorff, Carlo Fea, Leſſing, Herder, &c. The contents of the volumes are to be as follows:

1 and 2. Hiſtory of Art amongſt the Ancients, preceded by an elogium on W. by Prof. Heyne, and an abſtract of his life, by M. Huber—Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients—Critique on thoſe Remarks—On the Architecture of the ancient Temple of Girgenti—Letter to M. C. Fea, by an Italian, on the Origin and Antiquity of Architecture—On the Painting of the Antients, being a Continuation of the Hiſtory

* It ſhould ſeem the preſbyterianiſm of America is not ſo ſupple as the barbariſm of Ruſſia; and that the toughneſs of ignorance yields more eaſily than the perverſeneſs of more enlightened minds.

tory of Art, by M. M. Rode & Riem; about 60 plates and 50 vignettes.

3 and 4. Explanations of remains of Antiquity, not before publiſhed—On ſome ancient monuments in the Villa of Cardinal Albani near Rome, by M. Raffei; about 140 plates and ſeveral vignettes.

5. Deſcription of the engraved Gems and antique Paſtes in the cabinet of Baron de Stoſch; ſeveral plates, &c.

6. Eſſay on Allegory, chiefly for the uſe of Artiſts. preceded by the article *Allegory*, extracted from Sulzer's "Theory "of the Fine Arts"—On the Imitation of the Greeks in Painting and Sculpture—Letter to W. on the foregoing—W's Anſwer—On the Beautiful in Works of Art, and means of acquiring it—On Grace in works of Art—On the Diſcoveries at Herculaneum—Account of new diſcoveries made at Herculaneum—Sixteen Letters to M. Bianconi on the diſcoveries at Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, Pœſtum, Caſerte, and Rome—On the Ruins of Rome, by M. C. Fea; ſome plates, &c. amongſt which are the principal diſcoveries at Herculaneum.

7. W's familiar letters, with the critical Notes of M. Daſdorff, &c.

The two firſt volumes will be publiſhed in Auguſt; the two next about eight months after; and the remainder as ſpeedily as may be, ſo as that the work may be completed about the end of the year 1790. Price to ſubſcribers 30 liv. (1l. 5s.), non-ſubſcribers 36 liv. (1l. 10s.) each volume, to be paid on delivery. The type and paper of the ſpecimen are ſuch as do credit to the undertakers.

209. *An Eſſay on the Powers and Mechaniſm of* Nature; *intended, by a deeper Analyſis of Phyſical Principles, to extend, improve, and more firmly eſtabliſh the grand Superſtructure of the* Newtonian *Syſtem. By* Robert Young. 8vo. *(Reviewed by a Correſpondent.)*

THIS is one of thoſe works which require a century to elapſe, in order that their value may be juſtly appretiated. It makes too free with opinions of the preſent day for the preſent day to do it juſtice, and give it an impartial hearing. It is one of the few, very few works that can truly be ſtyled original; and, indeed, never was a performance more entirely ſo, in every view. Every thought appears evidently to be the author's own, expreſſed in his own way. We ſee, throughout, a mind diveſted of every ſhackle of authority, yet diſdaining the affectation of pedantry and novelty. Here are no ſtrained expreſſions, nothing that marks an author "labour-"ing to impreſs the novelty of his "thoughts." All is a continued, ſmooth, and flowing chain of reaſoning, and the reader imagines he is barely following the natural order of his own thoughts.

We have not often found an example of pure argumentation ſo chaſtely preſerved, ſo linked by almoſt imperceptible parts, and preſerved through ſo great an extent of matter.—The ſcope of this work comprehends from the firſt elements of creation to the congeries of orbs that form the univerſe; and it carries through all this extent one ſimple and beautiful idea of a firſt principle, one plain and obvious analogy, ſupported every where by fact.

The leading principle is entirely new. It differs as much from the antient as from the modern ideas. It is a grand and aſtoniſhing effort of human reaſon, and betrays a great and comprehenſive mind, daring to ſoar the full pitch of its own powers, and diſdaining the fetters alike of ſuperſtition and of human authority.

This idea is a real and actual ſubſtance, active and motive in its own nature. This the author makes the elementary matter of creation. "This "ſubſtance," he ſays, "is not ſolid, "hard, and impenetrable, like the pri-"mary particles of modern philoſophy, "but fluid, ſubtle, ſpiritual. God cre-"ated the firſt matter in a ſtate of mo-"tion, in an active ſtate, endowed with "phyſical powers and natural agencies." A burſt of light flows in upon the mind, a grand and majeſtic view of creation, that leaves us in aſtoniſhment at our paſt ignorance and darkneſs. All thoſe difficulties vaniſh at once, which have ſo long mocked human reaſon: whence the origin of motion? whence the ſource of phyſical powers? So long as we conceived God to have created a dead and lumpiſh world, in vain did we look for a natural origin of living powers. But we find the world was created, motive, active, and efficient. It ſprang a living maſs from the creative power, a world like to its Maker, and worthy of him. This ſingle idea muſt rank among the moſt brilliant diſcoveries in the annals of knowledge, and will make the eighteenth century a memorable epoch. But it is a diſcovery for which the Learned are not yet ripe; the human mind is not prepared to receive at once ſuch an effulgence

effulgence of light as it throws upon philoſophy: and it can only be by ſlow degrees that the viſual organs will expand and endure ſo powerful a ray. Men muſt probably, for ſome time to come, continue in the belief, that the world was created motionleſs, lumpiſh, inanimate, a clod in ethereal ſpace, and a clog on ſpiritual beings. This opinion is connected with too many other prejudices to be haſtily eradicated. But a blow is ſtruck at its root, and all the fibres that afford it nouriſhment will at length wither, and leave it without ſupport.

There is a chaſte ſimplicity and correctneſs in this author's language, ſeldom found in philoſophical writings. In many places it riſes to elegance of ſtyle, combined with a happy choice of words, and a truly logical diſpoſition of argument.

210. CHESS. *Vol. II.* 8*vo.*

MR. TWISS has here given us (what we could hardly have thought poſſible—eſpecially with ſo much entertainment) a ſecond volume upon the Game of Cheſs. For vol. I. ſee our vol. LVII. p. 618. The cheſs-player will find this volume even more full of amuſement than the firſt was; and the deſultory reader, who wiſhes to be entertained (this moſt wintry ſummer), will confeſs that he has been ſo, after peruſing Mr. Twiſs's curious publication. We perfectly agree with the quotation from Ronſard, p. xv. *Il eſt mal aiſé de faire mieux* on this ſubject than Mr. T. has.

The concluſion of the Preface holds forth an example which we much wiſh that books on more exalted ſubjects than this had followed. Thoſe that do not (and who knows not many ſuch?) at the ſame time pretending to do it, are guilty of literary *lies*. "The extracts are exactly copied, as to *ſpelling*, pointing, and capitals."

We ſhall quote what a Pope ſays of this famous game; for, when his Holineſs recommends it, there muſt be good in it, or the devil is in it.

"A Morality on Cheſs, by the Lord Pope Innocent.

"This whole world is nearly like a cheſs-board, one point of which is white, the other black, becauſe of the double ſtate of life and death, grace and ſin. The *familiæ* of this cheſs-board are like the men of this world; they all come out of one bag, and are placed in different ſituations in this world, and have different appellations. One is called King, another Queen, the third Rook, the fourth Knight, the fifth Alphin, the ſixth Pawn.—The condition of the game is, that one takes the other; and when the game is finiſhed, as they all came out of one bag, they are put into the ſame place together. Neither is there any difference between the King and poor Pawn; and it often happens, that when one *familia* is thus put by to reſt in its bag, the King lies at the bottom, juſt as the great will find themſelves in their tranſit from this world to hell. In this game the King goes and takes in all the circumjacent places in a direct line; a ſign that the King takes every thing juſtly, and that he muſt never omit doing juſtice to all uprightly: for in whatever manner a King acts, it is reputed juſt, and what pleaſes the ſovereign has the vigour of law. The Queen, whom we call *Fers*, goes and takes in an oblique line, becauſe women being an avaricious breed *(genus)*, whatever they take beyond their merit and grace is rapine and injuſtice. The Rook is a judge, who perambulates the whole land in a ſtraight line, and ſhould not take any thing in an oblique manner by bribery and corruption, nor ſpare any one. Thus they verify the ſaying of Amos, 'Ye have turned judgment into 'gall, and the fruit of righteouſneſs into hem-'lock.' But the Knight, in taking, goes one point directly, and then takes an oblique circuit, in ſign that knights and the lords of the land may juſtly take the rents due to them, and their juſt fines from thoſe who have forfeited them, according to the exigence of the caſe. Their third point being obliquely, applies to them ſo far as they extort ſubſidies and unjuſt exactions from their ſubjects. The poor Pawn always goes directly forward in his ſimplicity; but whenever he will take, does ſo obliquely. Thus man, whilſt he remains ſatisfied with his poverty, lives in a direct line; but when he craves temporal honours, by means of lies, perjuries, favours, and adulation, he goes obliquely till he reaches the ſuperior degree of the cheſs board of this world; then the Pawn changes to *Fers*, and is elevated to the rank of the point he reaches, juſt like poverty promoted to rank, fortune, and conſequential inſolence. The Alphins are the various prelates of the church, pope, archbiſhop, and their ſubordinate biſhops, who riſe to their ſees not ſo much by divine inſpiration as by royal power, intereſt, entreaties, and ready money. Theſe Alphins move and take obliquely three points; for almoſt every prelate's mind is perverted by love, hatred, or bribery, not to reprehend the guilty, or bark againſt the vicious, but rather to abſolve them of their ſins: ſo that thoſe who ſhould have extirpated vice are, in conſequence of their own covetouſneſs, become promoters of vice, and advocates of the Devil.

"In this cheſs-game the Devil ſays *Check*, whenever he inſults and ſtrikes one with his dart

dart of ſin; and if he that is ſtruck cannot immediately deliver himſelf, the Devil, reſuming the move, ſays to him *Mate*, carrying his ſoul along with him to priſon, from which neither love nor money can deliver him, for from Hell there is no redemption. And as huntſmen have various hounds for taking various beaſts, ſo the devil and the world have different vices, which differently entangle mankind; for all that is in this world is either luſt of the fleſh, luſt of the eyes, or proud living."

Mr. T. may conſider whether the Hebrew word for litters (that which *checks* the water) be connected with *cheſs*.

211. *Memoirs and Anecdotes of* Philip Thickneſſe, *late Lieutenant-governor of* Landguard Fort, *and unfortunately Father to* George Touchet *Baron* Audley.

OUR old friend appears again before us in the character of a man of great ſenſibility,—we muſt add, in ſome inſtances, very ill uſed,—but no reſpecter of perſons. The ſtory of the wooden gun is at this time, perhaps, not very intereſting; but we ſhall inſert a curious anecdote of the Pretender.

"Lady Mary Touchet, a beautiful Engliſh woman, and ſiſter to my late wife, made her firſt public appearance at a ball at Paris, given by the Pretender juſt before his expedition into Scotland, in the year 1745. The Prince, not only attracted by her perſonal charms, but being the ſiſter to an Engliſh Catholic Peer, took her out as his partner; and before they parted, he communicated to her whither he was going, and the importance of his expedition. I cannot tell, but I can eaſily conceive, to what a pitch of enthuſiaſm a beautiful young Engliſh woman, of the ſame religious principles, and ſo particularly honoured at that time, might be led to ſay upon ſo trying an occaſion; but, whatever it were, he inſtantly took his penknife from his pocket, ript the ſtar from his breaſt, and gave it her as a token of his particular regard; and I doubt not that *ſhe* concluded ſuch an external mark of his partiality, had he ſucceeded, was given as a prelude to the offer of a more precious jewel, which had lain under the ſtar *within* HIS BOSOM. As that beautiful woman died at the age of 20, the ſtar fell into the lap of her ſiſter, and, as ſhe ſoon after fell into mine, I became poſſeſſed of that *inеſtimable badge of diſtinction*, together with a fine portrait of the Prince by Huſſey. Being a whig, and a military man, I did not think it right to keep either of them in my poſſeſſion; and a ſimple old Jacobite lady offered me a conſiderable ſum of money for them; but having three nieces, whoſe father had lived in intimacy with the *late Sir John Dolben*, I preſented both to them, and I believe that *valuable relick* of the departed Prince Charles is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Lloyd, my eldeſt niece, and wife to the preſent Dean of Norwich.—Lady Mary Touchet was the firſt woman who appeared in England in a French dreſs, about the year 1748, which was *then* ſo particular, that ſhe never went out at Bath, the place of her conſtant reſidence, without being followed by a crowd; for at *that* time the general dreſs of France was deemed ſo *outré* in this country, that in moſt eyes it diminiſhed the charms of both her face and perſon, which ſhe otherwiſe had the utmoſt claim to. She danced on the Friday night ball, and died the Sunday following. A lady, who aſſiſted in laying her out, told me ſhe could ſcarcely believe ſhe was dead, for that ſhe never ſaw ſo much beauty in life, and that ſhe exceeded in ſymmetry even Titian's Venus.—That this unfortunate man was in London about the year 1754, I can POSITIVELY ASSERT. He came hither contrary to the opinion of all his friends abroad; but he was determined, he ſaid, to ſee the capital of that kingdom over which he thought himſelf born to reign. After being a few days at a lady's houſe in *Eſſex Street in the Strand*, he was met by one who knew his perſon in Hyde Park, and who made an attempt to kneel to him. This circumſtance ſo alarmed the lady at whoſe houſe he reſided, that a boat was procured the ſame night, and he returned inſtantly to France. Monſieur Maſſac, late ſecretary to the Duke de Noailles, told me he was ſent to treat with the Prince relative to a ſubſequent attempt to invade England. Mr. Maſſac dined with him, and had much converſation upon that ſubject; but obſerved that he was rather a weak man, bigoted to his religion, and unable to refrain from the bottle, the *only benefit*, he ſaid, he had acquired by his expedition among his countrymen into Scotland.

"Mr. Segrave, an Iriſh officer with only one arm, formerly well known at the *Caffe de Conti* at Paris, aſſured me that he had been with the *Prince* in England between the years forty-five and fifty-ſix, and that they had laid a plan of ſeizing the perſon of the King (George the Second) as he returned from the play, by a body of Iriſh chairmen, who were to knock the ſervants from behind his coach, extinguiſh the lights, and create confuſion; while a party carried the King to the water-ſide, and hurried him away to France. It is certain that the late King often returned from the theatres in ſo private a manner that ſuch an attempt was not impracticable; for what could not a hundred or two deſperate villains effect, at eleven o'clock at night, in any of the public ſtreets of London? Ten minutes ſtart would do it; and they could not have failed of a much greater length of time. He alſo told me that they had more than fifteen hundred Iriſh chairmen, or that claſs of people, that were to aſſemble oppoſite the

the Duke of Newcaſtle's houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields the inſtant they heard any *particular news* relative to the Pretender. I cannot vouch for the truth of this ſtory; but it may be right to relate it, to prevent ſuch an attempt, ſhould any other pretender ſtart up, for I have the BEST AUTHORITY to ſay ſuch a thing is practicable, and that a perſon was taken off in broad day-light, and in the middle of a large city, though under the protection of an Engliſh major and ſeven old French women, and that too by an individual. There are many people now living at Southampton who remember that tranſaction. It was not a king, it's true, who was taken off, nor it was not *a man*; but before the ſurpriſe of the major and his female party were over, the lady was far out of their reach."

212. *Miſcellaneous Pieces, in Proſe and Verſe, by the Rev. Dr.* Jonathan Swift, *Dean of* St. Patrick's, Dublin. *Not inſerted in Mr.* Sheridan's *Edition of the Dean's Works.*

WHEN the Works of the immortal DRAPIER were collected by Mr. Sheridan in 1784, the publick had reaſon to have expected a COMPLETE edition. That thoſe expectations were in ſome degree diſappointed, is now univerſally allowed. The Life of Dr. Swift (ſee our vol. LIV. pp. 603, 676,) was an acquiſition to literature; and in the article of arrangement, aided as he was by the chronological liſt of Swift's Letters which had appeared in 1775, Mr. Sheridan has performed ſome ſervice. In philological niceties alſo, and in uniformity of punctuation, he has been minutely ſcrupulous. But in not availing himſelf of the opportunities that were thrown out to him of correcting the later editions of the Dean's tracts, by collating them with the original publications, much blame was certainly incurred.—The volume now before us is thus fairly introduced by an advertiſement from Mr. Dilly the bookſeller:

"To the Miſcellanies now preſented to the publick little preface is neceſſary. The productions of Dean Swift will ever ſpeak for themſelves. The publiſher has only to lament that the death of a literary friend*, to whom he owes the communication of the greater part of this volume, has deprived him of that ſatisfactory elucidation the collection would otherwiſe have received; and to acknowledge the aſſiſtance of another friend, from whom he has had ſome valuable additions.—It was originally intended that no piece ſhould appear which was already in Mr. Sheridan's edition; on a reviſal, however, it turns out that ſome ſmall articles have been admitted, which it may be proper here to mention*.—Whenever a COMPLETE edition ſhall be formed of Swift's writings, it muſt be by an accurate compariſon of the SEVENTEEN volumes publiſhed by Mr. Sheridan, with the twenty-five volumes in the editions of the late Dr. Hawkeſworth and Mr. Nichols. When that is done, the preſent volume will form an intereſting part; and till then, it may be conſidered either as an EIGHTEENTH volume of the one edition, or as a TWENTY-SIXTH of the other."

Six letters to Mrs. Howard, afterwards Counteſs of Suffolk, are fraught with the manly independence which ſupereminently characteriſed the Dean. In 1726 he writes thus from Ireland:

"Being perpetually teized with the remembrance of you, by the ſight of your ring on my finger, my patience at laſt is at an end; and, in order to be revenged, I have ſent you a piece of Iriſh plaid, made in imitation of the Indian, wherein our workmen are grown ſo expert, that, in this kind of ſtuff, they are ſaid to excel that which comes from the Indies; and becauſe our ladies are too proud to wear what is made at home, the workman is forced to run a gold thread through the middle, and ſell it as Indian. But I ordered him to leave out that circumſtance, that you may be clad in Iriſh ſtuff, and in my livery. But I beg you will not tell any parliament-man from whence you had that plaid; otherwiſe, out of malice, they will make a law to cut off all our weavers' fingers. I muſt likewiſe tell you, to prevent your pride, my intention is to uſe you very ſcurvily; for my real deſign is, that when the Princeſs aſks you where you got that fine night-gown, you are to ſay, that it is an Iriſh plaid, ſent you by the Dean of St. Patrick's; who, with his moſt humble duty to her Royal Highneſs, is ready to make her ſuch another preſent, at the terrible expence of eight ſhillings and three pence per yard, if ſhe will deſcend to honour Ireland with receiving and wearing it. And in recompence I, who govern the vulgar, will take care to have her Royal Highneſs's health drunk by five hundred weavers, as an encouragger of the Iriſh manufactory. And I command you to add, that I am no courtier, nor have any thing to aſk. May all courtiers imitate me in that! I hope the whole royal family about you is in health. Dr. Arbuthnot lately mortified me with an account of a great pain in your head. I believe no head that is good for any thing is long without ſome diſorder; at leaſt that is the beſt argument I had for any thing that is good in my own."

And thus, in the following year, from Twickenham:

"About two hours before you were born, I got my giddineſs, by eating an hundred golden pippins at a time at Richmond; and when

* Mr. Sheridan is poſſibly here meant. EDIT.

* This liſt it is needleſs for us to copy. EDIT.

you

you were four years and a quarter old, bating two days, having made a fine ſeat about twenty miles farther in Surrey, where I uſed to read and ——, there I got my deafneſs; and theſe two friends have viſited me, one or other, every year ſince, and being old acquaintance, have now thought fit to come together. So much for the calamities wherein I have the honour to reſemble you; and you ſee your ſufferings are but children in compariſon of mine; and yet, to ſhew my philoſophy, I have been as chearful as Scarron. You boaſt that your diſorders never made you peeviſh. Where is the virtue, when all the world was peeviſh on your account, and ſo took the office out of your hands? whereas I bore the whole load myſelf, nobody caring three pence what I ſuffered, or whether I were hanged or at eaſe. I tell you my philoſophy is twelve times better than yours; for I can call witneſſes that I bear half your pains, beſide all my own, which are in themſelves ten times greater... But, deaf or giddy, heaving or ſteady, I ſhall be ever, with the trueſt regard," &c.

To Mr. Windar, his ſucceſſor in the prebend of Kilroot, he thus writes in 1698:

"I ſhould be ſorry if you have been at an inconvenience in haſtening my accounts; and I dare refer you to my letters, that they will lay the fault upon yourſelf; for I think I deſired, more than once, that you would not make more diſpatch than ſtood with your eaſe, becauſe I was in no haſte at all. I deſired of you, two or three times, that when you had ſent me a catalogue of thoſe few books, you would not ſend them to Dublin till you had heard again from me. The reaſon was, that I did believe there were one or two of them that might have been uſeful to you, and one or two more that were not worth the carriage. . . . Thoſe Sermons you have thought fit to tranſcribe will utterly diſgrace you, unleſs you have ſo much credit that whatever comes from you will paſs. They were what I was firmly reſolved to burn, and eſpecially ſome of them the idleſt trifling ſtuff that ever was writ, calculated for a church without company or a roof, like our ——— Oxford. They will be a perfect lampoon upon me; ——— look on them, and remember they are mine.—I remember thoſe letters to Eliza; they were writ in my youth; you might have ſealed them up; and nobody of my friends would have opened them: pray burn them. There were parcels of other papers, that I would not have loſt; and I hope you have packed them up ſo that they may come to me. Some of them were abſtracts and collections from reading.—You mention a dangerous rival for an abſent lover; but I muſt take my fortune. If the report proceeds, pray inform me; and when you have leiſure and humour, give me the pleaſure of a letter from you: and though you are a man full of faſtenings to the world, yet endeavour to continue a friendſhip in abſence; for who knows but Fate may jumble us together again: and I believe, had I been aſſured of your neighbourhood, I ſhould not have been ſo unſatisfied with the region I was planted in."

After a period of more than 30 years, he tells the ſame correſpondent,

"I am afraid you could not light upon a more unqualified man to ſerve you, or my neareſt friends, in any manner, with people in power; for I have the misfortune to be not only under the particular diſpleaſure both of the King and Queen, as every body knows, but likewiſe of every perſon, both in England and Ireland, who are well with the Court, or can do me good or hurt. And although this and the two laſt Lieutenants were of my old acquaintance, yet I never could prevail with any of them to give a living to a ſober grave clergyman, who married my near relation, and hath been long in the church; ſo that he is ſtill my curate: and I reckon this preſent governor will do like the reſt. I believe there is not any perſon you ſee from this town who does not know that my ſituation is as I deſcribe. If you or your ſon were in favour with any biſhop or patron, perhaps it might be contrived to have them put in mind, or ſolicited; but I am no way proper to be the firſt mover, becauſe there is not one ſpiritual or temporal lord in Ireland whom I viſit, or by whom I am viſited, but am as mere a monk as any in Spain; and there is not a clergyman on the top of a mountain who ſo little converſes with mankind, or is ſo little regarded by them, on any other account except ſhewing malice. All this I bear as well as I can; eat my morſel alone like a king; and am conſtantly at home when I am not riding or walking, which I do often, and always alone.—I give you this picture of myſelf out of old friendſhip; from whence you may judge what ſhare of ſpirits and mirth is now left me. Yet I cannot read at nights, and am therefore forced to ſcribble ſomething, whereof nine things in ten are burned next morning."

The other letters are addreſſed, two to Mr. Stopford, thirteen to Alderman Barber, one to Miſs Waryng, four to Bp. Atterbury. An excellent letter appears on public affairs in 1707-8, (not ſaid to whom, but probably to Archbp. King, to whom the next letter is actually directed, and to whom, in 1707-8, he was in the habit of writing politicks.) The volume is completed with the "Intelligencer," and with various miſcellanies in proſe, and ſeveral original poems.

The character of Sir Robert Walpole, p. 9, has been already printed, and aſcribed to Bp. Atterbury, in the ſecond volume of his "Epiſtolary Correſpondence."

213. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of* London, *inſtituted in the Year* 1773. *Vol. II.*

(Continued from p. 541.*)*

ARTICLE IX. *On the Efficacy of the Gummi Rubrum Aſtringens Gambienſe (or, as ſome term it, the Gummi Kino,) in intermittent Fevers, and certain preternatural Diſcharges. By* Anthony Fothergill, *M D. &c.*

This paper contains ſeveral caſes of agues, both quotidian, tertian, and quartan, in which this gum, in tincture and ſubſtance, was given with ſucceſs, and even where the Peruvian bark had failed. It therefore merits the attention of practitioners. But in three later caſes, the Doctor very candidly obſerves that it entirely fruſtrated his expectations, and that the cortex afterwards, though with difficulty, performed a cure. He obſerves, that in profuſe diſcharges of the catamenia it has ſometimes afforded ſignal relief; likewiſe in recent diarrhæas and dyſenteries. Made into an electuary, with ſyr. de mecon, it had remarkably relieved a youth of fourteen, who from infancy had been troubled with an incontinency of urine.

ART. X. by Mr. Shoaft, ſtudent of medicine at Anapolis, contains an additional teſtimony of the good effects of calomel, bark, wine, and cold bath, in a caſe of tetanus, ariſing from a puncture in the foot.

ART. XI. by Dr. Cornelius Conyngham, of Virginia, contains a caſe of tetanus, not ariſing from external injury, in which calomel, bark, and port wine, without opium, performed a cure. It is not clear whether this caſe aroſe from worms or from the patient having lain out the greateſt part of an evening after a hot day.

ART. XII. *A Caſe of the Uterus lacerated by the Force of the Labour Pains. By* Joſeph Hooper, *Surgeon, and F.M.S.*

This is one of thoſe unhappy caſes in midwifery in which little can be done by art.

ART. XIII. *Caſe of Vomiting in Pregnancy ſucceſsfully treated. In a Letter from* W. Vaughan, *M.D. and C.M.S.* Leiceſter.

This is a caſe of pregnancy in which nauſea and vomiting occurred in a much greater degree than uſual, and in which theſe ſymptoms laſted much longer, ſo as to threaten conſequences of the moſt ſerious kind. The life of the patient, when reduced to the loweſt ebb, was preſerved by judiciouſly throwing in mild nouriſhment by the inteſtinal tube, and by the abſorbent veſſels of the ſkin. A pint of milk, with 20 drops of laudanum, were injected morning and evening. Pediluvia of bark, boiled in milk, were uſed three or four times a day, and an anodyne liniment applied to the region of the ſtomach. "On the fourth "day from her beginning upon this "plan, ſhe aſked the ſervant if there "was any cold meat in the houſe. A "plateful of cold boiled beef was im-"mediately produced, which ſhe ate "with great pleaſure, and drank with "it a pint of cold ſmall beer. This "never gave her the leaſt annoyance. "She continued from that time to take "her food well, went her full time, "and was brought to bed of a healthy "child, which is now living." This caſe is well worth the attention of practitioners.

ART. XIV. is a well-written paper on the uſe of cantharides in dropſical complaints, by Samuel Farr, M.D. and C.M.S. Curry Revel. — The author juſtly obſerves, that cantharides, which are powerfully diuretic, have this advantage, that they do not debilitate either the parts upon which they produce their effects, or the conſtitution in general, and are hence peculiarly indicated in the dropſical complaints of old people, where their ſtimulating effects are not likely to be ſo active as in younger ſubjects.

ART. XV. contains a caſe of chronic tetanus, cured very ſpeedily by the uſe of electricity; by John Hutchiſſon, M.D. of Dublin. The contraction in the jaw had continued upwards of ſeven months.

ART. XVI. *Of the Digitalis Purpurea in Hydropic Diſeaſes. By* J. C. Lettſom, *M.D. &c.*

Dr. Lettſom hath here given a valuable paper on the uſe of this very powerful medicine. The candour with which this excellent account is delivered does him the higheſt honour; and we recommend the peruſal of it to every practitioner before he adminiſters the digitalis. * * * *(To be continued.)*

*** A Brother Reviewer, who reviewed the ſame article in our preſent volume, p. 53, preſents his compliments of concern for the credit of the gentlemen who, in the laſt Monthly Review, tell the world, they *cannot* ſay what the object, which Mr. Des Carrieres calls a *plough*, on the reverſe of a Roman As, was intended to repreſent.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Deſcription of Naples, and its *Borghi*, has been compiled in 3 vols. 8vo. by Dr. Giuſeppi Sigiſmondo. The firſt and ſecond contain an account of part of the ſacred and profane places within the walls. In the third are to be deſcribed all the *Borghi*, the royal villa and palace of Capo di Monte, the Farneſe Muſeum, the palace of Portici, and the antiquities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the royal palace and gardens of Caſerta, the royal aqueducts in the valley of Maddaleni, and an hiſtorical compendium of the different eruptions of Veſuvius.

The Italian Tranſlations of the Greek Claſſics, printed by Giolito, under the direction of Tho. Porcacchi, who firſt formed them into a complete collection under the title of *Coll na Greca*, being grown very ſcarce, are going to be re-publiſhed in 4to at Rome, in the following order: Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis, Joſephus, Plutarch, Appian, Arrian, Dio Caſſius, Strabo, Pauſanias, and Ptolemy; all to be accompanied with learned notes, and a correct reviſal of the tranſlation.

The Antiquities of Italy are printing at the Imperial monaſtery of St. Ambroſe at Milan, in 4 vols. by Count J. Rinaldo Carli. The firſt, in four books, treats of the *Itali* before the Romans; the ſecond, of the primitive *Iſtrians* and their neighbours, and the conqueſt of Iſtria and Gallia Ciſalpina by the Romans; the third, of the laws of Gallia Ciſalpina, the Illyrians, Dalmatians, Pannonians, Liburni, and Lapidi; the fourth, of Iſtria Romana, with an exact plan. The whole full of erudition and criticiſm.

Hiſtorical, Natural, and Political Obſervations on Wallachia and Moldavia, by Gaetano Raimonde. Naples, 1788, 8vo, with a map. The reſult of eleven years reſidence in thoſe kingdoms.

Mr. Villoiſon has publiſhed his new edition of Homer at Venice, from two vellum MSS. in St. Mark's library (one of the tenth century, 200 years before Euſtathius), containing the text with the antient various readings, with marginal notes, pointing out the ſpurious, obſcure, and corrupt lines; the other, of the eleventh century, containing many uſeful ſcholia. In this edition are added ſeveral extracts from a MS. of the Pauline library at Leipſic, and another in the Vatican, from which are taken Porphyry's obſervations on the Iliad. The Preface contains much uſeful obſervation on antient paleography, and the book is well printed.

Signior Formaleoni is printing, at his own preſs at Venice, the firſt of four volumes in 8vo of a Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Navigation of the Black Sea. Part I. contains the hiſtory of the Black Sea, from the remoteſt antiquity to the reign of Solyman II. in the 16th century. Part II. the ancient hydrography of the Pontus Euxinus, with various particulars in hiſtory, phyſic, and natural hiſtory. Part III. the authorities for the whole work. IV. an antient and modern dictionary of the Black Sea. There will be three maps; the firſt, agreeable to ancient deſcriptions; the ſecond, an old one, never before publiſhed, from St. Mark's library at Venice; and the third, a new one, agreeable to the ſurvey lately made by order of the Divan, and rectified by the Ruſſian officers in the Crimea. The author's object is to re-eſtabliſh and recover that commerce of this vaſt ſea which formed the grandeur of more than one nation, and has for near three centuries been almoſt entirely loſt to Europe.

The Imperial council at Milan have juſt offered 600 zechins to any who ſhall diſcover a vein of coal, however ſmall, in Auſtrian Lombardy, within three years from the firſt of March, 1789.

A Voyage in return from Baſſora to Conſtantinople, by the Abbé Domenic Seſtini, a Florentine Academician. Leghorn, 1788, 8vo. Italian.

His Voyage to Baſſora was publiſhed at Leghorn, 1786; but he returned by Bagdad to Aleppo, thence by Latichia, Cyprus, Alexandria, Roſetta, and Conſtantinople. Many articles reſpecting natural hiſtory and botany, antiquity, commerce, antient geography, and the cuſtoms of various nations, render this publication as intereſting as thoſe of Otter and the Daniſh miſſionaries.

The Abbé Cavallieri, in an 8vo tract, illuſtrated with three plates, has determined the famous ſtatue of *Marforio*, in the Capitol, to be ſome river god, and its preſent name derived from having been near the *Foro di Marte*. Abbé Ennio Quirino Viſconti has pronounced the other famous ſtatute of *Paſquin*, nicknamed from being placed near the ſhop of one Paſquino, a taylor, to be that of the dead *Patroclus*. The merit of it is ſuch, that Bernini declared it to be the moſt valuable ſtatue in Rome. Two copies of it are preſerved at Florence, miſcalled *Achilles* and *Ajax Telamonius*. Another, found in the Villa Adriani, is in the Muſeo Pio Clementino. Mr. Morriſon, an Engliſh ſculptor, has a fourth, but ſmaller, ancient copy. It is to be wiſhed the Abbé Cavallieri may publiſh his illuſtration of the other famous ſtatues in this city.

From a letter of the Duke of Wirtemberg to Canon Bandini at Florence, 1789, we learn, that his Serene Highneſs's collection of BIBLES exceeds 8000, in upwards of 51 languages, including the dialects. The catalogue of thoſe of Paſtor Lorck at Copenhagen contains but a fourth of this collection.

The canal, made by the Emperor Claudius to drain the Fucine lake into the river Liris, is going to be cleanſed, to the great relief of the ſurrounding country, which by its obſtruction is inundated.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The reaſon we have aſſigned in the firſt paragraph of our laſt Index ſtill operates in full force. Though we are not yet enabled to give the anſwer we expect to give, our Miſcellany ſhall not be the vehicle of anonymous obloquy either on the man we eſteem, or on the memory of one whom we eſteemed while living, and have lamented dead.

We are much obliged to our new correſpondent D. Y. SCOTUS for his proffered communications both to our friend and ourſelves, and will make the deſired uſe of them all. The letters will be the more acceptable, as our Printer is now far advanced in a new edition of Biſhop ATTERBURY's Epiſtolary Correſpondence. But D. Y. will excuſe us if we decline hurting the delicacy of our friend, by inſerting his very flattering letter at large.

The Gentleman who is employed upon the new Dictionary of the Engliſh Language wiſhes to know where he can find a copy of "The Britiſh Academy," about 1712; in which Maynwaring raſſied Swift, for his letter to Lord Oxford. See "Tatler," edit. 1786, vol. VI. p. 122, and a note in "Biographia Britannica," art. "Maynwaring."—Who is in poſſeſſion of Johnſon's Dictionary with manuſcript notes, ſold with Mr. Wilkes's books at the Ambaſſador's houſe in Great George Street, about twelve or fourteen years ago? Information on theſe heads, through the Printer of the Magazine, will be thankfully received.

In anſwer to the enquiry received in conſequence of a Note in Bp. Rundle's Letters, we can aſſure our friend, that the XXVIII Numbers of Sir R. STEELE's "THEATRE" are now actually re-printing. Of the "ANTI-THEATRE" no more than XVI Numbers were publiſhed; and of that work the only copy we have ever ſeen wants No. I. and No. XVI. As they would make a very ſuitable companion to the "Theatre," the communication of thoſe two Numbers would be eſteemed a particular favour.

We believe our correſpondent CLERICUS, from the Iſle of Wight, will have received information from the news-papers, that the author or publiſher of the ſcandalous libel, of which he expreſſes ſo juſt a deteſtation, has met with an adequate puniſhment from the laws of his country. We had expreſſed our ſentiments of it, p. 144.

We are ſorry our correſpondent L. M. thinks *his humanity* has ſuffered an *unmerited attack*; but aſſure him *our* feelings remain unaltered by any thing he has offered in "reply to the *cenſure* of our correſpondent Q." p. 247.

A correſpondent, who ſigns PRISCIAN, deſires to know which is right, "by the adminiſtration being placed," Swift's Works, Conteſts and Diſſentions in Athens and Rome, edit. 1765, vol. II. p. 11, or "nothing but the people's chuſing to exerciſe," ibid. p. 52?

Mr. GILLINGWATER's Notes are uſed in the late edition of the Spectator, in 12mo.

ANONYMOUS, p. 386, may have his wiſh partly gratified, if he will peruſe Dr. Reid's practical Eſſay on the Phthiſis Pulmonalis; where is a very different theory of the diſeaſes, and method of treatment, from any preceding writer, and upon which Dr. May founded his practice in the caſe alluded to by Anonymous. CLERICUS aſſures us, he has ſeen two caſes of confirmed conſumption perfectly cured by the practice there recommended, in one of which he was deeply intereſted; and adds, that it is a tribute of gratitude he owes the ingenious and learned Author thus publicly to acknowledge it, as it may be the means of affording at leaſt relief, if not health and life, to many perſons.

If J. C. p. 551, will conſult the Scots Almanack, he will receive *ſome* anſwers to all his queſtions; to which we may add that the title of Earl Mareſchal is extinct.

The minute detail of the proceedings of the Shop Tax Committee is ſo curious, that, though ſomewhat out of time, we would preſerve it, did not its length deter us. But, on the whole, perhaps, we have already ſaid enough or too much, on the ſubject.

The verſes on Barclay's Apology, which S. J. has kindly taken the trouble to tranſcribe from Mr. Tutet's MS. are printed, we find, in Dodſley's Collection. We join with our correſpondent in wiſhing for a further account of Matthew Green (who was a Quaker, and a cuſtom-houſe officer, ſee vol. XLIX. pp. 34, 151; vol. L. p. 122). From this ſpecimen of his abilities, we ſhould like a further acquaintance with his poetic effuſions.

We are particularly obliged to VIATOR for the Life of Confucius; but the ſubſtance of it, and apparently from the ſame ſource, is already in the "Biographical Dictionary."

W. C's remark is candid. His ſtanzas ſhall be accordingly ſuppreſſed

We ſhall thank our old correſpondent for the letter he promiſes of Mr. W. Blencowe.

SIMPLEX's kind offer meets our wiſhes.

Mr. WICHER has reaſon to complain of the monthly publication he mentions; but it would ill become us to interfere in the diſpute.

DUNKIRK HOUSE (Lord Clarendon's), and the Houſe near Uxbridge in which CHARLES I. ſigned the famous treaty, with a delineation of the extraordinary GRASS, &c. are engraving for our next; when Mr. W. HAMILTON REID's communication, of the Duke of York's viſit to Amſterdam, ſhall have place; with LAICUS on DUELLING; CANTABRIGIENSIS; RETROSPECTOR, on the Lombardy Poplar; ARABICUS; EMOLÆ; the Biographical Account of SPIRIDIONE ROMA; J HENN; M H.; L. E.; and as many others of the accumulating favours of our correſpondents as is poſſible.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

THROUGH the negligence of its ingenious author, the following poem hath hitherto remained unpublished. Trusting that he cannot be offended to see it preserved in your Miscellany, I transmit it to you for insertion. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

ON THE ABUSE OF SATIRE.

AN EPISTLE ADDRESSED TO THE POET LAUREAT, 1788.

WARTON, to whom the critick powers belong!
Judge of the poet! master of the song!
Whose learned labours trace the source of rhime,
And snatch the poet from the wrecks of time!
O thou whose call the harmonious Muse obeys!
Why slowly linger the vindictive lays;
While fearless *Pindar* triumphs in his shame,
And gladly wounds the Monarch's honour'd name?
Here point thine anger, here exhaust thy rage,
And mark with infamy his fictious page.
And, since no laws the libeller can awe,
Let Satire rise, th' indignant poet's law!

Impartial Satire! in whose verse we find
An aid to virtue! friend to all mankind!
Offspring of liberty! who guards our land,
Yet frequent lights sedition's flaming brand;
We love thy mirror, when bold truth exhorts,
But hate the witty malice that distorts.
When the rank vices, and flagitious times,
Provoke the satyrist, and inflame his rhimes;
A just applause shall crown the deathless page,
Where wit Horatian tempers Juvenal's rage.
But when, by sordid views and wicked art,
The good are wounded in their dearest part;
When lost to candour, and when damn'd to fame,
The poet sullies a yet blameless name;
They share the crime, who praise the venal song, [throng.
While Fame shall brand him in the tuneful

Forgive a bard, whose patriot zeal inspires
An honest verse, and wakens all his fires.
Should the harsh line thy nicer ear offend,
And want that polish which thyself can lend;
Say, wilt thou deign to guide his artless flight,
Or spare his errors, snatch thy pen, and write?

The furious bard of these licentious times
Sets forth to sale, and hawks his venal rhimes;
He with vile numbers, and with viler art,
Extorts applause from each malignant heart;
He decks his Muse with meretricious charms,
Gives her the rolling eye, and circling arms;
The wanton vagrant flaunts it thro' the town,
And prostitutes those charms for—half a crown,
Meanly accepts a poor dishonest fame,
Which whilst we give, we blush with conscious shame.

The charms of Fancy thro' her rich domain,
The varied splendors of her magic reign;
Chaste classic themes whose elegance refines
Preceptive truths, and moral-pointed lines;
The poet's labours that endear his name;
The walks of Genius to the seats of Fame;
Are shunn'd by *Pindar*, brooding in his page
The serpent's malice and unceasing rage;
Poetic Pander! vilely in his rhime
The mind enjoys *the scandal* of the time.
How vile a drudge he makes the tuneful Maid!
The Bard a trader! and his art a trade!

Britain, whose liberty luxuriant breeds
On her rich soil the mingled flowers and weeds,
With guilty pleasure, and too fond regard,
Views the crude labours of the spleenful Bard,
Views the great satirist in the low buffoon,
Nor marks the mean of satire and lampoon.
Proud of the press's liberties, behold
Each chaste name ravish'd by the lust of gold!
Pindar, whose sovereign pleasure 's to defame,
Whose native malice wars with honest fame,
Piles heaps of scandal, till his fertile rhime
Swells a small foible to a monstrous crime.
Yet often in his page his reader knows
The wit to lessen as the scandal grows.
Thro' a long desart of prosaic lines
We toil, till Wit a wayward meteor shines,
And, like foul airs from fetid fens that blaze,
Mislead the judgement by their faithless rays.

What more than madness urg'd his motley strain,
To dare a PINDAR's sacred name prophane;
That Bard Sublime, whose energetic song,
Like some rich torrent, swells its streams along; [force,
Pours from the mountain with impetuous
O'er plains and vallies spreads its mighty course,
Sweeps the whole harvest, whelms the leafy woods,
And vernal riches crowd its teeming floods?

This Pindar's verse, like city shower, comes down,
"*Threatening with deluge this devoted town,*
"*When from all parts the swelling kennels flow,*
"*And bear their trophies with them as they go;*"
Streams all the muddy tide that, black as pitch,
Rolls on to *Kearsley*, thundering thro' Fleet-ditch;
The fewer parental owns the filial flood,
And yields a fouler stench, and thicker mud.
When *Peter's* libels all shall be forgot,
And share with common lyes the common lot;
Then shall the bard for golden mean approv'd,
Whose praise is honour'd, and whose censure's lov'd,
Display Augustus, in his polish'd line,
Make all the *King*, the *Husband*, *Father*, shine;
Paint the firm patriot in the trying hour,
Curb the wild neck of Faction's haughty power,
Shall tell what sorrows fill'd his pensive breast
Made sad his day, and broke his nightly rest;
When late Bellona thunder'd o'er the plain
And bleeding Europe mourn'd her armies slain;
When late fraternal wars, with horrid zeal,
Rebellious feuds and traiterous acts reveal.

Bu

But now the furious war's ſhrill clangors ceaſe,
Sports in each grove the ſmiling train of peace.
Now the ſcarr'd warrior gives his ſteel to reſt,
And lenient wiſdom calms the troubled breaſt.
Away, vile Faction! whoſe unceaſing roar,
Obſtreperous ſcandal wings from ſhore to ſhore.
A placid brow let mild *Auguſtus* bend,
To poliſh'd arts a patron's luſtre lend;
O let the Muſes croud on Windſor's plain,
And Art and Science grace their patron's train.
Beneath the ſhades, like Antonine reclin'd,
His people's happineſs revolves his mind.
Reviving Science now diſplays her ſcroll,
Rich with the gather'd products of each pole.
Ev'n in the Heavens ſhall *Brunſwick*'s name be ſhewn,
And *Herſchel* point him realms not yet his own.

While I, ambitious of immortal ſong,
Would fain th' exalted theme awhile prolong;
But judgement checks where fancy warms the ſtrain,
And what I reverence let me not prophane!
Warton, from thee we wait the poliſh'd verſe,
O may thy genius, elegantly terſe,
With powerful fancy rule the ſounding lyre,
And greet our *Cæſar* with *Horatian* fire!
Or, ſhould the voice of Liberty demand,
Alcæus' bolder notes ſhall rouze thy hand;
To thee, the guardian of the Britiſh ſong,
At once the king's and people's cauſe belong.
O raiſe thy numbers in ſome loftier ſtrain,
Reſtore the honours of the tuneful train;
Teach them the virtuous joy of honeſt fame;
And point thine anger on unbluſhing ſhame.

HEYNE'S* *Dedication of his* VIRGIL; *uſed only in the large paper copies.*

ERNESTO. AVGVSTO
AVGVSTO. FRIDERICO
ADOLPHO. FRIDERICO
M. BRITAN. REGIS. AVG.
SOBOLI. FAVSTISS.
IVVENT. PRINCIP.

CÆSARIS alta domus quem, Cæſar et ipſe, probavit:
Quem vatem coluit maxima Roma ſuum;
Cujus divinum carmen, ceu fonte perenni,
Senſibus ingenuis pectora veſtra rigat:
GUELFICA PROGENIES, fauſtis penetralibus orta,
Hic audet veſtras veſter adire fores;
Proque uno Aſcanio ternos miratus Iulos,
Quos aluit magnis inſula feta viris,
Ingemit, et, veſtræ cur non in tempora famæ
Ut ſervarer, ait, fata dedere mihi!
Magnanimûm juvenum licuiſſet facta videre
Fortia, nobile epos ſurgeret unde mihi.
Non tamen a lauro venito ignis gloria; laudem
Non minus æternam Palladis arbor habet.
Frontibus hinc veſtris æterna innectite ſerta.
Pulcrius ah docta nomen ab arte venit!
Tunc ſibi, tunc nutrix Auguſta Georgia plaudet:
Hoc decore, hoc majus tempora nulla dabunt.

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* See p. 524.

LINES, *written by Mr.* HEADLEY, *ſon of the late Rev. Mr.* HEADLEY, *of North Walſham, Norfolk, during his illneſs.*

(See vol. LVIII. p. 1033.)

SICKNESS, I yield to thy ſubduing ſway;
A livid paleneſs o'er each feature ſteals;
Wildly irregular my pulſes play,
And all my frame a liſtleſs languor feels.

How chang'd, how alter'd, from my former plight,
When youthful vigour every ſinew ſtrung;
And Fancy wing'd a bold excurſive flight,
And notes of rapture warbled on my tongue!

The dreams of pleaſure which I then purſued
No more ſhall lure me with their ſplendid guiſe;
Nor ſhall my love of fame be hence review'd,
For Sickneſs yields not to the great or wiſe.

The frowns of cenſure, and the ſmiles of praiſe,
And all that Fortune, or that Fate decree,
The ſame indifference in my boſom raiſe;
For all, alas! is vanity to me.

Ev'n the ſweet converſe of the Nymph I love,
Of late ſo pleaſing, now diſguſts mine ear;
And ſhould an Angel whiſper from above,
His fine-ton'd accents I could ſcarcely bear.

No medicine, mix'd with Æſculapian art,
Can raiſe my ſpirits, or aſſuage my pain;
For life's warm tide ſcarce iſſues through my heart,
And ſlowl creeps along each circling vein.

Where'er by chance theſe weary eye-balls ſtray,
O'er yon fair mirror, to its office true,
My meagre form I ſhudder to ſurvey,
And almoſt doubt if 'tis myſelf I view.

Dim are theſe eyes which once refulgent ſhone,
And faint the throbbings of this aching breaſt:
My faultering voice has left its wonted tone,
And all my ſorrows are by ſighs expreſt.

Few are the tranſports I can hope to ſhare,
While here a lingering victim I remain;
Anticipation heightens my deſpair,
And retroſpection ſharpens every pain.

The ſports of youth in which I once partook,
Alas, no more th'approving ſmile can wake:
On every ſcene I caſt a heedleſs look,
Nor know but *that* may be the laſt I take.

Alike regardleſs of my friends and foes,
I wait the dawning of the aweful hour,
Which to affliction brings a welcome cloſe,
And lifts the ſoul above misfortune's power.

Then, when exempt from each terreſtrial tie,
My trembling ſpirit wings the field of ſpace,
Congenial ſouls may quit their native ſky,
And ſmiling bear me to the Throne of grace.

WRITTEN IN ILL HEALTH.

WHEN health in nimble current flows,
And all the vivid ſyſtem glows,
Shall then, and only then, my ſtrain
With fineſt feelings thrill my frame?

Net

Not ſo! When Nature's work ſhall fail,
And pain, and ſickneſs too, aſſail;
Midſt burning, languid, reſtleſs ſtrife,
Thy love ſhall chear my drooping life.
Tho' dire diſeaſe, with lifted dart,
Took aim, and level'd at my heart,
Though pale mortality ſtood by,
For thee ſhould heave my laſt ſad ſigh,
My drooping lips my conſtant love proclaim,
And my laſt ſigh breathe out my Sophy's name.

Paris, Août 1me, 1735.

SONNET TO MR. HAYLEY.

THE noble mind, that harbours uſeful thought,
And is in birth of glorious great intent,
Can never reſt, till, with perfection fraught,
The world behold it with aſtoniſhment,
And to its author pay the honour due.
So bright a guerdon did thy themes purſue,
Hayley! the friend of man; the Muſes' pride!
On whom th' applauſes of the virtuous reſt,
May'ſt thou, with ſelf-approving conſcience bleſt,
Enjoy the flatt'ring meed, with every joy allied!

Q. P. R.

SONNET.

AH me, what diff'rent fates betide mankind!
Of Fortune's partial fondneſs I complain;
Tho' in her valued gifts not always blind,
Yet bleſt with kindeſt ſmiles her fav'rites reign.
To ſome is wide diſplay'd fair Learning's light,
And envied opportunity is given;
While others, fir'd to rapture at the ſight,
Denied the means, can only ſigh to heaven.
Thoſe reap a plenteous harveſt of its lore,
But theſe can only glean, and wiſh for more.

Q. P. R.

SONNET TO TIME.

OH thou deſpotic power,
Developer of myſtery's maze,
Whoſe deſolating ways
Widely extends each fleeting hour!
Whether 'midſt the dire remains
Of yon diſmantled caſtle's mound,
Or fam'd Palmyra's mouldring fanes,
Thou ſpread'ſt relentleſs devaſtation round,
Ah! let not thus irreparable paſs my days,
But yet, from thy attacks preſerv'd,
Nor by thy chilling hand my frame unnerv'd,
Spare till Miranda liſt my lays,
Then waft me peaceful, ſtrew'd with treſſes hoar,
To where thy iron hand is felt no more.

T. T. S.

ODE *to the* NYMPH *of the* FOUNTAIN

(Tranſlated from p. 553.)

O Nymph, who hid'ſt in ſacred rocks thy head,
From whence thy ſloping waters murm'ring flow,
And on the graſs their dewy moiſture ſpread;
What gift, ſweet Nymph, on thee ſhall I beſtow?

Whilſt on the rocky couch reclin'd with eaſe,
Beneath the covert of a ſpreading ſhade,
I lie to catch the cool and pleaſant breeze,
To murm'ring rills my lyric ſongs are made.

Accept, ſweet Nymph, a Poet's humble ſong,
For that alone a Poet can beſtow;
And may you dance the nimble choirs among
Of Nymphs, adorn'd with florets on thy brow.

J. M.

SONNET TO THE MEMORY OF FALCONER, AUTHOR OF THE SHIPWRECK.

ILL-fated Bard marine, who ſtrung the lyre,
A chilling tale of ſorrow to rehearſe,
In all the mournful melody of verſe,
Warm'd by a beam of true Mæonian fire;
Well might the theme thy tuneful breaſt inſpire,
Who felt the rage of Fate's moſt adverſe hour,
And ſaw grim Death's moſt drear terrific ſtorm,
Whilſt ſtruggling round thy gallant mates expire.
Thy ſtrains to diſtant times their names ſhall give,
Snatch'd from oblivion's ever-dreaded gloom,
Oh that my Muſe could bid thy mem'ry live,
And paint in verſe like thine thy mournful doom *,
The plaintive ſtrains with energy ſhould flow,
And ſympathy unborn ſhould melt at Falconer's woe.

T. WOOLSTON.

The PANIC; *or a Meditation ſuppoſed to be written upon the Diſcovery of the* PLAGUE.

WHEN the dire diſeaſe
Had on the firſt pale victim ſet its ſeal,
'Twas horrid! Mute, aghaſt, his neighbours ſtood.—
The ſymptoms ſure, the death-ſtruck wretch they ſhun:
Precaution vain! like lightning flew his fate,
And guilt attractive ſcour'd each dark receſs
Where vice couch'd low, meanly ſubmiſſive grown
To ſad ſuſpenſion now on all impos'd.
Not ev'n the court the harſh alarm evades:
Spurning the guards, the meſſenger abrupt
Burſts on the throne: Nor Majeſty itſelf,
Nor ſycophants in courtly arts refin'd,
Such as who erſt the Daniſh monarch urg'd
To curb the waves, could ſooth the grating ſound,
Or into ſilence bribe the dauntleſs truth —
Quite the reverſe! their flight announc'd their fears:
Whilſt on the crowd by deſp'rate power reſtrain'd [the hope
"Grim Death grinn'd horrible;" fluſh'd with

* It is ſaid he was loſt in the Aurora frigate going to the Eaſt Indies.—We ſhould be glad to ſee ſome authentic memoirs of him.

Of

Of mortal feſtival.——'Tis now Deſpair
And Deſolation ſtalk the once-throng'd ſtreets.
Hence Poverty, and all its ſqualid brood,
Work general ruin, till hecatombs
Of victims gaſp, and ſcarce a parting ſigh
Surviving wretches truſt the treacherous air.
Meanwhile habitual Miſery verges on
To dam ſoft Pity's ſource: nor juvenile Love,
Nor th' Amor Patriæ, ſave Friendſhip none
(That gem celeſtial) braves the ſullen power,
Or looks beyond the preſent gloomy bound;
For others, midſt theſe chilling ſcenes of woe
Callous, diſtreſs the dying and the dead,
And, vainly hoping to outlive the ſtorm,
Conſign their treaſures to the groaning earth.
Yet ſay, my Muſe; can all the forms of Death,
That like fierce torrents ſweep this mortal ſtage,—
Can famine, war, or peſtilence, compare
With keen reflection, edg'd with conſcious guilt, [ſcorn'd,
And time miſpent, and ſuffering goodneſs
And dark futurity? No! this alone
Cloſe view'd, can freeze the boiling blood of luſt,
And in a moment damp an age's joy.—
Then let us hence contingences improve
By foreſight prudent, and ſelf-love refine:—
So ſhall true dignity adorn each brow,
Firm-footed peace with calm unruffled hours,
And mental freedom with immortal youth,
Renew the ſoul.—Then, ſaturated high
With beauty inexpreſſive, each great mind,
In faint reſemblance of all-bounteous heaven,
Shall ſeize officious each occurring hour,
To ſpread the joy, and raiſe a "groveling world." W. Hamilton Reid.

Ad ÆLIAM, B. I. Ep. xx.

SI memini, fuerant tibi quatuor, Ælia, dentes;
Expuit una duos tuſſis, et una duos:
Jam ſecura potes totis tuſſire diebus;
Nil iſtic quod agat, tertia tuſſis habet.

Imitation.

OLD Joan having but four teeth in her gums,
When firſt a cough, and then a phthiſic comes,
She pukes out both:—now courage, good my dame!
Thou canſt no more experience the ſame,
But may'ſt ſecurely cough the live-long day,
And innocently wheeze the night away.

EPITAPH *on an Altar-tomb* * *in* Taplow *Church-yard*, Bucks.

THIS monument is erected by Mrs. Villiers,
in memory of her late huſband,
Henry Villiers, Eſq.
who died May 29, 1753,
in the 64th year of his age.
He was the eldeſt ſon of Col. Henry Villiers,
brother to the late Earl of Jerſey,
and grandſon of Sir Edward Villiers, bart.
Knight Marſhal.
He was not only a good man,
but exerciſed in all thoſe habits of virtue
that adorn and bleſs a private life.
Happy himſelf;
his family, friends, and neighbours happy in
a bright example,
that the public good is made up of private
virtue.

* Near it is a remarkably large Yew tree, on an extenſive mound, or ſort of tumulus.

Epitaphs *in* Ware *Church, Herts.*

TO the valued memory of
Catherine wife of Richard Chandler,
bookſeller of London and York,
whoſe remains are depoſited under the white
pavement in this aile, oppoſite the
overſeers' pew,
next two of her children, who died in their
infancy, and are buried near her huſband's
father and ſeveral of his family.
She departed this life, with the greateſt
reſignation to the divine providence, agreeable
to her life and converſation, 22 Jan. 1742,
in the 25th year of her age,
and 7th of her marriage-ſtate, leaving
one daughter, Judith, aged 4 years.
She left this tranſitory life with the laſting
character of a moſt valuable woman, and
was a pattern truly worthy the imitation of
her ſex.
In memory of the many virtues ſhe poſſeſſed,
which are very rarely centered in one perſon,
this tablet was erected by her huſband.

— —

In the Church-yard.

William Leſter, 34 years paſtor of a church
of Baptiſt Diſſenters in this town,
March 16, 177[illegible], aged 62.

— —

William Mead *, M.D. Oct. 28, 165[illegible],
aged 148 years and 9 months.

— —

Ralph Grindal, M.D. Jan. 6, 1740, aged 67.

— —

George Harris, of Winchmore-hill, in the
pariſh of Edmonton, Oct. 30, 1771, aged 61.

PROLOGUE, *by the* Author, *to* False Appearances, *a Comedy, altered from the French.* *(See p. 366.)*

Spoken by Mr. Wroughton.

LAunch'd on the boſom of the gentle tide,
With friendly hands its eaſy courſe to guide;
With gilded tackling, and with ſilken ſail,
To catch of kind applauſe the flatt'ring gale;
Say, what ſtrange frenzy in the Poet's brain,
Urg'd his frail bark to tempt the ſtormy main,
(Far from the kindly ſafe protecting ſhore)
Where the winds whiſtle and the tempeſts roar?
With ſuch a cargo too, ſuch motley ſtuff!
For 'tis a ſtrange aſſortment, ſure enough,

* See our vol. LI. p. 221.

Some

Some profe, fome verfe, fome merry, and fome fad; fome bad;
Some good, we hope; and, much I doubt,
Some old, fome new; fome Engliſh, fome from France,
Tho' not their weeping comedy, nor dance.
An Abbé, too! a ſight you've ſeldom ſeen;
A parrot cloath'd in black, inſtead of green;
Half church, half lay, half clerk, half militant!
Tho' in a band, the creature will not cant
He'ſlight too, not o'ercharg'd with cleric lore;
One good fat parſon would outweigh a ſcore:
He will not therefore ſink us by his weight,
And if he makes you laugh, he pays his freight.
We're all aboveboard—did not mean to ſteal,
But to declare our goods, and fairly deal;
All in the legal way of importation,
Tho' there may be ſome ſmall *adulteration.*
Some merit yet's our merchant author's plea,
From Gallic chains he ſet his drama free;
Where the ear's wearied with perpetual rhimes,
Like the dull jingle of their clatt'ring chimes;
Where male and female verſe, with conſtant ſtrife,
Drag one ſad endleſs yoke, like man and wife.
But let our blame be bounded as it ought,
No general cenſure ſuits a ſingle fault.
How often mix'd in the ſame garden grows
The baneful hemlock with the fragrant roſe!
And 'tis here common ſenſe each man relies on,
To chuſe the perfume, and reject the poiſon.
In fame and honour long their ſtage has ſhin'd,
Correct in manners, as in taſte refin'd;
We'd not detract an atom from their praiſe,
But add the civic to the Muſe's bays:
And ſhould the Genius of this happy iſle
On Gallia's ſons at length propitious ſmile,
While in each breaſt the patriot ſpirit glows,
We'd hail as brothers whom we've met as foes:
To the ſame point their generous ardor tends,
The friends to freedom muſt be Britain's friends.
And may the ſov'reign Power that rules above,
Unbounded in its wiſdom as its love,
To no one nation, no one ſpot confin'd,
Extend that beſt of bleſſings to mankind!

EPILOGUE, *by Lieut. Gen.* BURGOYNE,
Spoken by Miſs FARREN.
(A looking-glaſs hanging from her wriſt.)

SOldiers turn'd Poets!—that's no mighty wonder;
But, 'ſtead of tragic battle, death, and thunder,
Our Bard takes *Falſe Appearances* in hand,
A ſubject he could never underſtand.
Peace, then, to efforts in theſe ſcenes diſplay'd,
I come to try the world in maſquerade;
From every borrow'd dreſs to ſtrip the mind,
And, 'midſt diſtortions, Nature's image find.
This wondrous mirror—look at it with awe—
Is that which Addiſon in viſion ſaw,
When, beaming o'er each ſex in age and youth,
The hand of Juſtice held the glaſs of Truth.
Where it has lain, none knows—by intereſt hid,
In cities dreaded, and in courts forbid;
But with this wreath of fadeleſs laurel round it,
Dropt in the Muſe's walk, our poet found it.
Ye party tribes, bleſt with ſo many faces,
Ye know not which to chuſe in certain caſes;
Or ye with *one*, one ever-pregnant ſmile,
Proof to all changes of this changeful iſle;
Maids, wives, and widows, all are in my power,—
This is no dreaming, viſionary hour;
For by this light of conſcious lamps I ſwear,
This dear, ſweet gift, ſhall ſhew me what you are.
Hats off,—down fans,—no hoodwinks while you're try'd;
And, Sir, your head not quite ſo much aſide.
[Offering to lift up the glaſs.
Come, don't be frighten'd, harſhneſs I diſclaim:
Soft as the modified electric flame,
This ſubtlein fluence, tho' t'would pierce a rock,
Shall play, not injure,—I'll keep back the ſhock.
Now for it. *[Waving the glaſs over all the Houſe.*
Culprits, you are all detected!
[A long pauſe.
Upon my word, better than I expected!
Save one fond pair, caught in a tender oath,
Sigh'd, look'd, return'd, and felt—a fib in both.
Save wedded ſweetlings, mutually ſincere,
Who mean, "My devil!" when they liſp, "My dear;"
Save certain ſmirks to cover peccadillos,
And keep all quiet on domeſtic pillows.
From high to low, from perriwig to feather,
More honeſt folks were never met together.
Yet, hold—methought I ſaw,—I vow I've got 'em—brought 'em—
O Lord! how near my eye the glaſs has
Two critics, with whole pocket-books of hints
For *Falſe Appearance* in to-morrow's prints;
For bard, and actors, comments falſe and true,
To mix with miniſters, and buff and blue.
Well, for the ſtage there's candour, though there's jeſt;
But will your private ſatire ſtand the teſt?
Look to *that* hint, ere with concentred rays
This burning glaſs ſets columns in a blaze.
Wit, whoſe clear eſſence never ſtains the paper,
Shall ſeparate and mount in pleaſing vapour:
But the black line drawn againſt real merit,
The coarſe thick virulence of party ſpirit;
The pen envenom'd, and the hand unknown:
Oh, what a ſmoke from ſulphur, all their own!
This touches few; the general point I yield;
For Falſe Appearance Britain is no field:
Witneſs this audience, ſo well off to-night;
Witneſs new audiences whom I invite.
Come for the proof of being what we ſeem,
And take my *fiat* for the world's eſteem.
Come crowds, and after-crowds, nor dare denial,
On pain of being deem'd afraid of trial:
Come with true pride, with open boldneſs come,
You'll find me almoſt every night at home.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Subſtance of Mr. NECKER'S *Memorial on the Scarcity in* France, *preſented to the National Aſſembly, and referred to the Committee for Subſiſtence on the preſent Scarcity.*

IT ſtates, that a free exportation of grain from France had been eſtabliſhed by a law regiſtered in June 1787. This law had been much applauded, and the people had engaged deeply in this trade. On his coming into adminiſtration, however, in Auguſt 1788, he, without delay, made enquiries into the produce of the crop, and into the ſtate of the neighbouring countries. The reſult by no means favoured the export. He adviſed the King to put a ſtop to it. This was attributed to a peculiarity of thinking only, as he had ſo often alarmed them on the danger of exporting grain. Experience, however, proved that he was right, and accordingly in the beginning of September the ports were ſhut.

Soon after this, conjectures on the extent of the crop of 1788 induced him to adviſe his Majeſty to give a bounty on the import of flour and grain from the States of America. On the 11th of January this bounty was extended to all the countries of Europe, and the bounties of 15 ſous per quintal of wheat, 12 ſous per quintal of rye, and 20 ſous per quintal of flour, were doubled by the arret of the 20th of April laſt, and the term prolonged to the 1ſt of September next. The King, by the ſame arret, gave a bounty alſo on barley, either in grain or meal.

Theſe bounties were regularly paid; but ſtill the kingdom did not gain ſufficient ſupplies; and his Majeſty was therefore induced to give directions for purchaſes to be made on his own account, and at his own riſk. Ever ſince the month of November laſt, the utmoſt activity has been uſed in making purchaſes. The commiſſioners had been able, however, to procure no more than 90,000 ſacks of wheat, as they could procure it no where but in England; and this article riſing in Britain to the price at which the laws prevent the exportation, no more could be purchaſed there. Other ſorts of grain were more eaſily procured from Holland, Hamburgh, Dantzick, Iceland, and even from Sardinia, Sicily, and the Pope's dominions, the King's powerful influence having overcome the general prohibition in thoſe countries. On the whole, by theſe means France had received ſince November laſt, or had purchaſed, and would with all poſſible ſpeed receive, a ſupply of 1,404,463 quintals of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and rice. This had been done by the King, beſides the ſupplies imported by particular cities, and the quantities which had been brought by traders on ſpeculation. It attributed the ſcarcity to various cauſes—to the immenſe magazines formed in the North, and on the frontiers of Poland, which leſſened their ſupply from Dantzick, and to the pretty general failure of the crop over Europe, particularly in Spain, and ſome other countries. He hardly thought that much had been foreſtalled; but ſome circumſtances might have contributed to the ſcarcity, which for the preſent it would be improper to diſcloſe. It ſaid, that the King, in his preſent impoveriſhed condition, had done all that could have been accompliſhed by the greateſt opulence. It might be aſked, how he had been able to procure ſuch extenſive credit? Thoſe who had accommodated his Majeſty could alone anſwer that queſtion.

Paris, totally deprived of its uſual reſources, had been fed by the wheat from England; almoſt every other city and diſtrict of the kingdom had been equally diſtreſſed. He foreſaw the neceſſity they ſhould be under of recurring to rye bread in Paris, or at leaſt to a mixed bread of rye and flour. His Majeſty was reſolved that the ſame ſort ſhould ſerve rich and poor, and that no other ſhould be brought to his own table. He ſtated, that the utmoſt difficulty has attended the paſſage of grain through the kingdom. A line of troops had been planted to guard it along the Seine; for want had made the people deſperate.

The memoir concludes with a high eulogium on the liberality of the Sovereign, who had ſold the grain, thus purchaſed, at a great loſs, that the markets might be kept down, and had alſo given bounties to the bakers, to indemnify them; and had, in ſhort, done all that a King and a father could do to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his people.

Minutes of the Royal Sitting of the States held at Paris *on the 23d of June laſt.*

THE Commons, mixed with the greateſt part of the Clergy, were aſſembled in the anti-chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock. It rained; ſeveral of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great; in the interval part of the Clergy, and all the Nobleſſe, entered at oppoſite doors, and placed themſelves in the Hall; at laſt the Commons entered, and the two firſt Orders received them ſtanding and uncovered.

The King, being placed upon his throne, delivered the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen,

"At the time I took the reſolution of aſſembling you; when I had ſurmounted all the difficulties which threatened a convocation of my States; when I had, to uſe the expreſſion, even preconceived the deſires of the nation, in manifeſting beforehand my wiſhes for its welfare; I thought to have done every thing which depended on myſelf for the good of my people.

"It ſeemed to me, that you had only to finiſh

finiſh the work I had begun; and the nation expected impatiently the moment, when, in conjunction with the beneficent views of its Sovereign, and the enlightened zeal of its repreſentatives, it was about to enjoy that proſperous and happy ſtate which ſuch an union ought to afford.

"The States General have now been opened more than two months, and have not yet even agreed on the preliminaries of its operations. Inſtead of that ſource of harmony which ſhould ſpring from a love of the country, a moſt fatal diviſion ſpreads an alarm over every mind. I am willing to believe, and I ſhall be happy to find, that the diſpoſition of Frenchmen is not changed; but, to avoid reproaching either of you, I ſhall conſider, that the renewal of the States General after ſo long a period, the turbulence which preceded it, the object of this aſſembly, ſo different from that of your anceſtors, and many other objects, have led you to an oppoſition, and to prefer pretenſions to which you are not entitled.

"I owe it to the welfare of my kingdom, I owe it to myſelf, to diſſipate theſe fatal diviſions. It is with this reſolution, Gentlemen, that I convene you once more around me—I do it as the common father of all my people—I do it as the defender of my kingdom's laws, that I may recall to your memory the true ſpirit of the conſtitution, and reſiſt thoſe attempts which have been aimed againſt it.

"But, Gentlemen, after having clearly eſtabliſhed the reſpective rights of the different Orders, I expect from the zeal of the two principal claſſes—I expect from their attachment to my perſon—I expect from the knowledge they have of the preſſing urgencies of the State, that in thoſe matters which concern the general good, they ſhould be the firſt to propoſe a re-union of conſultation and opinion, which I conſider as neceſſary in the preſent criſis, and which ought to take place for the general good of the kingdom."

His Majeſty delivered this ſpeech with great emphaſis and propriety.

The Keeper of the Seals then read a Declaration from the King, containing 35 Articles.

1. The diſtinction of Orders preſerved, as eſſentially connected with the conſtitution of the kingdom; in conſequence of which the King declares null the arret of the Third Eſtate of the 15th of June, and ulterior, as unconſtitutional.

2. All verified powers declared good, excepting the decrees upon conteſted deputations.

3. All limitations and reſtrictions oppoſed to the powers of the Deputies declared null.

4. In caſe of any oath taken by Deputies relative to reſtrained powers, the King leaves the execution of it to their conſcience.

5. The King permits the Deputations to aſk for freſh powers from their provinces, &c.

6. The King declares he will not permit any ſuch limitations of powers in future.

7. Deliberations relative to general affairs and taxes to be in common between the Orders.

8. All deliberations relative to the conſtitution to be deliberated by each Order.

9. Privileges and *veto* of the clergy in matters of religion preſerved.

10. Poll tax aboliſhed, to be united to any other territorial tax, without diſtinction of right or birth.

11. Free fiefs aboliſhed, as ſoon as the revenues of the State ſhall equal the expences.

12. Tenths, rights, and feodal duties, preſerved.

13. Exemption from all perſonal charges to the two firſt Orders; the ſaid charges to be paid for in money, and to be contributed to equally by the three Orders.

14. The States to fix to what offices Nobility is to be attached: The King, however, to ennoble any one whom he pleaſes, as a recompence for ſervices.

15. The States to fix upon the means of perſonal ſecurity, the ſuppreſſion of *Lettres de Cachet*, and to ſubſtitute whatever may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the State and the honour of families.

16. The liberty of the preſs left to the judgement of the States, keeping it conſiſtent with religion, morals, and the honour of the citizens.

17. Provincial States to be eſtabliſhed, with two-tenths of the voices to be of the Clergy, three-tenths Nobleſſe, and five-tenths of the Third Eſtate.

18. To be elected, or an elector, they muſt be poſſeſſed of landed property.

19. The preſent States General to fix the manner in which the next States General are to be convened.

20. An intermediate commiſſion to be eſtabliſhed for the Provincial States, and deliberation to be in common in thoſe States.

21. The organization of thoſe States left to the States General.

22. Hoſpitals, taxes of towns, the preſervation of the woods, &c. left to the inſpection of the Provincial Eſtates.

23. Conſtitutions and privileges of the provinces left to the judgement of the States General, who are to regulate their form of adminiſtration.

24. The amelioration of the domains to be examined by the States, &c.

25. Cuſtom-houſes removed to the frontiers.

26. The States to examine into the duty on ſalt, and, till it is ſuppreſſed, the payment of it to be ſoftened.

27. The States to examine into the inconveniency of the *Droit des Aides*, obſerving that the balance between the receipt of that

and

and the duty to be fubſtituted in its place ſhould be equal.

28. The King engages to reform the civil and criminal juſtice.

29. Total ſuppreſſion of enregiſterments under certain reſtrictions.

30. Corvees aboliſhed.

31. The King deſires the right of mortmain to be aboliſhed throughout his kingdom, as he has done in his domain.

32. The *captainries* to be reſtrained, and modified by the King.

33. The inconveniences of the militia left for the examination of the States.

34. No change in the laws, taxes, or other parts of adminiſtration or legiſlation, to take place during the holding of the States.

35. The armies, police, and power over the military, to be reſerved excluſively to the King.

The King then declared that he was going to make his will known: It was contained in 15 articles.

1. No tax without conſent of the States.

2. Either old or new taxes only to be in force till the next holding of the States General.

3. The King prohibits himſelf from making any loan without the conſent of the States, except in caſe of neceſſity, war, &c. and then the loan not to exceed one hundred millions.

4. The States to examine the account of the finances, both receipts and expenditures.

5. State of the finances to be publiſhed annually.

6. The expences of each department to be fixed and invariable.

7. The creditors of the State to be put upon the faith of the publick.

8. Certain honorary rights preſerved to the Clergy and Nobleſſe.

9. When the two firſt Orders ſhall have realiſed the giving up of the pecuniary privileges, the King will ſanction it.

10, and 11. Conteſted deputations to be judged in common by the Orders, and determined by the re-union of two thirds of the voices, or the judgement to be referred to the King.

12. Any reſolution to be examined into at the requeſt of 100 Members.

13. Commiſſioners to be appointed in the three Orders to confer.

14. The Preſidents of each Order to have a ſeat in the commiſſions to be eſtabliſhed, according to the dignity of their order.

15. None but the Deputies to be admitted to the deliberations of the States, or the Chambers.

The King then ordered every one to retire, and to meet again the next day in the Chamber of Orders.

The Nobles and part of the Clergy ſhouted *Vive le Roi*; but the Commons remained in profound ſilence; nor would they quit the Hall, where, together with about fifty of the Clergy, who would not ſeparate from them, they inſtantly proceeded to diſcuſs the royal proceedings. Four times the King ſent an officer to order them, on their allegiance, to adjourn. Four times did they decidedly deny the authority of the King to command them to ſeparate, and by their firmneſs carried their point.

M. Le Camus, one of the Paris Deputies, then moved, *That the National Aſſembly do perſiſt in all its preceding reſolutions.* (See p. 561.) Thoſe of the Clergy who remained nobly deſiring their preſence to be ſpecified, this propoſition was *unanimouſly* adopted, nor would they *hear* of a motion of adjournment all next day.

Another motion followed from the Comte de Mirabeau, to the following effect, and nearly in theſe words: "The National Aſ-"ſembly, feeling the neceſſity of ſecuring "the perſonal liberty, the freedom of opi-"nion, and the right of each Deputy to the "States General to enquire into, and cen-"ſure, all ſorts of abuſes and obſtacles to the "public welfare and liberty, do reſolve, "That the perſon of each Deputy is inviola-"ble—that any individual, public or pri-"vate, of what quality ſoever, any corpo-"rate body of men, any tribunal, court of "juſtice, or commiſſion whatſoever, who "ſhould dare, during the preſent ſeſſion, to "proſecute, or cauſe to be proſecuted, ar-"reſt, or cauſe to be arreſted, detain, or "cauſe to be detained, the perſon of one or "more Deputies, for any propoſition, ad-"vice, opinion, or ſpeech, made by them in "the States General, or in any of its Aſ-"ſemblies, or Committees, ſhall be deemed "infamous, and a traitor to his country; "and that, in any ſuch caſe or caſes the "National Aſſembly will purſue every poſ-"ſible means and meaſures to bring the au-"thors, inſtigators, or executors of ſuch ar-"bitrary proceedings to condign puniſh-"ment."—This reſolution was carried, 483 againſt 34.

Every thing was now in the moſt violent fermentation, both at Paris and Verſailles.

On the night of this memorable day (the 23d of June), an immenſe multitude of perſons of all ranks aſſembled at nine o'clock, and, being informed that Mr. Neckar was about to depart for Switzerland, forced their way into the inner court of the Palace at Verſailles, and with loud and menacing cries demanded that Mr. Neckar ſhould continue Miniſter; accompanied with the moſt violent execrations againſt the Archbiſhop of Paris, and many other ſtill higher perſonages. The alarm was inexpreſſible in the Palace—the Princes, the Comte d'Artois particularly, called to arms—the troops got together from all parts; but when ordered to fire, *refuſed to draw a trigger on their countrymen*, though before the very windows of the Palace.

The

The King ſent to M. Neckar, who at firſt refuſed to come—a ſecond meſſage brought him, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands, who made him promiſe not to quit the kingdom. He repreſented to the King the danger to which the meaſures he was purſuing expoſed his perſon and the nation. The King ſaid to him, "Neckar, I believe you are an honeſt man—you have never yet deceived me; but, alas! I have been deceived."—Adding, "I have ſome papers at Marli I muſt ſhew you—I will go immediately for them."—Monſieur offered to execute this commiſſion.—"No," ſays the King, "no man muſt ſee them but myſelf:" and he ſet out.

Next day (Wedneſday the 24th), Mr. Neckar appeared in his ſtation as uſual with the King, and it was *ſuppoſed* that all the violent meaſures adopted on Tueſday would have been annulled.

The Commons continued their deliberations, and ſent a deputation to compliment Mr. Neckar, who returned a moſt affectionate but *guarded* anſwer, giving the ancient title of *your Orders* to the Commons.

The Duke of Orleans, at the head of more than *forty* of the principal Nobles, and two hundred of the Clergy, joined the Third Eſtate, ſubſcribed the oath they had previouſly taken, and gave their unanimous aſſent to the ſeveral reſolutions which they had come to.

The whole inhabitants of Verſailles, together with many thouſands from Paris, paraded the ſtreets of that town with torches the whole night of Tueſday.

Previous to the junction of the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by thoſe of the Nobleſſe before-mentioned, to the National Aſſembly, they ſent the following letter, addreſſed to the Preſident of the Nobleſſe:

"M. le Preſident,

"It is with real concern that we have determined on a ſtep, which, for the moment, ſeparates us from an Aſſembly for which we are penetrated with reſpect, and in which every Member has juſt pretenſions to our eſteem; bnt we conſider it as an indiſpenſable duty to repair to the Hall, where a majority of the States General are united.

"We think that it is no longer permitted to us to delay, for an inſtant, giving to the nation a proof of our zeal, and to the King a teſtimony of attachment to his perſon, in propoſing and in procuring, in the affairs that regard the general good, a re-union of the advice and ſentiments that his Majeſty conſiders as neceſſary to operate in the preſent criſis, as heretofore, to the welfare of the State."

The Archbiſhop of Paris, conducted by the Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, joined the National Aſſembly. The applauſe was as univerſal as the joy. The Archbiſhop was hardly able to utter the ſentiments of his acknowledgements, and of his deſires for conciliation, which had ever been the wiſh of his heart.

The Preſident made him this ſhort anſwer:—"My Lord, this ſtep of peace and union is the only crown which your virtues wanted."

The tumult occaſioned by the royal ſittings produced a very great ferment among the people. The French guards, amounting to 4000 men, refuſed to obey the King's orders, and declared themſelves to be the ſoldiers of the nation. The Duc de Chatelet, their Colonel, went to Verſailles, and aſſured the King that he could not anſwer for his ſafety, if he continued to enforce the royal orders.

Such were the tumults and diſcontent on the 2d and 3d inſt. that, had a ſingle gun been fired, a civil war muſt have immediately enſued. Happily the French and Swiſs Guards abſolutely refuſed to ſerve againſt the nation. The Guards du Corps declined all ſervice, but that of protecting the perſon of the King. A regiment of Huſſars, brought to replace them, declared they would on no account fire, but in caſe of being attacked. The ſame diſpoſition was found in all the troops throughout the kingdom.

In this ſituation of affairs, the King, on the morning of the 4th, wrote to the Nobles, then aſſembled in their chamber, in order to engage them without delay to unite and deliberate with the other two orders, the Clergy and the Commons. This happy union took place in the afternoon, and the public tranquillity was again reſtored. From the eve of an inteſtine war, the ſcene was ſuddenly changed to rejoicings and acclamations. The King and Queen ſhewed themſelves to their ſubjects in the evening all parties ſeemed happy and contented; and the Engliſh conſtitution had all the appearance of being ſoon eſtabliſhed in this country.

This puts us in mind of the old adage,

"When the Devil was ſick, a Monk the
"Devil would be;
"When the Devil was well, the Devil
"Monk was he."

By letters which immediately follow the above, it appears certain that the Kin is extremely diſpleaſed with his Miniſter for having committed him in the manner they have done, by giving him advice whi his Majeſty does not now chooſe to purſu and the retraction of which places him in very aukward ſituation. The King likewiſe blames M. Neckar very highly, f taking ſo active a part in favour of the Commons; and his reſentment prevails ſo f that M. Neckar will no longer be the Mi ſter than the King finds convenient to intereſt.

By the lateſt advices, the Court Jun having taken their meaſures, and collect what they thought wa ſufficient force, p cee

ceeded to act openly againſt the popular body.

On Saturday the 11th inſt. the populace of Paris attacked the Guard at the Palace Royal, and cut ſome of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated naturally increaſed, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumſtance which neceſſarily provoked reſiſtance, and a general affray enſued. Pending this, a man employed by the Government obtained admittance into the city, and proceeded to paſte ſome placards or proclamations from the King about the public ſtreets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of the gates, and other great edifices, before he was ſeized by the mob, and ſacrificed in the cruelleſt manner to the fury of the moment.

On Sunday, the 12th, at noon, Mr. Neckar and M. Montmorin received their diſmiſſion. The former, it is imagined, ſet off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not ſince been ſeen. The following arrangement was immediately announced:

The Duc de la Vauguyon to be Miniſter for Foreign Affaires.

Mareſchal le Duc de Broglio to be the Miniſter for War.

Baron de Breteuil to be Superintendant of Finances.

And either M. Foulon, or M. Vidault de la Tour, was mentioned as Comptroller of the Finances.

Beſides the gentlemen above mentioned to have been diſmiſſed from Adminiſtration, the Duc de Nivernois and the Comte Puyſegur are likewiſe to be added. The latter has rather reſigned; for, being a moderate man, he did not chooſe to remain an oſtenſible Miniſter.

This day the 12th inſt. the troops from the provinces began to join the people, whom they had been brought up to overawe. They went over pretty generally after the engagement of which the Public has heard. Till that day, however, none of the military had gone over but the invalids, a battalion of artillery, and the French guards.

The officers of the Swiſs regiments had a meeting on the Friday preceding, at which they agreed to ſend a deputation to their reſpective Cantons for inſtructions how to act. A deputation was ſent accordingly; and till inſtructions arrived, the Swiſs troops declared they would remain neuter.

On Monday the people ſearched the convents for corn, and brought to market what they found. On that day alſo they diſarmed the rabble, and the burgeſſes regularly enrolled themſelves in volunteer corps at the churches of their reſpective pariſhes. They had procured arms at the Arſenal, the Hoſpital of Invalids, and the barracks of the French guards. Beſides theſe reſources, every gunſmith's ſhop was emptied, and all perſons who had firelocks readily brought them in.

As ſoon as the news of the commotions in Paris, occaſioned by the removal of Mr. Neckar reached the National Aſſembly, it was reſolved by that body that a deputation ſhould be ſent to the King, to expreſs their deep regret for the loſs of that Miniſter, and to requeſt his Majeſty's permiſſion to ſend ſome of their Members to Paris, to endeavour to appeaſe the tumults.

The Deputies were admitted at ſeven o'clock on Monday evening to an audience of his Majeſty, who gave them the following anſwer:

"I have already explained to you my intentions reſpecting the meaſures which I have been obliged to take in conſequence of the commotions that have broke out at Paris. It belongs to me alone to judge of the neceſſity of thoſe meaſures, in which I cannot conſent to make any alteration. Some cities are entruſted with the care of preſerving their own internal tranquillity; but the great extent of my capital will not admit of the delegation of ſuch a truſt.

"I doubt not in the leaſt of the purity of the motives which induce you to offer your care and aſſiſtance on this melancholy occaſion: but your preſence in Paris could not be attended with any good; and it is neceſſary here (at Verſailles) for the acceleration of thoſe important objects, which I muſt ſtill recommend to your attention."

In conſequence of this anſwer, the National Aſſembly came immediately to the following reſolution:

"That this Aſſembly, ſpeaking the language, and expreſſing the ſentiments of the nation, do declare that Mr. Neckar, and the other Miniſters who have been removed, carry with them the eſteem and regret of the nation.

"That this Aſſembly, dreading the fatal conſequences which his Majeſty's anſwer may produce, muſt continue to inſiſt upon the removal of the troops drawn together in an extraordinary manner in the neighbourhood of Paris and Verſailles; and upon the eſtabliſhment of armed bodies of citizens.

"That this Aſſembly do renew its declaration, that the communication between this Aſſembly and his Majeſty ought to be direct, and not through any medium whatever.

"That all perſons employed in civil or military capacities are reſponſible for every act done by them contrary to the rights of the nation, and the Reſolutions of this Aſſembly.

"That the actual Miniſters, and the Adviſers of his Majeſty, of whatever rank or condition they may be, are perſonally reſponſible for the preſent calamities, and for thoſe that may be the conſequences of them.

"That the National Aſſembly do declare, that the national debt having been put under the ſafe-guard of the honour and

good faith of the nation, and the people being willing to pay the intereſt upon it, no power has a right to give to the nation the infamous name of bankrupt. No power has a right to violate the public faith, under any form, or in any ſhape whatever.

"That this Aſſembly do perſiſt in its former reſolutions of the 17th, 20th, and 23d of June laſt.

"And, finally, that theſe reſolutions be communicated to his Majeſty, and addreſſed to the miniſters whom the nation has juſt loſt, and that they be printed for the information of the publick."

On Tueſday the ſcene opened in the ſame violent manner. Freſh troops kept conſtantly dropping in. Detachments, ſent out of town on all ſides, were continually returning with corn intended for the hoſtile troops, cannon, powder, &c. &c. Several waggons were intercepted deſtined for the King, and brought triumphantly into town, each of them drawn by ſix royal horſes.

Before noon a body of 20,000 citizens, headed by the French guards, now joined by many of their officers who had previouſly taken an oath of fidelity, ſummoned the Hotel des Invalides in form with cannon (the Hotel des Invalides is at 50 yards diſtance from the Military School, where there now were 4000 hoſtile troops with a park of artillery); the Governor ſurrendered, and immediate poſſeſſion was taken of 52,000 ſtand of arms, cannon, ammunition, &c. and brought triumphantly into town.

On the other ſide of the town, the Baſtile was ſummoned by 10 or 12,000 citizens, headed by the grenadiers of the French guards; and on the Governor's holding out a white flag, and opening one of the gates, a party of young citizens, with ſome ſoldiers, incautiouſly entered. The Governor inſtantly drew up the drawbridge, and his troops, conſiſting of invalids and ſome auxiliary Swiſs, fired through loop holes, and killed or wounded the whole party. About thirty were killed. Four times he attempted the ſame ſtratagem, but not with the ſame ſucceſs; at laſt the fortreſs was regularly attacked and cannonaded for three hours, and the ditches filled with ſtraw, &c. &c. A breach was effected, and firſt mounted by a French grenadier; the Governor, the Marquis de Delauné, the Prince de Montbory, the Fort Major, &c. were made priſoners, and all the poor unhappy State priſoners, many of whom had languiſhed for years in his execrable abode, releaſed; among which number were Lord Mazarine, an Iriſh nobleman, who had been confined for debt near 30 years.

The great and important ſcene now followed—The Governor, the Prince. the Fort Major, and officers, were conveyed to the Hotel de Ville, and, after a ſhort trial, M. de Delauné and the Major were executed by firſt ſhooting them, and then cutting off their heads. Other officers next underwent the ſame fate.

In carrying the Baſtile, about 300 were killed and wounded, beſides thoſe who periſhed through the artifice of the Governor.

M. de Fleſſelles, the Prevot des Marchands, or firſt municipal officer of Paris, having, in the courſe of the day, given ſome reaſon for ſuſpicion, by refuſing arms, powder, &c. though Preſident of the Board of Defence, and a courier from the Queen being intercepted with a letter to him, deſiring him to hold firm and ſpin out delays, for that 40,000 men ſhould be there that night (Tueſday), he was ſeized in the Council Chamber, examined, ſimilar letters found concealed on him, and ſhot and beheaded on the Quai de Pelletier. The bodies were all brought by the ſtairs of the Town-houſe, and laid on the Place de Greve, their heads being conveyed in triumph to the ſtatue of Henry IV. and paraded through all the ſtreets.

The Prince de Montbory's fate is ſtill in ſuſpenſe at the Hotel de Ville, where, with many other perſons of rank, he is a priſoner; the circumſtance which has hitherto ſaved him, is his having voted in *Franche Comte* in the late elections in favour of the people. He is one of the firſt men in France, and was formerly War Miniſter. He is Governor of the Arſenal, which, with all the immenſe magazines of powder, arms, &c. is now in the hands of the people, and guarded by four companies of guards, and ſix or eight thouſand citizens.

The Colonel of one of the Swiſs regiments encamped at the Military School is priſoner likewiſe, being taken with other officers in an attempt to fly.

Four officers of the French guards too were arreſted, for having contrived a plan to poiſon their men in their victuals, and will probably be hanged.

Several other violent exceſſes have been committed. The Duc de Latremouille, and many other noblemen the friends of the King, who had voted againſt the Tiers Etat, are confined in priſon. The Duc de Luxembourg, one of the moſt conſpicuous of that Order, got away with ſome difficulty, and arrived in London on Saturday night with all his family. The Duc de Chatelet, Colonel of the King's Guard, very narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination.

The reliance of the King has been chiefly placed on the foreign troops, but when put in motion they almoſt all of them diſperſed.

The King has even been abandoned by Prince de Miretox, the Captain of his guards; and Count de Guiche, who had the reverſion of that poſt, has ſucceeded him.

Marſhal Broglio, finding his army not ſufficient to withſtand the people in a general

neral attack, and perhaps more from a fear that they might catch the ſpark of rebellion, and deſert, if ſuffered to be widely diſtributed, has withdrawn himſelf with his whole force, and is entrenched at Verſailles, in the front of the palace, with a view to protect the Royal Family.

The barriers (toll gates), at which the duties were collected, are all burnt to the ground, and the books deſtroyed; of courſe, that part of the public revenue ceaſes to be collected.

All the corn magazines belonging to Government near Paris have been broken open and ſtripped, and ſeveral large ſupplies coming from different parts of the country for the uſe of the King's army have been ſtopped. What adds to the horror of the ſcene is, that in the midſt of this licentiouſneſs, while large quantities of corn and proviſions are deſtroyed, ſeveral hundred thouſands are periſhing for want.

All the houſes belonging to the King's party have been more or leſs attacked and plundered. The ſervants have been forced to ſurrender up the muſquets, piſtols, and ſuch other weapons, and join the multitude. In ſhort, the mob has riſen to a degree of ferocity unexampled in the annals of the country.

The words *Royal Treaſury* are taken down from the front of that houſe, and the words *National Bank* ſubſtituted.

The Duke of Orleans is the popular character. The people have offered to declare him Lieutenant General du Royaume, or Lieutenant Governor of the kingdom; which would place him at the head of public affairs. This offer the Duke has declined.

The buſts of the Duke of Orleans and M. Neckar have been made in wax and carried about Paris in triumph: all the public places of amuſement are ſhut up for fear of a riot and being deſtroyed, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have taken place among the troops in the different intereſts.

On Wedneſday the populace, having formed themſelves into regular companies, well armed, marched with the regularity of veterans, and obliged the camp, formed under the command of Marſhal Broglio, to retire: they then proceeded to Verſailles, where the manſions of ſeveral unpopular characters experienced a ſimilar fate with thoſe of Paris. The Queen, the Count d'Artois, Marſhal Broglio, and many others, prudently withdrew themſelves; and the mob, in the madneſs of their rage, offered a reward of three hundred thouſand livres for their diſcovery. Her Majeſty, it is ſaid, had a ſhort time before diſpatched a truſty courier with letters, and the moſt valuable part of her jewels, for Vienna. The meſſenger was, however, intercepted by the people, and his charge wreſted from him.

The King, on Wedneſday, accompanied by his two brothers, Monſieur and Count d'Artois, walked to the Meeting of the National Aſſembly, and made a ſpeech, in which he declared, "That he had called them together in order to conſult upon the meaſures moſt fit to be purſued at the preſent criſis for the good of the nation in general; that it was with the deepeſt ſorrow he ſaw the tumults in the capital; that his intentions had been miſrepreſented; that the reports of the ſecurity of the perſons of thoſe who were members of that Aſſembly being in danger, were groſly falſe; that he felt their intereſts to be his own, and came among them, confident of their zeal and attachment, to conſult what ſhould be done for the common good; that he had ordered the troops to be withdrawn from Verſailles and Paris; and that he begged them to communicate the circumſtance to the capital."

The Preſident of the Aſſemblyy thanked the King for his friendly aſſurances, and promiſed, in the name of the Meeting, That the ſame ſhould be forthwith taken into conſideration

His Majeſty withdrew with his brothers, and the Aſſembly followed him to his palace, and joined in a general exclamation of *Vive le Roi!* The Queen and the reſt of the Royal Family appearing in a balcony were received with loud plaudits.

The Aſſembly returned, and ſeveral popular motions were made; among others, a motion for an addreſs to the King, deſiring the removal of the preſent Miniſtry; which was oppoſed by Count Clermont Tonnerre, on account of the abſence of the Preſident. The Marquis de la Fayette, who acted as Vice-preſident, thereupon moved to adjourn the Aſſembly till next day. The Houſe however, previous to the adjournment, appointed a deputation of 80 members to go to Paris, and report the proceedings of the day.

All tumult and rigour inſtantly ceaſed, and Paris was reſtored to perfect order and tranquillity. It was appointed that a grand *Te Deum* for the deliverance of the nation from deſpotiſm ſhould be ſung the next day, Thurſday the 16th, at Notre Dame; and it was intimated that the King would perſonally aſſiſt in the celebration.

The ſame night all the troops began their march, and the ſeveral guards were mounted by the militia.

In the morning of the 16th, the whole body of the militia were under arms, and lined the ſtreets to receive the King and the National Aſſembly. His Majeſty, overcome by fatigue, was too much indiſpoſed to go to Paris; but the National Aſſembly went, and were received by citizens under arms; and the *Te Deum* was performed to the moſt crowded auditory that Paris, in its moſt religious days, ever witneſſed

The Queen remains at Verſailles.

The lately appointed Miniſters are diſmiſſed. The National Aſſembly have required the re-inſtatement

re-inſtatement of Monſieur Neckar and his coadjutors.—The regiſters and records of the Police have been ſeized, and laid before the National Aſſembly, by whom they will be ſcrutinized; and by this means the iniquity of the inquiſition will be expoſed, and the names of all the ſpies, domeſtic and foreign, will appear.

The Revolution has been conducted with wonderful ſyſtem.—Les Echevins, the Aldermen, attended in rotation at their Guild-hall, and gave orders for the proceedings of the citizens, and likewiſe for the execution of ſeveral perſons who had committed depredations on the publick.

The King may be conſidered at preſent as a priſoner of ſtate, being detained at Paris by the Bourgeoiſe, and unable to tranſact any buſineſs without the approbation of the National Aſſembly.

So uniform was the ſpirit of revolt among the people, that the foreign troops round Paris and Verſailles broke ground, and have retired to Sens. The Marſhal de Broglio withdrew from the field, and ſought an audience with the King on Thurſday laſt at midnight; at which interview he ſupplicated his Majeſty to conſult with his Counſellors on ſome means to ſtop the effuſion of blood which threatened to deluge his dominions.—Monſieur was preſent at this interview, and co-operated with the purpoſe of Monſieur De Broglio; for the picture which preſented itſelf was dreadful. Every Bourgeois in Paris and the neighbouring towns were in arms, and with them two thirds of the army were incorporated.

The Duke of Dorſet reports, that ſo ſecret were theſe proceedings, that ſome of his domeſtics were compelled to go abroad, armed like the Bourgeois, with belts and muſquets, before he could obtain the leaſt knowledge of their purpoſes. The ſame recourſe was attended with danger to ſeveral, who were ſuppoſed to be the Queen's ſpies. They were hung up after a very ſummary trial. Several who were detected among the citizens in acts of theft, ſuffered in the ſame way. A regular pay was ſettled, and iſſued at fixed times. Corn, in certain proportions, was delivered with the ſame order; and every departure from the conditions laid down failed not to meet puniſhment.

The Swiſs guards have already begun to withdraw from Verſailles, and it is believed they will be entirely diſmiſſed. The city of Paris, which is in future to be guarded ſolely by the citizens, is entirely ſurrounded with a guard, and not a ſoul ſuffered to go out who has any appearance of opulence. Thoſe who have eſcaped have done it under a diſguiſe, with no other cloaths on them but what they wore. The town has been put under contribution, and a tax levied on every perſon according to their circumſtances, both in men and money.

The roads about the country are become extremely dangerous and unſafe, from the deſerters and rabble who have been freed from the public priſons. Several perſons on the road to Calais have been robbed and ill treated.

Mr. Neckar is certainly gone to Geneva, though no one has heard of him ſince he left Verſailles after his diſmiſſion. It was reported he had come to England.

The Prince Lambeq, Colonel of the regiment of Royal Allemands Cavaliere, having headed his regiment againſt the people, was obliged to take to flight, and, as he paſſed through Seve, was oppoſed by a mob armed with pitch forks and other ruſtic implements, but having an excellent horſe, he galloped through them, and got off; he has not, however, ſince been head of.

The Count of Artois had a very narrow eſcape, and prudently retired out of the reach of the populace. The Duke de Luxemburg, from his active interference, became ſo obnoxious, that his life would have fallen a ſacrifice to the people: he, however, eſcaped, with his Ducheſs and his two daughters, and it is ſuppoſed is gone to England, as well as the Marquis de Bievre. "At preſent," ſays our Paris correſpondent, "we know of no other people of diſtinction that have quitted us; and much yet remains to be unravelled.—You will have many reports, but they muſt be conjecture; for one hardly knows what is doing here, and it will be ſome time before the real truth is come at."

The dreadful maſſacre at the Baſtile was owing to the unwiſe conduct of the Governor. This and other matters had led to the diſcovery of a fact heretofore only ſurmiſed, the monopoly of grain for the uſe of the Queen's party and army. The people diſtributed it to the poor, and the States are taking effectual means to ſee it fairly portioned out as wanted in future. The happieſt conſequences muſt enſue from this wiſe conduct.

The ſpirit of inſurrection reigns alſo in the provinces. The rejoicings at Lyons on account of the union of the Three Orders commenced on the 1ſt inſtant, and were continued the ſucceeding night: but about one o'clock in the morning of the 3d the people aſſembled in a formidable body and attacked the houſe of M. Tolozan, the Intendant. This Magiſtrate had been once ſo much their favourite, that they erected a maypole to his honour with the flattering inſcription of *Civi dilecto civi*: yet ſuch is the inconſtancy of the *popularis aura*, that the ſame perſons forced through his guards into the Court-yard, pulled down the pole, and, after cutting it in a thouſand pieces, threw it into the Rhone. They went then to St. Clare's Gate, and ſeizing the toll-books and other papers flung them likewiſe into the River. They next attacked the Cuſtom-houſe, and drank freely in the wine-cellar near it. Heated and animated by the liquor, they

they snatched several fire arms from the soldiers, some of whom were wounded, and others killed and thrown into the Rhone in attempting to resist. A regiment of dragoons were sent for to quell the tumult. This step, instead of intimidating, inspired the intoxicated mob with new ardour; they threw stones at the soldiers, who at length fired: the mob continued firm, and many were killed on both sides. After a dreadful conflict, the regiment retired to a hill called La Croix Rousse; and when this account left Lyons, the tumult had subsided, but it was not expected that tranquillity would continue many days.

An English gentleman at Rouen in Normandy concludes a letter to his friend in town, received yesterday, in the following manner: "You will no doubt by this time have heard of the alarming disturbances which took place in this ancient city on Sunday last. About mid-day a large assemblage of the people were gathered together from all parts. Their first attempt was to drive off a party of soldiers who lined the quay near the Bourse, for the purpose of protecting a quantity of corn; which they soon effected, by the use of bludgeons and other offensive weapons, with a plentiful supply of stones, which they threw at the soldiers with great violence, and not only removed the whole of the corn at that place, but in less than two hours broke open almost every suspected place where they conceived grain was concealed, but particularly a range of warehouses that adjoin the barrier leading to the Dieppe road, where they possessed themselves of a very large quantity.

"About six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, hearing of the success of the town's people, arrived in great numbers, with intent to pillage the various magazines; but the military turning out in great force soon compelled them to retire, repulsing them in every part. In one skirmish, where the soldiers fired from the bridge, no less than eight men and two women were killed, besides a great number wounded.

"Some hours afterwards, however, the enraged multitude rallied again, and were so far successful as to destroy the whole of the furniture belonging to the house of the Procureur General. At intervals they continue their various depredations.

"All the ships in the river laden with corn have been stripped, and most of the convents have been broken open, and plundered of all their plate, and every thing that was valuable.

"The looms at the different English manufactories have been taken out, and burnt before the doors of their proprietors.

"The shops are all kept shut, and every person enjoined to stay in their houses. Much firing was heard last night: I suppose more troops have arrived, but I dare not stir out."

Besides the French noblemen and their families who have arrived in London, several more are hourly expected: among others, the Princess de Lamballe, Madame de Chabane, the Marquis de la Palice and his family, &c.

Lord Massareene, who was freed from the Chatelet, had nearly been stopped at Calais on Friday on his way here: on landing at Dover, his Lordship was the first to jump out of the boat, and in the fulness of his joy, and in gratitude to Heaven for his deliverance, immediately fell on his knees, and kissing the ground thrice exclaimed, "God bless this land of liberty!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Ratisbon, May 1. To the Scotch Monastery here this was the most joyful day it ever beheld. Abbot Arbuthnot and his religious community had appointed it the Thanksgiving-day for the happy recovery of their gracious Sovereign. All the ambassadors at the Diet, Protestants and Catholics, with their ladies, the chief magistrates of the city, graced the solemnity in full gala, and, without distinction of religion, praised the Father of all for the restoration of a beloved monarch. High mass was sung by the amiable prelate above-mentioned, as was also the Te Deum. The vocal and instrumental music exceeded every thing of the kind. It was composed and conducted by the celebrated Mr. Touchemolin. Not a soul in the city but seemed to share in the joy of the day. When divine service was finished, the Hanoverian minister, in absence of the English one, paid a visit to the Abbot, to thank him in the name of his court.—It may not be improper to inform the literary world, that the Scotch Benedictines above-mentioned are at present in possession of a manuscript which they justly consider as a treasure; a collection of above 150 letters from the Secretary of State's office to Sir George Etherege, English envoy to the Diet, containing a full account of the transactions of that dark period, from the beginning of James II's reign to the year 1688, and even to the beginning of the year 1689; which, together with a number of declarations, Sir George's official answers, &c. amount to about twelve or fourteen hundred very interesting papers.—For the sake of history, it is to be hoped, some spirited Bookseller will agree with these fathers about their publication.

It now appears that the advantage gained by the Russians at Galacz (see p. 558) was of much greater consequence than at first was apprehended. On the 14th of June all the prisoners taken in that action arrived at Jassy, where they were distributed in the different quarters of the city. Amongst them

them are two Pachas, the ſons of two other Pachas, who ſerved in the army of the Grand Vizir, the Kaimacan of Prince Maurojeni, 103 Turkiſh officers of different ranks, and 1521 ſoldiers. On the 15th there arrived a convoy with the booty taken after the battle.

On the 20th the ſiege of Gradiſca commenced by a general bombardment, Marſhal Laudohn having advanced with his army to the vicinity of that place, to cover the ſiege. General Matrowſki, with the corps under his command, has paſſed the Save, for the purpoſe of ſeconding the operations of Marſhal Laudohn againſt Gradiſca.

Accounts are received, that the Pacha of Trauruik was collecting a conſiderable body of Turks, probably with the intention of riſking an action, with a view to preſerve Gradiſca.

At Old Gradiſca a fire broke out on the 3d of June, and burnt to aſhes the hotel of the Commandant, the Salt Magazine, the Cuſtom-houſe, and, in ſhort, the moſt valuable part of the town.

A ſcarcity of corn, and in conſequence of it a mortality, at preſent prevails in the Imperial army. The contract for ſupplying the troops with proviſions has been given to Mr. De Bienfield, a corn-merchant of Vienna, who has juſt ſet off for Carlſtadt, to procure a freſh ſupply.

According to the lateſt advices from Moldavia, the Grand Vizir ſtill remained in his camp on the banks of the Danube, nearly oppoſite to Iſmail, unable to proceed for want of proviſions.

The report that the Ruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of the left ſhore of the Danube, and are ſpreading from Galacz to the mouth of that river, is confirmed. This news is very diſagreeable to the Porte, who, by this poſition of the enemy, ſees their projects againſt Oczakow entirely deranged, and their execution rendered almoſt impoſſible; but they ſtill mean to purſue that expedition, perhaps to have a plauſible pretence to put Haſſan Pacha to death, ſhould he fail in it.

By advices from Peterſburg, dated June 13, the army, of which Count Mouſchkin Pouſchkin is commander, had on the 11th penetrated the enemy's country by Chriſtiana; and, to effect this paſſage, Lieut. Gen. Michelſon had attacked an entrenchment which covered a bridge communicating with a ſlip of land between two lakes, where was found a great quantity of artillery and ammunition, and a garriſon of 600 men, who were forced to abandon the place with great loſs, after a fierce combat of two hours.

His Swediſh Majeſty took his departure from Stockholm on the 29th of May; and on the 8th of June joined his army in Finland.

On the 28th of June a ſharp engagement took place between the Ruſſians and Swedes near Dainſtadt in Finland, in which his Swediſh Majeſty was preſent as a volunteer. The Ruſſians were in number 3600; the Swedes only 2200. The Swediſh left wing under Lieut. Gen. Platen began the attack. The action then became general, and very warm on both ſides; and notwithſtanding the inferiority of numbers, the Swedes repelled the enemy, and took poſſeſſion of their camp. The King gave orders, after the army had reſted eight hours, that they ſhould purſue the enemy again.

The King has ſent the following letter to his ſon, a boy of ten years of age:

"My dear ſon,—I have received two letters from you, by which I am obliged. I would not anſwer you before, becauſe I had not ſeen the enemy. Their troops, however, fought well, but ours better. This muſt excite you to prove worthy of commanding ſuch a generous and brave people. I am well, and always your affectionate father, GUSTAVUS."

AMERICA.

In Convention at the court-houſe in Dainville, Nov. 1788, the inhabitants of Kentucky, who ſome time ago deſired to be emancipated from Virginia, agreed to addreſs the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to preſerve to them the right of navigating the Miſſiſippi, which God and Nature, they ſay, deſtined for the convenience of that weſtern people.

"As it is the natural right, ſay they, of the inhabitants of this country to navigate the Miſſiſippi, ſo they have alſo the right derived from treaties and national compacts. By the treaty of peace concluded in the year 1763 between the crowns of Great Britain, France, and Spain, the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi was aſcertained to Great Britain. The right thus aſcertained was exerciſed by the ſubjects of that crown until the peace of 1783, and, conjointly with them, by the citizens of the United States. By the treaty in which Great Britain acknowledged the independency of the United States, ſhe alſo ceded to them the free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi. It was a right naturally and eſſentially annexed to the poſſeſſion of this weſtern country. As ſuch, it was claimed by America, and it was upon that principle ſhe obtained it. Yet the court of Spain, who poſſeſs the country at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, have obſtructed your citizens in the enjoyment of that right.

"If policy is the motive which actuates political conduct, you will ſupport us in this right, and thereby enable us to aſſiſt in the ſupport of government. If you will be really our fathers, ſtretch forth your hands to ſave us! If you would be worthy guardians, defend our rights! We are a member that would exert every muſcle for your ſervice. Do not cut us off from your body. By every tie of conſanguinity and affection—by the remembrance of the blood which

we

we have mingled in the common cauſe—by a regard to juſtice and to policy—we conjure you to procure our right."

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By the Triumph, an Imperial ſhip from Bengal lately arrived at Dover, there is advice, that, previous to the departure of the Triumph, a famine had raged there with much fury, and tended to conſiderable devaſtation. It ſuffered at laſt ſome abatement by the ſpirited exertions of the gentlemen belonging to the ſettlement, who contributed very liberally to the relief of the poor unfortunate natives.

The concourſe of miſerable creatures was ſo immenſe, that a particular place was appointed for the reception of the commodities intended for the uſe of the natives, and proper regulations were adopted on the occaſion.

Before the delivery of the rice, it was boiled, and meaſured out under the inſpection of the committee of ſubſcribers. A gentleman, who was an eye-witneſs to the very calamitous ſituation of the country, deſcribes it as a ſight too ſhocking to humanity. Multitudes of the natives, who had died of hunger, were thrown promiſcuouſly into the river; and mothers were exceedingly happy to ſell their children for two or three rupees.

IRELAND.

On Saturday, June 20, the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon was ſworn into the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and the ſeals delivered into his hands.

His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham has preſented the Rev. Mr. Little to the living of Louth, worth £1200. a year, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Mr. Foſter to the ſee of Cork and Roſs.

Dublin Caſtle, July 26. This day, about one o'clock, his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham ſailed on board his Majeſty's yacht the Dorſet, with a fair wind, for Park-gate. His Excellency embarked from the Lodge at the Black Rock, and propoſes, ſoon after his arrival in England, to proceed to Bath.

Mr. Whaley, who lately returned from Jeruſalem, is arrived in Ireland within the given time, and no doubt has by this received the different wagers he betted on the performance of that expedition, which, it is ſaid, amount to near 20,000 l.

The above wager, however whimſical, is not without a precedent. Some years ago, a baronet of ſome fortune in the North laid a conſiderable wager that he would go to Lapland, bring home two females of that country and two rein-deer, in a given time. He performed the journey, and effected his purpoſe in every reſpect. The Lapland women lived with him for about a year, but having a wiſh to go back to their own country, the baronet very generouſly furniſhed them with means and money.

SCOTLAND.

On Monday the 1ſt of June, the monument at Kelbearn, to the memory of George Buchanan, the Scots Hiſtorian and Poet, was finiſhed; and, though in height 107 feet, no accident whatever attended the erection.

Edinburgh, July 16. For a long time ſcarce a day has paſſed without either thick fogs, or more or leſs rain: in conſequence of which, though there never was a more promiſing crop of wheat and all ſorts of grain, the harveſt, in all probability, will be very late. This day, between one and two o'clock, we had a great deal of thunder, accompanied with heavy ſhowers of rain and hail. It is to be hoped, that, after the atmoſphere has diſcharged ſo much of its contents, this ſtorm will be ſucceeded by fine ſerene weather.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A few days ago, as Mr. Rigg, ſurgeon in *Aſpatria*, near Carliſle, was ſuperintending ſome labourers he had employed in levelling and artificial mount, called the Beacon-hill, cloſe behind his houſe, in that village, they dug into a cavity which contained the ſkeleton of a man, entire from the crown of the head to the ancle-bone. Acroſs the forehead, or more properly at the head of this gigantic ſkeleton, was found a ſword; the blade of which is remarkably broad, and the whole length (including the handle, which is ſtrongly plated, and ornamented both with gold and ſilver) is five feet. Several pieces of armour were alſo found, and a dirk, or hanger, the handle of which appears to be highly ornamented and ſtudded with ſilver. —A belt was alſo dug up, the buckle of which is ſuppoſed to be gold; and a breaſt-plate. The ſcabbard of the ſword is of wood, and has been lined with cloth, a part of which adheres to the ruſt on the blade. The place in which theſe remains were found is about three yards deep, meaſuring from the top of the hill, and as many feet below the ſurface of the ground at its baſe; the laſt depth is walled round, and the cavity was covered with large ſtones, on ſome of which are inſcriptions, not yet underſtood.

Oxford, June 30. About four o'clock in the morning, an uncommon ſhock, attended with a violent ruſhing noiſe, was felt at St. Mary Magdalen's college, and on the other ſide of the water, occaſioned, as it afterwards appeared, by the falling of the venerable oak which ſtood at the entrance into the Water-walk, and had for many ages, by its magnitude and antiquity, attracted the admiration of ſtrangers. Its dimenſions were as follow:

In girth —	21 feet 9 inches.
Height — —	71 feet 8 inches.
Cubic contents	754 feet.

The capacious trunk, for more than 9 feet from

from the ground, was reduced to a perfect ſhell; but upwards the tree ſeemed to be in full vigour of vegetation, though it had long been kept from falling by two or three roots, ſcarcely ſo large as a two-inch cable, and thoſe at laſt reduced to duſt. With ſuch ſlender ſupport, it is wonderful that it ſhould ſo long have repelled the ſtorms which at different times have torn up huge elms in the adjacent grove, many generations of which it has ſeen paſs away. Dr. Stukeley, in 1724, ſpeaking, in his Itinerarium Curioſum, of Magdalen college, ſays, "The old oak is yet left, nigh which he [the founder] ordered his college to be built." Now the college was founded in 1448; and we muſt conclude that a tree had ſomething peculiar in its ſize or its age, to make it an object of attraction on ſuch on occaſion. The founder directed the boundary on the north to be near the *great oak*. But they, who are at all acquainted with our ancient foreſts, will not think it incredible, that an oak, of ſufficient importance to attract William Waynflete's attention, ſhould boaſt of receiving in its green old age a viſit from George the Third. Its antiquity has indeed been aſcertained with tolerable accuracy, by the uſual method of counting the number of circular lines in the grain, each of which is a mark of annual growth in all ſpecies of timber. Hence it appears, that this oak has been increaſing for upwards of ſix centuries; and probably might have reared its romantic branches to diſtant ages, but that it evidently had been injured as far back as the reign of Charles II. when the preſent walks were laid out; "a ſcheme which," according to the prophetic witticiſm of Dan. Purcell, "conſiſted ſo much in *damning* and *ſinking*, that it muſt be productive of miſchief."—Fortunately this old tree fell into the meadow; had it fallen towards the river and the walk, it muſt have occaſioned much damage

The altar-piece at New college is now reſtoring, under the direction of Sir J. Reynolds and Mr. Wyatt. It was well known, that the whole eaſt end of the chapel was ordered by Horne biſhop of Wincheſter, in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to be completely hid, by plaiſtering it up; and in the operation, where any parts projected beyond their proper level, they cut all even. A few years ſince a ſmall opening was made, which preſented ſuch an elegant ſpecimen, that the Society have now opened the whole, and purpoſe to have it reſtored. The colour is light-blue and gold. It is opened with great care. The images were all demoliſhed. What remains is Gothic work, and up to the cieling, with the niches empty. The bottom row has good ſculpture of the nativity, &c.; the figures about a ſcale of nine inches.

It is found in general, that the timber, in the roofs of buildings of 350 or more years ſtanding, decays very faſt by the heat from the lead. New college is now new-roofed, and much repaired, at the expence of 7000l. and the altar's reſtoration will coſt 2000l. more.

This college is beſt prepared of any for ſuch an undertaking. The light-blue tiles are uſed inſtead of lead. Magdalen college, and indeed All Souls, are expected ſoon to want the ſame renewal.

The Bodleian library is putting into good order, and has been already a year in hand. One, two, or three of the Curators work at it by turns, with ſeveral aſſiſtants. The revenue from the tax on the members of the Univerſity, amounting to about 460l. per ann. for twelve years, has increaſed the library ſo much, that a new catalogue is preparing, and the expenſive foreign publications have been lately purchaſed. A young man is forming a catalogue of all the ſingular books in this and the college libraries. The two magnificent priſons are now finiſhed. The caſtle is in a noble ſtyle, in imitation of the beſt old work, deſigned by Mr. Blackburne. The caſtle tower and the hill are carefully preſerved.

Hinckley, July 13. A perſon of this town was convicted before the rev. Mr. T. Greaves, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Leiceſter, and paid the penalty of thirty-two ſhillings, for ſwearing ſixteen profane oaths.—This law, which is now almoſt become obſolete, might be revived with vigour, without being in the leaſt detrimental to the community, and would be the means of diſcountenancing the common but execrable mode of profane ſwearing.

Hereford, July 24. Between the hours of one and two o'clock, four men found means to break into the houſe of Mrs. Gammon, watchmaker, in the High-ſtreet. They lighted candles, and were proceeding to plunder the ſhop, when, from the light being ſeen, an alarm was given, and they ran off, taking with them twenty ſilver, and two very valuable gold watches. Other articles of plate and watches were packed up, and in their hurry were left behind. From a very active ſearch, they were traced to Sugwas, a few miles from Hereford, and three out of the four taken by a farmer and his ſervants in a corn field; the other eſcaped acroſs the Wye, but was taken the next day at Glouceſter. On examination before the magiſtrates, two of the watches (one gold and one ſilver) were found upon them; and ſixteen others were found by a countryman in the field where theſe men were firſt ſeen.—A few hours after commitment, one of the party confeſſed the whole plot, and was accompanied by a magiſtrate and officers to the field, where ſeveral loaded piſtols were found, and two iron crows; and next morning (the 25th) the other gold watch and four ſilver ones were found near the ſame place.—Two of the four men prove to be deſerters

deſerters from the Foot Guards; one of them, a Herefordſhire man, and an old offender, laid the plan, and induced the others (two of them Thames watermen) to accompany him down on the 22d. From the whole confeſſion, a horrid ſcheme was laid.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING, &c.

The exceſſive heavy rains during ſeveral days in the two laſt weeks of June, by account from various parts of the kingdom, ſeem to have fallen almoſt univerſally, and in ſome places have done conſiderable damage.

On Sunday evening June 21, Dorothy Shuttlewood, a young woman of Sileby, Leiceſterſhire, was unfortunately ſtruck dead by a flaſh of lightning in her dwelling-houſe, juſt at the time ſhe was paſſing to a cupboard by the ſide of the fire-place to take out an hymn book.—An iron crane projecting from the chimney, cloſe to which the poor girl paſſed, it is ſuppoſed, attracted the lightning.

On the 23d, William Snell of Scothern, near Lincoln, had a cow ſtruck dead by lightning. He was a labouring man, with a large family. A cow, the property of Mr. Charles Beard, was killed by the lightning the ſame evening in the Monks Leare, near this city. She had taken ſhelter under a tree, to which circumſtance the misfortune may be attributed.

During a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning on June 24, a large quantity of electric fluid entered the houſe of Mr. Holmes, Attorney at Law, in Eaſt Retford, by the chimney, and paſſing through the front attics, part burſt through the ſtaircaſe window, and ſhattered it all in pieces. Another part was attracted by the bells and bell-wires, and entered the chambers. The bed in Mr. Holmes's lodging room was ſhivered into ſplinters, from thence the fire deſcended through the floor into the common dining parlour, where three ſervants were ſitting. It was there conducted by the bell-wire into the kitchen, and though it conſiderably broke and tore the windows and furniture, yet no perſon was in the leaſt injured. The ſervants were all ſtruck down, one of them having a child in her arms. In the kitchen the fluid paſſed from the bell to the pewter-caſe, and ſpent its force there, every piece of pewter which was in contact with another being melted, and adhering like ſolder to the other. In the front chamber it alſo ſhivered the bedſtead into ſplinters, and from thence deſcended through the floor into the front parlour, where its force was ſpent. The bricks were driven to a conſiderable diſtance from the chimney upon the adjoining buildings, and did great miſchief to the roofs. Mr. Holmes's gates were likewiſe injured, but providentially, though all the family (except Mr. Holmes) were in the houſe, no lives were loſt.

At Oundle on the 25th, a moſt remarkable whirlwind happened, whereby great numbers of trees were ſtript of their branches, and broke in half, and even torn up by their roots. In the yard and orchard of Mr. Gutridge, fellmonger, five trees were torn up by the roots, a great number broke in the half; the ſheep-ſkins appeared in the air like paper, flying nearly out of ſight, three cart loads of which were gathered up at more than a quarter of a mile diſtance, three of the ſkins were lodged at the top of a very high tree, more than a hundred yards from the place; ſome cloth which lay out bleaching was torn from the ground and carried almoſt out of ſight, it was found more than a quarter of a mile diſtant; and it is ſuppoſed to have done about 80l. damage on this eſtate; a ſhort but very heavy bridge in the pariſh of Barnwell was torn up in a very remarkable manner; at Barnwell, two miles from Oundle, the ſpire ſteeple had the table ſtone cut in half, the ſouth ſide of which was took away; on the north ſide the lead was torn off the church, and the eaſt window broken to pieces; ſome houſes were ſtripped, and a barn blown down; a waggon and cart were taken from under a hovel and driven a conſiderable diſtance, the waggon was broke to pieces; ſeveral people were took off their feet and drove to a great diſtance; ſome other trifling damage has been done to trees and hedges in its way; but what renders this moſt remarkable is, though it can be traced from ſouth to north (which was the direction it took for near ten miles), it did not exceed two hundred yards in breadth.

Liverpool, June 25. The damage done by the lightning, that has come to our knowledge, are, a barn at Eomby, ſet on fire, but ſoon extinguiſhed; a horſe killed in a field near Everton; two gentlemen at a houſe in St. Nicholas' church-yard, while at dinner, were affected in their fingers as if electrified; and a cow killed at May-place, the ſeat of Richard Savage, Eſq.

On the 27th about one o'clock, they had at Sheffield ſeveral tremendous claps of thunder, accompanied by vivid and repeated flaſhes of lightning, one of which had the awful and inſtantaneous effect of killing a man and horſe on the moor near this town. The unfortunate man, whoſe name was Wadſworth, reſided at Dronfield in the neighbourhood, and was come to Sheffield to purchaſe neceſſaries for the obſervance of the feaſt held there the following week.—The lightning entered his head, and proceeding downwards penetrated through the ſaddle, making a hole about the ſize of a bullet.

This account ſhall be continued.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 5.

William Ward, the boxer, was tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Edwin Swaine, blackſmith, at Enfield (ſee p. 461), and found guilty of manſlaughter only; to be fined one ſhilling, and impriſoned 3 months, there

there being no evidence from whence to infer actual malice, or whether the death of the party happened from the blow that was actually given, or whether, from any extraordinary exertion, he might not have died of an apoplexy, or in a fit, or by breaking a blood-veſſel. Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt expreſſed a proper concern, that the ſcience of boxing prevails ſo much in this kingdom as it does at preſent, it not being any honour at all to the civilization of this country; and he wiſhed it were laid aſide.

The following very intereſting cauſe was tried before Lord Loughborough and a very reſpectable ſpecial jury of the county of Middleſex. The action was brought by William Greenwood, eſq; to invalidate the will of his late brother, John Greenwood, eſq; who, having conceived a notion that the plaintiff and his ſiſter had meditated a dark and wicked deſign to take away his life, excluded them from the whole of his fortune.

The Recorder, on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the cauſe, and requeſted the particular attention of the jury to the circumſtances by which it was diſtinguiſhed. He ſtated, that the deceaſed, previous to his father's death, diſcovered the moſt tender affection for the plaintiff and his ſiſter, and that they lived together in the greateſt harmony; but that he was ſo overwhelmed with grief on account of the loſs of his father, that the day after his death his countenance appeared remarkably dejected, and he complained of being ill; that he became ſuddenly ſhy of his brother and ſiſter, to whom he imputed a deſign to take away his life by poiſon, but talked very reaſonably upon other ſubjects. The Recorder ſaid, he ſhould prove that the nature of the deceaſed's inſanity conſiſted in theſe groundleſs ſuſpicions, which never left his mind to the day of his death, notwithſtanding he was conſidered to be perfectly reſtored to mental health, and capable of tranſacting the ordinary affairs of life. He ſhould alſo call a number of reſpectable gentlemen who could bear teſtimony that the uniform behaviour of the plaintiff towards his brother was the moſt kind and affectionate, and that he bore all his bitter and groundleſs reproaches with exemplary meekneſs, but diſcovered the greateſt concern for the cauſe which produced them, and which he had endeavoured to remove by calling in the moſt reſpectable medical advice.

Doctor Pitcairn was then called. He ſaid, he was ſent for by the Plaintiff, to attend his brother, the deceaſed, in April 1786, a ſhort time after his father's death. He found he had a fever upon him, and his head appeared much deranged. He preſcribed the bark, and attended again the next day, when he found him in a ſtate of delirium. His diſorder produced a remarkable ſhyneſs, and ſtrong apprehenſion of danger, inſomuch that he was unwilling to ſee any perſon, and he had conceived a great averſion to the plaintiff, and to all the phyſical men about him. The Doctor ſaid, there was a ſpecies of inſanity, which created an averſion to thoſe with whom the inſane perſon had been the moſt intimately connected, and for whom he had before entertained the greateſt regard, and that ſometimes theſe impreſſions remained on the mind for a long time after the perſon was reſtored to his underſtanding. He ſaid, the deceaſed became ſo bad, that it was dangerous to leave him alone; and therefore he adviſed a keeper to be ſent for, which was according done. He knew the family of the Greenwoods, which was an honourable and affectionate one.

Doctor Budd was next examined. He alſo attended the deceaſed in April, 1786, and his evidence confirmed Dr. P's.

Thomas Price, a keeper from Mr. Harris's Madhouſe, depoſed, that he was ſent for to take care of the deceaſed. He found him ſo bad, that it was neceſſary conſtantly to be with him. He found a knife concealed in his bed, and another in his boſom. For his own ſafety, he was under the neceſſity of putting him under coercion, which the deceaſed imputed to the cruelty of the plaintiff; that his imagination was ſo ſtrong, that a plan was meditated to poiſon him, that he provided a tea-kettle of his own, which he always filled himſelf from the pump with water for his tea, and afterwards locked it up, and he would neither eat nor drink any thing without he firſt carefully examined it; that he made his eſcape out of a garret window, and went down to Cambridge to his particular friend and tutor, the Rev. Mr. Jones, with whom he came back. The witneſs attended him till he appeared quite well.

Robert Levy, Eſq. ſaid, that the change in the mind of the deceaſed was occaſioned by exceſſive grief for his father; that he was with him a night or two after his death, when he told the witneſs, he believed he ſhould die in the courſe of that night, but converſed very reaſonably about his affairs, obſerving, that it was not neceſſary for him to make a will, as his brother and ſiſter would, by law, take his fortune, and ſaid, he ſhould recommend to them to give 1000l. to his worthy friend and tutor Mr. Jones, as they would not miſs it out of ſo ample a fortune they would be in poſſeſſion of. The next day he became melancholy, and begged to go with the witneſs, ſaying, he ſhould be happy if he would only let him ſit in his kitchen; but a day or two afterwards he refuſed to ſee him.

The will of the deceaſed was read. It was executed in December, 1787, ſoon after which the teſtator died. It was written by himſelf, and drawn with legal accuracy. A journal alſo, written by the deceaſed, was read, which contained a long account of his father's death, and the treatment he himſelf received

received during his illneſs, in which there were many bitter expreſſions againſt the plaintiff, imputing his (the deceaſed's) indiſpoſition to the medicines he was ordered to take, and which he declares were adminiſtered for the purpoſe of taking away his life.

A great number of reſpectable men were then called, who ſaid they were well acquainted with the deceaſed, and often in his company in the year 1787. They did not obſerve the leaſt marks of inſanity in any part of his behaviour, but conſidered him in full poſſeſſion of his mental faculties, and perfectly competent to make a will.

The jury, without going out of court, pronounced a verdict for the plaintiff, and conſequently the will is ſet aſide.

June 16.

The committee appointed by the Retail Shopkeepers of the metropolis gave an invitation to their ten repreſentatives in Parliament, to dine with them at the London Tavern, to celebrate the repeal of the ſhop-tax. —There were preſent the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Lord John Townſhend, Lord Hood, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Mainwaring, Aldermen Sainſbury, Pickett, Sir James Sanderſon, and Swaine, with a company of 260 perſons, who ſpent the day in the utmoſt harmony and conviviality.— The tickets being under the immediate diſtribution of the committee, no improper company was admitted.——The following toaſts were given from the chair:

1. The King.
2. The Queen.
3. The Prince of Wales.
4. The Dukes of York and Clarence, the Princeſſes, and all the Royal Family.
5. The commercial intereſt of Great Britain. May the traders ever find the ſame honourable ſupport from a Britiſh legiſlature, as that which produced the happy event they meet this day to celebrate!
6. The city of London.
7. Thoſe Members of the Houſe of Commons who uniformly and ſteadily maintained the cauſe of the Retail Shopkeepers through every diſcouragement, till its juſtice enabled them to riſe ſuperior to all oppoſition, and obtain a compleat triumph.
8. The city of Weſtminſter.
9. Equal and conſtitutional taxation. May the inhabitants and the exchequer of this kingdom never again ſuffer from a tax ſo oppreſſive, partial, and unconſtitutional as the ſhop-tax!
10. The county of Middleſex, the borough of Southwark, and all thoſe cities and towns who have actually or virtually ſupported the repeal of the ſhop-tax.
11. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, from whom the ſhopkeepers of the metropolis have derived the moſt diſtinguiſhed aſſiſtance in the proſecution of their application to the legiſlature.
12. The committees of the cities of Bath, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Exeter, Norwich, Durham, and Coventry, and of the towns of Liverpool and Mancheſter, who have correſponded with the committee of the metropolis.
13. Proſperity to the Britiſh empire throughout the globe.
14. The navy of Great Britain.
15. Lord Rodney.
16. The army of Great Britain.
17. Lord Heathfield.
18. The laws and liberties of Great Britain. May they continue inviolate to the lateſt poſterity!
19. To the memory of the great deliverer William III. who reſcued this nation from popery and arbitrary power, and to whom the citizens of London are more peculiarly indebted for their municipal rights and privileges.
20. To the memory of a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the city of London, Sir Thomas Greſham, knt. who, with the princely magnificence of an Engliſh merchant, founded the emporium of commerce, patronized the liberal ſciences, and beſtowed his wealth in the charitable relief of his fellow-citizens.
21. To the memory of that inflexible patriot, and honeſt citizen of the preſent century, Sir John Barnard, knt. who during ſix parliaments repreſented the city of London, devoting his time and abilities to the ſervice of the ſtate and of his conſtituents: he exhibited a brilliant example of public and private virtue, and reflected a luſtre on that city who ſelected him for her free unbiaſſed choice.

June 18.

A deſperate affray happened at the end of Grays-inn lane between a ſergeant of the Coldſtream regiment and a hay-maker. The hay-maker ſtruck the ſergeant with his fork, and a ſoldier in company run the hay-maker through the body with his bayonet, which killed him on the ſpot.

June 19.

A duel was faught between Capt. Tongue of his Majeſty's 6th regiment, and Capt. Paterſon of the India Company's Military, in which Captain Tongue was wounded in the ſide. The cauſe of the quarrel originated in the ſtreet: Captain Tongue acknowledged himſelf the aggreſſor.

June 29.

One Grey, a lad about eleven years old, fighting with one Pepper, another lad about fourteen, at Mr. Roberts's farm at Enfield highway, after parting, flung a ſtone at him, which ſtruck him on the right temple. He walked home, and worked for an hour, but, complaining of pain, his mother put him to bed, and went out. In the evening the neighbours hearing him groan, came in, and found him dying.——Had medical aſſiſtance been

been called in, and ſome blood taken from him, it is probable he might have been ſaved. The coroner's jury ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict *accidental death*; it appearing, by the evidence of a man who ſaw the whole tranſaction, that Pepper was the aggreſſor.

Wedneſday, July 1.

This evening, in conſequence of ſome expreſſions reflecting on the character of Lieut. Col. Lenox, publiſhed in a pamphlet, with the name of Theophilus Swift, Eſq. Colonel Lenox called on Mr. Swift, and demanded ſatisfaction:—They met at five o'clock yeſterday afternoon, in a field near the Uxbridge road; Mr. Swift attended by Sir William Auguſtus Browne, and Lieut. Colonel Lenox, by Lieut. Col. Phipps. Sir William Brown obſerving that Col. Lenox's piſtols had ſights, propoſed that a piſtol ſhould be exchanged on each ſide, as Mr. Swift had given up the point of meeting with ſwords, which had been originally ſuggeſted by him, but objected to by Col. Phipps. A piſtol was accordingly exchanged. Col. Phipps then aſked Sir William Browne what diſtance he propoſed; Sir William mentioned ten paces, which were meaſured by the ſeconds. Col. Lenox and Mr. Swift being called to take their ground, Sir William Brown aſked in what manner Col. Lenox and Mr. Swift were to fire, whether at the ſame time or not. Col. Phipps ſtated, that, from the degree of the injury, he conceived that Col. Lenox had a right to claim the firſt ſhot. Mr. Swift and Sir Willian Browne immediately agreed that Col. Lenox ſhould fire firſt. The parties having taken their ground, Col. Lenox aſked if Mr. Swift was ready?—On his anſwering that he was, Col. Lenox fired, and the ball took place in the body of Mr. Swift, whoſe piſtol, on his receiving the wound, went off without effect. The parties then quitted the ground.

It is but juſtice to add, that both gentlemen behaved with the utmoſt degree of coolneſs and intrepidity.

Thurſday 2.

Several of the principal Corn Factors attended, by the deſire of Mr. Pitt, in Downing-ſtreet, to ſtate how far the application from France, for a ſupply of 20,000 ſacks of flour, might be complied with, without injury to this country. Theſe gentlemen were clearly of opinion, that though the demand did not exceed the conſumption of one week in this metropolis, yet, the uncertainty of the ſeaſon, and other circumſtances conſidered, it muſt, if complied with, for a ſhort time advance the price of grain.

In conſequence of this report, Government have given the French Ambaſſador for anſwer, that they could not with prudence permit the exportation of 20,000 ſacks of flour applied for, without injury to the country at large, and particularly to the farther burthen of the poorer part of the community.

☞ *The* Revolution *in* France *being an object on which the attention of all* Europe *is at preſent fixed; a particular account of that tranſaction has neceſſarily precluded many important affairs at home, which ſhall be duly noticed in our next.*

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1789.	Western. L. Kenyon. J. Buller.	Home. L. Loughbo' L C B Eyre	Norfolk. J. Gould. J. Aſhhurſt.	Midland. B. Hotham. J. Groſe.	Oxford. B. Perryn. J. Heath.	Northern J. Wilſon. B. Thomſon
Mond. Jul. 20		Hertford	Buckingham		Abingdon	
Tueſday 21	Wincheſter	Chelmsford		Northampt.		
Wedneſd. 22					Oxford	
Thurſday 23			Bedford			
Friday 24				Okeham		Hull
Saturday 25	Sarum		Huntingdon.	Linc. & City	Worc. & City	York & City
Monday 27		Maidſtone	Cambridge			
Wedneſd. 29					Glou. & City	
Thurſd. 30	Dorcheſter		Bury St. Edm	Nott & Town		
Friday 31		Lewis				
Satur. Aug. 1				Derby	Monmouth	
Monday 3	Exon & City	Croydon	Norw. & City			
Tueſday 4					Hereford	Durham
Wedneſd. 5				Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 8				Cov. & War.	Shrewſbury	Newc. & tow
Monday 10	Bodmin					
Thurſd. 13					Stafford	
Friday 14						Carliſle
Saturday 15	Bridgewater					
Wedneſd. 19						Appleby
Thurſd. 20	Briſtol					
Saturday 22						Lancaſter

P. 575, col. 1, l. 18. Mr. Byde was 67 years of age, and reduced to the moſt abject condition, after all his viſionary ſpeculations in his own country, and the unjuſtifiable means he purſued to realiſe them.

P. 578, col. 1, l. 28. The Earl of Stair is NOT dead.

Births.

LATELY, Mrs. Suſannah Harridge, wife of Tho. H. eſq. of Leigh, Eſſex, a ſon, being the 19th child in 21 years, and all at ſingle births.

June 26. Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. B. manager of the Norwich Theatre, of her fourteenth child.

30. Lady Plymouth, a ſon.

At Streatham, Surr. Lady Deerhurſt, a ſon.

July 1. Lady of Tho. Boothby Parkyns, eſq. a daughter.

3. Lady of Lord Viſc. Galway, a ſon.

5. Lady Sarah Creſpigny, a ſon.

13. Lady of J. Blackburne, eſq. M.P. for Lancaſhire, a daughter.

14. At Hatfield-houſe, the Counteſs of Salisbury, a daughter.

17. At Bath, Lady of — Neville, eſq. a dau.

19. Lady of Samuel Smith, eſq. of Nottingham, a ſon.

Marriages.

April 21. DR. Tho. Pym Weeks, phyſician in the iſland of Nevis, to Miſs Iſabella Livingſton, youngeſt daughter of Dr. L. of Aberdeen.

Lately, Mr. Robert Barry Fitzgerald, to Miſs Iſabella Fitzgerald, daughter of Rob. F. eſq. of Mount Tallen, co. Dublin.

In Dublin, Capt. Carol, of the 5th reg. of dragoons, to Miſs Delacour, of Port Arlington.

At Youghall, near Corke, Broderick Chinnery, eſq. M.P. for Caſtlemartyr, to Miſs Ball.

Mr. Tho. White, timber-merchant, of Emley-green, near Hurſley, to Mrs. Van Rixtel, relict of Mr. Jas. V. of Upton, near Romſey.

Henry Buſby, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, to Miſs Ruding, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

At Bath, Wm. Thrale, eſq. to Mad. de Peyron, eldeſt daugh. of Sir Geo. Colebrook.

Mr. Phillips, of Briſtol, to Mrs. Ireland, of Roſs, his ſixth wife.

Mr. J. Eades, to Miſs Phillips, daughter of Rev. Mr. P. of Fekenham, co. Worceſter.

John Bodenham, eſq. of Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Randall, of Hinton, co. Somerſet.

Mr. James Mawdſley, of Waltham-croſs, to Miſs Stubbs, of Margaret-ſtreet.

At Caſtle Driſcoll, co. Tipperary, Ireland, Mr. Egan, aged 98, to Miſs Driſcoll, aged 13.

June 27. Mr. Edw. Wiſe, of Newgate-ſtr. to Miſs Eliza Jones, of Davies-ſtreet.

Mr. Broughton, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Wade, of Fatsfield, near Durham.

28. At Lewes, Rev. Edw. Frewen, rector of Thorrington, Eſſex, to Miſs Taylor, dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Taylor Moreton, of Moreton-hall, co. Cheſter.

30. The Earl of Newburgh, to Miſs Webb, niece to Sir John W.

W. Markwick, eſq. of Catsfield, co. Suſſ. to Miſs Dale, of Southampton.

Mr. Summerſett, linen-draper, Newport-ſtreet, to Miſs Marriott, of Ranelagh-ſtr.

At Edinburgh, Jn. Cheape, eſq. of Roſſie, to Miſs Eliz. Dalzell, of Lingo.

Rev. John Howe, rector of Kidmarley d'Abitot, co. Worceſter, to Miſs Aſhmead, of Glouceſter.

July 1. At Dublin, Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, to Lady Catherine Meade, ſeconddaughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

At Great Horkſley, near Colcheſter, Rich. Tho. Timms, eſq. captain in the 44th reg. to Miſs Emma Purvis, of Sheerneſs.

Rev. Sam. Dean, curate of the old church, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Lord.

Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, co. York, to Miſs Mary-Anne Turnor, 2d dau. of Edm. T. eſq. of Panton-houſe, Linc.

2. Charles Price, eſq. of Carthagena, to Miſs Yates, of Cornhill.

Wm. Codrington, eſq. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, to Miſs Palmer, of Briſtol.

4. Henry Lefanu, eſq. to Miſs Sheridan, ſiſter of R. B. S. eſq.

At Liverpool, Capt. Clay, of the 40th reg. to Miſs Charlotte Pole, 2d daughter of the late Major P. of Liverpool.

Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of Swaffham, to Miſs Alexander, of Norwich, grand-daughter of the late celebrated Dr. Monſey.

John Doherty, eſq. of Middleton, co. Dublin, to Miſs Edmond, ſiſter of Sir Tho. E. bart.

5. Wm. Harriot, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Pitter, of the Strand.

At Woodſtock, Jn. Duncan, eſq. of Roſebank, to Miſs Anne Grace Mackenzie, eldeſt dau. of the late Jn. M. eſq. of Streekathro'.

6. Rev. Dr. Bullock, rector of St. Paul, Covent-gard. to Mrs. Bullard, of Conduit-ſtr.

7. Rev. Joſ. Alderſon, of Hevingham, co. Norfolk, to Miſs Rodwell, of Swaffham.

8. Mr. Wren, of Newcaſtle, to Mrs. Reynolds, of Charlton.

John Wall, eſq. of Tewkſbury-park, co. Glouceſter, to Mrs. Price, relict of Gryffyd P. eſq. of Penleagre, co. Glamorgan.

Fitzwilliam Barrington, eſq. ſon of Sir F. B. bart. to Miſs Marſhall, daughter of Sam. M. eſq. captain in the navy.

At Greenwich, Adam Ogilvie, eſq. of Hardwood Myres, in Scotland, to Miſs Eliot, daughter of Gavin E. eſq.

9. Claude Philip Guyon, eſq. of Greenwich, to Miſs Charlotte Andrews, 3d daugh. of Rob. A. eſq. of Auberies, Eſſex.

Geo. Townſhend Walker, eſq. captain in the 14th reg. to Miſs Allen, of Kenſington.

At Stapleton, co. Glouceſter, Geo. Tierney, eſq. to Miſs Miller, of Stapleton.

10. By ſpecial licence, James Gordon, jun. eſq. of Moore-place, Rickmanſworth, to Miſs Whitbread, eldeſt daughter of Samuel W. eſq.

George

George Douglas, eſq. of Cavers, to Lady Grace Stewart, dau. of Rt. Hon. E. of Moray.

11. By ſpecial licence, Lord Wm. Ruſſell, to Lady Charlotte Villiers, da. of Lord Jerſey.

—— Campbell, eſq. of Berkley-ſquare, to Lady Caroline Howard, da. of the E. of Carliſle.

Michael Bentley, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Pinfold, of Chelſea.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Irwin, of the navy, to Miſs Phipps, eldeſt daughter of the late Roger P. eſq. of Roehampton.

At Newington, co. Surrey, Mr. Ware, of Blackman-ſtreet, to Mrs. Browning.

14. Wm. Tho. Locke, eſq. to Miſs Brockman, eldeſt daugh. of Rev. Mr. B. of Beechborough, in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Robertſon, of Chriſt Church, Oxford, to Miſs Bacon, of Drayton, Berks.

16. Sir Cha. Watſon, bart. ſon of the late Admiral, to Miſs Juliana Copley, daught. of late Sir Joſ. C. bart. of Sprotſboro', co. York.

At Somerſall-Herbert, co. Derby, Mr. Dieſten, of Heylin's-park, near Burton upon Trent, to Miſs Fitzherbert, of the former place.

17. At Newnham, co. Glouceſter, Capt. Tho. Powell, of Llowes, co. Radnor, to Miſs Sarah Williams, of Hereford.

18. At Enfield, Mr. Hutchins, oilman in St. Paul's church-yard, to Miſs Kimpton, dau. of Rev. Mr. K. late rector of Bethnal-green.

At Kenſington, Walter Hills, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Clariſſa Hutchinſon, 2d dau. of late Norton H. eſq. of Mardock-houſe, Herts.

19. At Hinckley, Mr. Tho. Wilſon, ſurgeon and apothecary (brother to the Rev. Mr. Richard W. rector of Lutterworth and Desford, co. Leiceſter), to Miſs Mary Reeve, daughter of Mr. R. of Higham on the Hill.

Baker Cooke, gent. of Sutton, Surrey, to Miſs Mary-Anne Wade, of New Bond-ſtreet.

21. At Droxford, Hants, Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Haddock, near Monmouth, to Miſs Barfoot, daughter of Peter B. eſq. of Midlington-place, co. Southampton.

22. Ja. Hamlyn, jun. eſq. of Clovelly-court, Devon, to Miſs Whitaker, of Mancheſter-ſq.

At Preſbury, co. Cheſter, Mr. H. Richardſon, jun. of Derby, to Miſs Gould, daughter of John G. eſq. of Macclesfield.

23. Mr. Allen, jun. of Furnival's-inn, to Miſs Popplewell, of Scot's-yard.

26. Charles Drummond, eſq. ſon of Rob. D. eſq. of St. James's-ſquare, to Miſs Frances Lockwood, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. of Portman-ſquare.

28. John Morris, eſq. of Gracechurch-ſtr. to Miſs Turney, of Sedgbrook, near Grantham.

At Layton, Eſſex, Mr. Hayward, of Ludgate-hill, to Miſs Taylor, of Layton-ſtone.

Deaths.

March 29. AT Norfolk in Virginia, Capt. Jas. Murray, of the late Queen's American Rangers.

April 23. At the Grand Camaynas, aged 67, Wm. Bodden, eſq. chief magiſtrate of that iſland.

May 15. At Godalming, Surrey, after a long and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Marg. Elliot, ſiſter of the late Rev. Mr. E. vicar of Steeple Aſhton, co. Wilts, and of the Rev. Mr. E. rector of Hamuldon, Surrey.

Lately, in Abbey-ſtreet, Dublin, Patrick Bellew, eſq. formerly a very eminent merchant at Cadiz, but had ſettled in Dublin within theſe three years paſt.

At Quebec, Rich. M. Quin, eſq. lieutenant in the 5th reg. of foot, and youngeſt ſon of Dr. Hen. Q. of Dublin.

At St. Peterſburg, where he had reſided ſome years, Mr. Snow, formerly a jeweller on Ludgate-hill.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Lady —— Moore, daughter of the Earl of Drogheda.

At Stainton, near Doncaſter, Miſs Suſannah Sampſon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Joſhua S. late vicar of Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingham, and ſiſter to Dr. S. of Beverley.

At Kimpton, near Andover, Hants, in his 25th year, Rev. James Spearing, LL.B. of Univerſity College, Oxford, eldeſt ſon of the late James S. eſq. of Wincheſter.

At Kingſton upon Thames, ſoon after each other, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.

At Coltneſs, the Hon. Lady Frances Stuart, relict of Sir James Stuart Denham, bart. of Coltneſs and Weſtfield, and ſiſter to the Earl of Wemyſs.

Near Neſton, co. Cheſter, aged 105, Mrs. Eſther Barrow.

At Chatham, Mr. Cha. Green, purſer of the Queen Charlotte man of war.

Miſs Martin, of Clermont, daughter of the late Dr. M.

At Lidney, co. Glouceſter, Rev. Morgan Evans, curate of that pariſh. The happineſs of his life conſiſted in doing good among the people aſſigned to his care.

Gen. Patterſon, colonel of the 28th reg. of foot, now in Ireland. He was the firſt man who mounted the rock with his company at Belleiſle in the war of 1761, where he had to ſuſtain a dreadful conflict, from which but very few indeed of his companions, with himſelf, remained to enjoy the triumph they had acquired.

Rev. Mr. Stubbs, of Long Orton, Huntingd.

Mr. Tomlyns, town-clerk of Bridport.

At Hilborough, co. Norfolk, aged 91, Mrs. Nelſon, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. rector of that pariſh.

Mr. Coward, of Arnſide Caſtle, co. Weſtmoreland. He was 116 years old, and able to read without ſpectacles. He has lived in ſeven reigns; Charles II. James II. William, Anne, and the three Georges.

At Iſlington, aged 10 years, Miſs Kennedy, daughter of Mr. K.—Her ſiſter, in the abſence of the ſervant, fetching ſome hot water for her father to ſhave himſelf with, ſhe ran againſt her in a door-way with ſuch violence that the water was ſpilt in her boſom, and brought on ſuch a rapid inflammatory fever as to occaſion her death in 24 hours.

June

June ... Wm. Orde, eſq. of Fenham, near Newcaſtle, aged 37, of a decline; and, ſix weeks before him,

Mrs. Dillingham, relict of Mr. D. apothecary, Bloomſbury, and mother of Mrs. Orde.

19. At Park, in Ireland, the ſeat of Sir Richard de Bourgho, bart. Nehemiah Donnelan, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of 38th reg.

23. At Norton-houſe, co. Derby, aged 76, Robert Newton, eſq. This gentleman had, for a long courſe of years, been a diſtinguiſhed character in that county. His affluent fortune, increaſed by an œconomy that is only blameable when carried to exceſs, enabled him to do very ſignal acts of generoſity. His humane diſpoſition led him to find out worthy objects of relief, beyond the circle of his own acquaintance; and his friends could not but remark with pleaſure, the more he advanced in life, the more open and generous he grew. He had the intereſts of his country warmly at heart, and was always diſpoſed to lend his aſſiſtance to every undertaking that tended to promote the cauſe of virtue, and of civil and religious liberty. This, he conceived, could in no better way be done than by encouraging ſeminaries of education, where the riſing generation would be led to the knowledge and practice of all that adds dignity to the man and the Chriſtian. Hence his liberal ſubſcriptions to the new academical inſtitution at Hackney. But to particulariſe this worthy perſon's numerous donations, would not be rendering him any acceptable tribute, as he delighted not in acts of oſtentation. It was his aim to do good in the moſt private manner; the glare that ſtrikes the public eye was not the object of his ambition. It is indeed to be regretted that he mixed not more with the buſy world, as the juſtneſs of his ſentiments, aided by the dignity of his manner, could not have failed to produce very beneficial effects to ſociety at large. He ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for the county of Derby in the critical year 1746; and Government could not at any period have placed in an important ſituation one more qualified to diſcharge an arduous employment, where zeal was to be added to knowledge. His uncommon preſence of mind made him ſuperior to difficulties which would have perplexed others; and his great powers, concealed in general with uncommon diffidence and modeſty, have broke forth, on trying occaſions, to the ſurpriſe even of his moſt intimate friends. He bore a long illneſs with patience and reſignation; and in the intervals of eaſe, his natural chearfulneſs did not forſake him.—His remains were carried through Derby on the 30th of June, in the way to Mickleover, a village in that neighbourhood, where his father and mother were buried.

24. At his ſeat at Offchurch Bury, co. Warwick, Tho. Wightwick Knightley, eſq.

At Weſtwick, Rev. Mr. Woodyer, rector of Thorpe Market and Edinthorpe, Norfolk.

25. At Southampton, aged 65, Arthur Baynes, eſq. ſurgeon-major to the garriſon of Gibraltar.

Rev. Anthony Freeman, vicar of Elmſtone, Badgworth, and Shurdington, co. Glouc.

26. At Berlin, aged 77, Mr. Henry Van Buven, counſellor of the town of Leyden.

In Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, Lord Viſcount Wicklow, ſon of Dr. Rob. Howard, biſhop of Elphin. He had early imbibed ſuch a ſtrong ſenſe of religion as enabled him to bear up againſt a moſt ſevere indiſpoſition (the gout, with which he was afflicted for the laſt 30 years of his life,) with a degree of firmneſs and reſignation aſtoniſhing thoſe who beheld him. A conſtant confinement for the latter years he lived deprived him of the pleaſures of ſociety, to which much reading, a happy memory, a lively wit, an elegant and claſſical taſte, and a natural chearfulneſs, had formed him to be an ornament. His latter end correſponded with the tenor of his life; he had endured the moſt ſevere pain with the greateſt fortitude; he met death with the greateſt intrepidity. He married the daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Wm. Forward, eſq. of the county of Donegal, whoſe unremitting attention and feeling diſpoſition made her the conſtant comfort of his painful hours, and who is now inconſolable for his loſs. By her he has left eight children. From his extenſive landed and great perſonal property, he was conſidered as one of the richeſt noblemen in Ireland. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Robert, now Lord Viſcount Wicklow.

27. At Berlin, in his 77th year, Lieut.-gen. Waldeck, colonel of a regiment bearing his name in the Pruſſian ſervice, in which he had been 59 years.

At Monkiſton, near Dublin, Chriſtopher Myers, eſq. inſpector-general of barracks, and father of Lieut.-col. M. of the 15th reg. and Capt. M. of the royal artillery.

28. Aged 79, Mr. Tho. Rennaldſon, of Tottenham-high-croſs, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker in Alderſgate-ſtreet.

At Bath Hampton, near Bath, Col. Slaughter.

After a lingering illneſs, Rev. John Walters, M.A. maſter of Ruthin School, and rector of Evenechtid, in that neighbourhood.

29. In child-bed, the Dowager Lady Middleton, relict of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord M. of Wollaton, co. Nottingham, and daughter of —— Chadwick, eſq. of Lincoln, ſince married to Edw. Miller Mundy, eſq. by whom ſhe has left one daughter, an infant.

Geo. Heathcote, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of taxes, and third ſon of the late Sir Tho. H. bart. of Hurſley-lodge, Hants.

30. At Bethnal-green, David Wilmot, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

At the maeſe of Killin, in his 80th year, Rev. Mr. James Stuart. He was the firſt who began the tranſlation of the Bible into the Gaelic language, which has, in the ſucceſſion, been continued by his ſon, the miniſter of Luſ, and his ſon-in-law, the miniſter of Blair

Blair in Athol, as alſo by Dr. Smith, miniſter of Campelton.

July 1. At his lodgings on the North Parade, Bath, Rev. Oſmund Beauvoir, D.D. formerly maſter of the free-ſchool at Canterbury. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1742; M. A. 1746. He had a doctor's degree from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and was elected F.A.S. 1784. By his firſt wife he had two daughters, both married. He took to his ſecond wife Miſs Sharpe, only daughter and heireſs of Fane Wm. S. eſq. of Eaſt Barnet, late M.P. for Callington, Oct. 14, 1782.

Of an inflammation in her bowels, Miſs Hannay, daughter of Sir Sam. H. bart.

At Stepney, Mr. Chriſtoph. Collingworth, one of the oldeſt captains in Newcaſtle trade.

At Matterſey, near Retford, co. Nottingham, Mr. Dickenſon; who has by his will given to his tenants the fee-ſimple of their ſeveral farms, on paying his executors half the value, for the benefit of his heir, a minor.

2. At Avebury, Wilts, aged 78, Arthur Jones, eſq.

3. Mr. Wm. Jackett, clerk to Meſſieurs Fuller and Vaughan, bankers, in Swithin's-alley, Cornhill; in whoſe ſervice he had lived 30 years. As he was returning from the Bank, he was ſuddenly ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and fell down in the alley: being raiſed by ſome gentlemen preſent, they ſeated him on a bench, where he had ſcarcely been placed before he expired. The following is ſaid to be an authentic copy of his will:

"I give and bequeath
(When I'm laid underneath)
To my two loving ſiſters moſt dear *,
The whole of my ſtore,
Were it twice as much more,
Which God's goodneſs has granted me here.
And that none may prevent
This my will and intent,
Or occaſion the leaſt of law racket,
With a ſolemn appeal †,
I confirm, ſign, and ſeal,
This the true act and deed of *Will. Jackett.*"

4. At Carlew, Ireland, Mr. Jonath. Carleton, one of the people called Quakers. His wife, with whom he had lived upwards of 40 years in the utmoſt conjugal felicity, died the preceding day. It had been their mutual and frequent wiſh that one ſhould not ſurvive the other.

At Iſlington, in his 80th year, Mr. Hawes, an old and reſpectable inhabitant of that place.

6. Suddenly, in the prime of life, at Barton's public breakfaſt-room at the Hotwells, Bath, Mrs. Baird, wife of —— B. eſq. of Newbath, in Scotland.

At Lambeth, aged 53, Wm. Hiſcox, eſq.

7. In Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, Mr. Joſ. Booth, comedian, of Covent-garden Theatre.

In Brook-ſtreet, Bath, Rev. Arth. Evans.

Rev. Nicholas Griffinhooſe, M. A. ſon of an apothecary at Chelmsford in Eſſex; born in 1717; entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1741, M.A. 1749; rector, 1745, of Woodham Mortimer, and, 1761, of Stow St. Mary's, both co. Eſſex, curate of Stoke Newington, co. Middleſex, of which pariſh he was alſo choſen lecturer Jan. 13, 1777. July 28, 1768, he married Miſs Philpot, of Hackney. On the day of his death he had attended a meeting of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, in as good health and high ſpirits as he was ever ſeen to poſſeſs; from thence he went to dine with a friend in Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden, where he complained on a ſudden of a violent pain in his head, which increaſing, ſoon deprived him of his ſenſes, and he died the ſame evening.

8. At Southgate, aged 76, Francis Noble, eſq. formerly an eminent ſilk throwſter.

Mr. Tho. Hewitt, jun. in partnerſhip with Meſſrs. Hewitt and Freeman, warehouſemen, in Dyer's court, Aldermanbury.

Mr. Joſeph Beſford, many years property-man of Covent-garden Theatre.

At Kenilworth, co. Warw. Mrs. Craven, widow of the Rev. Mr. C. and mother of the preſent Lord C.; whoſe ſuperior good qualities do more honour to all her deſcendants than any earthly royalty can confer. She experienced early ſome of the rugged paths of life, but never ſuffered one fellow creature to paſs through them when it was in her power, by any means, to conduct them in a more excellent way; every ſocial and Chriſtian virtue concentred in her heart. Oh, Kenilworth! her death is a ruin indeed; but her good name will outlive all thy long boaſted and ſuperb edifices; the rich and the poor, all will for ever proclaim her worth, and lament their univerſal loſs, though death to herſelf is a ſure and certain gain.

9. At his houſe at Motcombe, co. Dorſet, Mr. James Grant, brewer, of Spitalfields.

On board the General Matthews, on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Patrick Maxwell, eſq. ſecretary to the iſland of Grenada.

11. At Hoddeſdon, Herts, Mrs. Chamberleyne, widow of the late Rich. C. eſq. of Riſe, in Hatfield Broadoak pariſh, Eſſex, and mother of Stanes and Richard C. eſqrs. She was the daughter and heir of Tho. Smith, eſq. of Weſt Kennet, co. Wilts, and heir of Rob. Plumer, eſq. late of Hoddeſdon, Herts, and married Mr. C. in 1745.

At Kennington, Capt. A. Parrey.

At Paris, the Marquis de Mirabeau. The new Marquis ſucceeds to a fortune of 4000l. a year, if he has not anticipated it. The late Marquis was a man well known in the republic of letters, and one of the founders of the political ſect called the Economiſtes, of whoſe principles Dr. Adam Smith has made ſuch good uſe. He was alſo author of a book called "L'Ami des Hommes" (The Friend of Mankind), and other works.

12. In

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* Elizabeth and Anne.

† "In the name of God," &c.

12. In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, James Brydges, eſq. ſon of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry B. grandſon of the Earl of Carnarvon, nephew to the great Duke of Chandos, and couſin to the preſent. By his death the inheritance of the earldom of Carnarvon becomes extinct; a large eſtate likewiſe devolves to Lady Catherine Stanhope, who was ſiſter to Lady J. Brydges, the conſort of the deceaſed.

At Barnard-caſtle, co. Durham, Mr. Rob. Peverall, merchant.

Suddenly, Mrs. Keeling, a German lady, who had lived many years at the royal nurſery at the Lower Lodge, Windſor. She had paſſed the day at Frogmore, but on her return was taken ill, when oppoſite to a clergyman's houſe in Park-ſtreet, Windſor. She had juſt power to knock, and was immediately received, and ſhewn every poſſible aſſiſtance. But ſhe was no ſooner ſeated than, bleeding a few drops at the noſe, ſhe fell back and expired.

Mr. Gerrit Tjaſink, many years an agent for the Dutch at the port of Plymouth.

At Norwich, aged 83, Mrs. Bridget Poſtle, ſiſter of the late Jehoſaphat P. gent. of Thorpe, near that city.

At Buckland-Newton, Mr. Caines, a ſubſtantial farmer.

13. At Moore-place, Moorfields, Mr. Foſſart, ſon-in-law and ſucceſſor to Mr. Moore, ſtocking and carpet weaver.

In Cromarty-bay, on board the Royal Charlotte exciſe cutter, Capt. Duncan Aire, commander of that veſſel.

Rev. Mr. Harpar, of St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a one-horſe chair on the 10th inſt. whereby his ſkull was fractured. The beſt elogium that can be paid to his memory is, to ſtate, that by his activity and perſeverance a well-regulated Sunday-ſchool has been eſtabliſhed in the above pariſh, by which above 600 poor children have been reſcued from a diſorderly life, and inſtructed in the principles of religion and good morals.

14. Mrs. Foſter (late Miſs Field), of Drury-lane Theatre.

Aged 81, Rev. John Edwards, B.D. rector of Braunſton, co. Northampton, and formerly fellow of Jeſus College.

At Edinburgh, David Roſs, eſq. ſecretary of the General Poſt-office there.

Aged 70, Joſ. Orlibar, eſq. formerly alderman, and ſeveral times mayor, of Harwich.

Mr. John Berry, bookſeller, of Norwich.

At Durham, in her 82d year, Mrs. Liddell, mother of Sir Hen. L. bart.

15. In Gr. Ormond-ſtr. Wm. Offley, eſq.

16. At Clapham, aged 70, Mr. John Davenport, formerly woollen-draper to his Majeſty and the army, but had retired from buſineſs ſome time. He rode from London to dinner on the 14th, and when the ſervant came to the gate, he found him ſitting under his horſe, and complaining that he was very ill. Medical aſſiſtance was called in, but he ſurvived only two days.

17. At Chelſea, Edw. Wilford, eſq. chief clerk to the auditor of the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequ. and clerk of the debentures.

At Hardwick-grange, near Shrewſbury, Lady Hill, wife of Joſeph Foſter Barham, eſq.; and, on the 20th, Mr. Barham.

18. At Ealing, the Rev. Rich. Shury, maſter of the academy there, and rector of Perivale, co. Middleſex.

At Hatton, in Scotland, the Counteſs of Lauderdale.

19. In Spital-ſq. Mr. Jas. Johnſon, merch.

Suddenly, while at ſupper with his family, Mr. Duke, ſilverſmith, of Quaker's-buildings, near Smithfield. He had engaged but the preceding evening for the buſineſs of a tradeſman in the city, who had been given over by his phyſician, and ſuppoſed to be at the point of death; but who, from the hour of Mr. Duke's deceaſe, has experienced a recovery not leſs rapid than aſtoniſhing.

At Walton upon Thames, Mrs. Chriſtian Readſhaw, wife of C. B. R. eſq. of Richmond, co. York.

20. At the houſe of his friend Sir Charles Middleton, bart. in May-fair, aged 55, the Rev. James Ramſay, M.A. vicar of Teſton, in Kent, whoſe indefatigable labours have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed him among, and endeared him to, the friends of the Africans; and have ſo ſignally contributed to excite that humane attention to their ſufferings, which not only pervades theſe kingdoms, but is widely diffuſing itſelf throughout Europe, and particularly among our humane and patriotic neighbours, the French.—Mr. Ramſay's laſt illneſs, though of no very long duration, was, at times, painful and ſevere, in an uncommon degree; yet it was difficult to determine whether the patience and reſignation of the Chriſtian, the benevolence of the philoſopher, the fortitude of the man, or the affection of the huſband and the father, ſhone with moſt luſtre in his behaviour and converſation, which was ſenſible and coherent to the laſt. In ſome of the laſt ſentences which he uttered (and, at that aweful moment, will any man doubt that they flowed from his heart?) he expreſſed great ſatisfaction at having been made an inſtrument, in the hand of his merciful Creator, in promoting his beneficent purpoſes towards an afflicted portion of his creatures.—On Saturday, the 25th, his corpſe was conveyed from town to his vicarage, where it was privately interred.—He has left behind him a widow and three daughters.—He was originally bred a navy ſurgeon.

At Turnham-green, of a deep decline, aged 33, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Fenton R. eſq. of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

In his 32d year, Mr. Charles Allan, clerk in the Survey-office at Portſmouth.

21. Mrs. Buckner, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. rector of St. Giles in the Fields.

At Tenbury, co. Worceſter, aged 74, Tho. Holland, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney.

At Halleaths, Gilbert Gordon, eſq. collector of exciſe for Dumfries.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in her 58th year, Mrs. Eliz. L'Oſte, widow of the late Rev. Joſeph L'Oſte, rector of South Cockerington, and upwards of 50 years one of the maſters of the free grammar ſchool at Louth.

22. James Becket, eſq. collector of the ſalt duties at Briſtol.

23. Lewis Davies, eſq. ſurgeon of the Tower garriſon.

Mr. Pack, wholeſale oilman in Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Mr. Powell, an eminent ironmonger, and the oldeſt inhabitant of Piccadilly.

Gazette Promotions.

RIGHT Hon. John Fitzgibbon, appointed lord chancellor of the kingdom of Ireland, *vice* Lifford, dec.; alſo, created a baron of that kingdom, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

Jn. Taylor, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, appointed oculiſt to his R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Morton Eden, eſq. envoy extraordinary at Dreſden, app. miniſter plenipotentiary there.

Cha. Hen. Fraſer, eſq. appointed ſecretary of embaſſy at Madrid, with the title of miniſter plenipotentiary during the abſence of the ambaſſador.

Alex. Straton, eſq. appointed ſecretary of legation at Vienna.

Wm. Lindſay, eſq. appointed ſecretary of legation at St. Peterſburg.

Francis-James Jackſon, eſq. appointed ſecretary of legation at Berlin.

John Lloyd, eſq. of Gray's Inn, appointed juſtice of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, of the town and county of Haverford-weſt, and of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, within the principality of Wales; and alſo to be one of his Majeſty's counſel learned in the law.

John Mitford, eſq. of the Inner Temple, appointed one of the juſtices of the ſame; and alſo one of his Majeſty's counſel.

Rev. Wm. Bingham, M A. preſented to the archdeaconry of London, *vice* Dr. Beadon, now Biſhop of Glouceſter.

Rev. John Wilſon, M.A. preſented to the vicarage of Catterick, co. York, *vice* Chaytor, dec.

Dr. T. C. Hope, appointed aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to Dr. Alex. Stevenſon, profeſſor of medicine in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Rev. Rob. Rennie, preſented to the church and pariſh of Kilſyth, in the preſbytery of Glaſgow, and co. of Stirling, *vice* Telfer, dec.

Rev. Elliot Wm. Davidſon, appointed aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev. Iſaac Davidſon, D.D. miniſter of the pariſh of Sorbie, in the county and preſbytery of Wigton.

Rev. Alex. Macauley, preſented to the chu. and pariſh of Cardroſs, in the co. of Dumbarton.

Civil Promotions.

HUGH Montgomery, eſq. of Skelmorly, appointed baggage-maſter and inſpector of roads in Scotland, *vice* Skene, dec.

J. W. Roſe, eſq. deputy recorder of the city of London, elected recorder thereof, *vice* Adair, reſigned.

Cha. Cowper, eſq. of the Middle Temple, appointed a commiſſioner of bankrupts, *vice* Roſe, reſigned.

John Coxe Hippeſley, eſq. LL.D. elected recorder of the borough of Sudbury, co. Suff.

Charles Yorke, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, appointed chief juſtice of the iſle of Ely, *vice* Partridge, reſigned.

Mr. Roberts, of Chriſt Church, Oxf. app. maſter of Ruthin School, *vice* Walters, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. Weſton, rector of Witney, co. Oxford, collated to a prebend in the church of Durham, *vice* Chaytor, dec.

Rev. G. Cope, M.A. prebendary of Hereford, Allenſmoor and Clehongar VV. co. Hereford, *vice* Gwatkin, dec.

Rev. John Gibbons, M.A. Whitbourne R. co. Hereford.

Rev. John Newling, M.A. Cherbury V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Mr. Richards, Long Whittenham V. Berks, *vice* Serrand, reſigned.

Rev. Thomas R. Wrench, B.A. Shipton V. co. Hants.

Rev. Tho. Thoreſby, Eriſwell R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Ball, dec.

Rev. Mr. Beevor, Birchams curacies, *vice* Cary, reſigned.

Rev. Briggs Cary, Great Maſſingham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Ball, dec.

Rev. John Beevor, Birlingham St. Andrew and St. Edmund R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Jas. Cruikſhank, M.A. Keloe R.

Rev. John Brock, Bidborough R. Kent.

Rev. G. Parke, Wiggenhall V. co. Norf.

Rev. Edm. Holmes, Millington V. with Great and Little Givendale V. co. York.

Rev. John Coulthred, Melton upon the Hill perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. Mr. Potter, Loweſtoff and Keſſingland VV. *vice* Arrow, dec.

Rev. Heneage Elſley, M.A. Burniſton V. co. York.

Rev. W. Wainhouſe, M.A. Badgworth R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Mr. Williams, Heyteſbury and Knock perpetual curacies, co. Somerſet; and appointed deputy keeper of the hoſpital of Heyteſbury, *vice* Jones, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, Llanbedr and Caerhun RR. co. Carnarvon.—Theſe livings became vacant three months ago, and of courſe many ſtrong applications were made for them to the Biſhop of Bangor; but he, to his everlaſting honour, gave them, without ſolicitation, to Mr. Ellis, who is an old curate, aged 68 years, 37 of which had been employed in the ſervice of theſe very churches.

Diſ-

Dispensations.

Rev. Tho. Burnaby, M.A. to hold St. Margaret V. in the borough of Leiceſter, with Miſterton R. in that county.

Rev. Tho. Monſon, to hold Burton by Lincoln R. with Donington upon Bain R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. George Iſaac Huntingford, to hold Milborn Port V. co. Somerſet, with Corſley R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Cha. Coxwell, M.A. to hold Badgworth V. with Shurdington annexed, co. Glouceſter, together with Barnſley R. in the ſame county.

Rev. Wm. Thomas, to hold Tortworth R. co. Glouceſter, with Matherne V. and Caerwent V. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Tho. Foſter, to hold Ryal V. with Eſſenden, co. Rutland, with Careby R. co. Lincoln.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 13, to July 18, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	7	0	3	4	2	10	2	1	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	7	4	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	0
Surrey	7	5	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	5
Hertford	7	2	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	2
Bedford	7	3	4	8	2	9	2	1	3	2
Cambridge	7	4	3	8	0	0	1	10	2	7
Huntingdon	6	11	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	7
Northampton	7	0	4	7	3	0	2	0	3	0
Rutland	7	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	4
Leiceſter	6	11	4	6	3	3	2	1	3	3
Nottingham	6	10	3	8	3	6	1	10	2	11
Derby	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	9
Stafford	6	11	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	10
Salop	7	1	4	11	3	7	2	5	3	7
Hereford	7	2	0	0	2	3	1	11	0	0
Worceſter	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	5
Warwick	6	10	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	3
Glouceſter	6	6	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	1
Wilts	7	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	4	0
Berks	7	4	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	2
Oxford	7	5	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	3
Bucks	7	2	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	0
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	7	1	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	7
Suffolk	6	10	3	4	2	7	1	11	2	5
Norfolk	6	9	3	3	2	7	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	6	3	7	3	0	1	10	2	9
York	6	7	3	10	3	0	1	11	3	3
Durham	6	10	4	9	3	2	1	11	3	7
Northumberld.	6	9	3	9	2	8	1	8	2	10
Cumberland	6	10	3	7	2	9	1	7	3	8
Weſtmorland	8	3	4	0	2	7	1	9	0	0
Lancaſhire	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	2
Cheſhire	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	7	10	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	0
Somerſet	7	3	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	4
Devon	7	5	0	0	3	5	1	10	0	0
Cornwall	7	8	0	0	3	10	1	11	0	0
Dorſet	7	6	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	1
Hampſhire	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	5
Suſſex	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	1	4	2
Kent	6	10	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales,	7	3	4	8	3	7	1	9	4	3
South Wales,	7	3	4	7	3	9	1	11	3	9

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

27. The Manager in Diſtreſs—The Son-in Law—Peeping Tom.
29. Two to One—The Mayor of Garratt.
30. The Sword of Peace—Agreeable Surpriſe

July 1. Tit for Tat—Peeping Tom.
2. The Sword of Peace—The Son-in-Law.
3. The Suicide—The Flitch of Bacon.
4. The Chapter of Accidents—The Village Lawyer.
6. Inkle and Yarico—The Mogul Tale.
7. The Sword of Peace—Gretna Green.
8. The Agreeable Surpriſe—Peeping Tom.
9. Inkle and Yarico—The Minor.
10. Two to One—The Son-in-Law.
11. The Manager in Diſtreſs—The Flitch of Bacon—*The Family Party.*
13. Summer Amuſement—The Son-in-Law.
14. Inkle and Yarico—The Family Party.
15. *The Married Man*—The Romp.
16. Summer Amuſement—Peeping Tom.
17. Ut Pictura Poeſis!—The Married Man—The Family Party.
18. The Married Man—Seeing is Believing—The Flitch of Bacon.
20. The Agreeable Surpriſe—Peeping Tom.
21. Half an Hour after Supper—The Married Man—The Son-in-Law.
22. Inkle and Yarico—The Family Party.
23. The Chapter of Accidents—The Village Lawyer.
24. Ut Pictura Poeſis!—The Married Man—The Agreeable Surpriſe.
25. Inkle and Yarico—The Mayor of Garratt.
27. The Agreeable Surpriſe—Peeping Tom.
28. Ut Pictura Poeſis!—The Married Man—The Village Lawyer.
29. Inkle and Yarico—Midas.
30. Conſtant Couple—The Son-in-Law.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 7, to July 28, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	712	1343	Males	742	1433
Females	631		Females	691	

Whereof have died under two years old 484

Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.

Between	2 and 5	198	50 and 60	113
	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	85
	10 and 20	63	70 and 80	55
	20 and 30	107	80 and 90	20
	30 and 40	120	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	116	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1789.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27		76¾	77¼		97⅜		22⅝			174							1½				
28	Sunday																				
29																					
30	179	76⅝	77¼		97⅜		22⅝					80									15 18 6
1		76⅝	77⅛ a ¼		97⅜		22⅝		13½			83									15 18 0
2	179⅛	76⅝	77⅛ a ¼		97¼		22⅝					82								30	
3	179¼	76⅝	77¼ a ⅜		97¼				13¼			83									15 18 0
4		76¾	77⅜ a ½		97⅜		22¾		13⅝	173¼		83					1½				
5	Sunday																				
6		76⅞	77½ a ⅝				22¾		13⅝			84		76¼							15 13 0
7	180⅛	76¾	76¾ a ⅝		97⅝		22¾		13⅝			83					1½				
8		76¾	76		97½	114⅛	22¾		13⅝			82		76¼							15 17 6
9	180¼	76⅞	76¼		97⅝	114¼	22¾					84									
10	180¼	77	76⅛ a ¾		97¾	114⅜	22¾		13⅝			85									
11	180⅛	76⅞	76⅛		97⅝	114⅛	22⅞					86					1⅝				15 18 0
12	Sunday																				
13		77	76¼		97⅝	114¼			13⅝												15 18 0
14	180¾	77¼	76¼ a ⅜		97⅞	114½	22⅞			170½											
15		78½	76⅞ a 77⅝		99¼	115¾	22¾		13⅞	172		92					1½				15 18 0
16	184	79	77½ a 78		99⅝	115⅞	23		13⅞			92									
17	183½	79	78⅜ a 77⅞		99½	115¾	23		13¼												
18	182¼	78⅝	77⅝ a ⅞		99¼	115¼	23		13⅛			90									15 17 0
19	Sunday																				
20	183⅛	78¾	77⅞ a 78		99	115⅜	23		13¼			91		78							
21	183	78⅜	78 a 77⅝		98⅞	115¼	23														
22	183¼	78½	76⅞ a ⅜		98¾	115⅝	23		13⅝			91									15 17 0
23	182¾	78⅛	77¼ a ½		98¾	115⅜	23					90								33	15 17 0
24	183	78¼	77½ a ⅝		98⅞	115⅛	23		13¾			91									
25																					
26	Sunday																				

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

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For AUGUST, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Aug. 1789, & Sept. 1788 678
Letter on ſome Verſes inſcribed to Mr. Headley 679
Letter from Dr. Lorimer to Mr. Pinkerton *ib.*
Mr. Weſton's Anſw. to Miſs Seward's Remarks 680
The Poetical Merits of Dryden inveſtigated 682
Famous conteſted Paſſage in Virgil illuſtrated 683
An Alteration in Knox's Eſſays accounted for 684
Houſe where Cha. I. ſigned Uxbridge Treaty 685
Lord Clarendon's, otherwiſe Dunkirk Houſe *ib.*
Obſervations on the Culture of Carolina Graſs *ib.*
Strictures on the abſurd Cuſtom of Duelling 686
Intrenchment in Yorkſhire—Towton Ring 688
Duke of York's Viſit at Amſterdam in 1681 689
Remarks on ideal MSS. quoted by Mr. Travis 690
Dr. Kipling's Commencem. Speech, Cambr. 697
On the Tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots 698
Inſtance of true Heroiſm in Sir Amias Paulet 699
On the Lombardy Poplar—Hints to Planters *ib.*
The Caſe of a Clergyman's Widow relieved 700
Anecdotes of Spiridione Roma and his Works 701
Continuation of Church Notes from Sulgrave 703
"Forty Days" in Law, whence originating 704
Sea Coal, or Pit Coal, when firſt uſed here 705
Critique on a famous Paſſage in the Æneid 706
Some E. Indian Views and Hiſtory explained *ib.*
Hint to Dr. Prieſtley—Miſcellaneous Remarks 707
Particulars of the Inſcriptions on Rufus's Oak *ib.*
Remarkable Events in New Foreſt narrated 708
Information in Natural Hiſtory—Mr Gibbon 709
Original Critical Remarks on Shakſpeare 710
Anecdotes of Mr. Badcock, from his Letters 713
A Propoſal for the Prevention of Duelling 715
Confeſſionaries and Rood Loſts in Churches? 716
Inſcript. in Godmerſham Church appropriated *ib.*
Kirk and Jeffries vindicated—Twelve Cæſars *ib.*
Strictures on the Life and Character of Baretti 717
Proceedings of Lords & Commons on Regency 718
Humane Society, a Law Opinion upon 723
A new Premium of Five Guineas propoſed 724
Review of New Publications 725—741
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 742
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 743—748
Foreign Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 749—760
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 761—770
The Theatrical Regiſter—Price of Grain, &c. 771
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 772

Embelliſhed with beautiful Views of the Houſe near Uxbridge where Charles I. ſigned the Treaty; and of Dunkirk Houſe, built by Lord Clarendon; the new Carolina Grass; and ſome curious Antiquities, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of Saint John's Gate.

Meteorological Table for Auguſt, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1789.
July	o	o	o		
27	59	69	58	29,84	fair
28	58	68	58	29,94	fair
29	56	70	60	30,15	ſhowery
30	60	71	60		fair
31	56	66	58	30,07	rain
Aug. 1	56	69	57	29,8	fair
2	58	70	62	30,18	cloudy
3	62	72	61	30,18	fair
4	65	73	61	30,1	fair
5	67	73	66	30,02	ſhowery
6	60	70	62	30,15	fair
7	61	72	60	30,17	fair
8	58	71	60	30,28	fair
9	61	70	60	30,24	fair
10	60	72	59	30,22	fair
11	59	71	58		fair
12	58	70	60	30,19	ſhowery
13	62	72	64	30,18	fair
14	63	71	62	30,15	fair
15	62	70	61	30,24	fair
16	66	68	61	30,24	thunder ſhow.
17	61	69	59	30,3	fair
18	60	69	59	30,31	fair
19	59	70	63	30,22	fair
20	64	76	68	29,97	fair
21	63	68	62	29,74	ſhowery
22	58	62	55	29,75	ſhowery
23	59	66	56	29,91	ſhowery
24	60	70	61	30,13	fair
25	61	68	59	30,12	fair
26	60	68	58	30,05	ſhowery

W. Cary, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

Septemb Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in September, 1788.
1	29	12	70	N	. 40	vaſt dew, bright, mild, wind [1].
2	29	15	72	W		cloſe and dark, briſk wind.
3	29	14	73	W		ſhady morn', ſun, bright even'.
4	29	9	75	S		thick miſt vaſt dew bright & hot.
5	29	10	70	W		bright morn', louring.
6	29	12	68	W		thick miſt, bright, hot ſun.
7	29	15	69	W		thick miſt, hot ſun, gentle breeze.
8	29	13	72	SW	. 6	thick miſt, bright.
9	29	16	71	NW		bright morn', calm and ſerene.
10	29	15	68	W		thick miſt, vaſt dew, bright [2].
11	29	14	69	W		thick miſt, vaſt dew, cloſe & warm.
12	29	17	70	N		white froſty dew, ſun, fr. breeze [3].
13	29	14	76	S		bright, warm, and cloſe [4].
14	29	9	67	W	. 6	ſhower, bright and pleaſant.
15	29	10	66	W		vaſt dew, clear, bright even'.
16	29	8	67	S	. 30	heavy ſhowers, cool air [5].
17	29	10	66	S		vaſt dew, clear, ſhady even' [6].
18	29	2	64	NE		heavy ſhowers like thunder-ſtorms.
19	29	4	66	E	.164	deluges of rain, very ſeaſonable.
20	29	4	63	NE		overcaſt, ſhowers, ſtill.
21	29	2	60	W		vaſt dew, overcaſt, rain.
22	29	2	57	W		vaſt dew, bright, ſhowers [7].
23	29	8	62	W	. 52	louring, miſty rain.
24	29	6	63	NW		vaſt dew, moiſt and warm, aurora [borealis.
25	29	11	62	W		clear, drying wind, overcaſt.
26	29	9	66	SW	. 20	wind and heavy ſhow. bright even'.
27	29	15	60	W		white froſty dew, bright ſun.
28	29	9	60	W		dewy morn', louring, faint ſun.
29	29	5	60	W		dewy morn', faint ſun.
30	29	11	58	W		cool, briſk w. thin clou. calm even'.

[1] Partridges are plenty, but conceal themſelves in the ſtanding barley.—[2] Lively verdure on trees in general.—[3] Apples and all other fruits ripe nearly a month ſooner than uſual.—[4] Goſſamer ſo thick as to annoy the pointers' noſes, and impede their hunting. See a curious letter on a ſimilar circumſtance in White's Hiſt. of Selborne, p. 190.—[5] Young martins ſtill in their neſts. Flycatchers have withdrawn.—[6] Prodigious crop of apples, but over-ripened *.—[7] Barley which is mown, grows as it lies in the fields. Young wheat thrives much.

* "Quotque in flore novo pomis ſe fertilis arbos
"Induerat, totidem autumno matura tenebat."

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For AUGUST, 1789.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Reading, Aug.* 6.

THE verſes ſaid to be written by the late Mr. Headley of Norwich, p. 649, were printed under the ſame title, firſt in the Gazetteer of Nov. 27, 1788, and ſince in the St. James's Chronicle of July 18. As the real author has not yet thought proper to correct the miſtake, I cannot but feel it a duty to the memory of Mr. Headley, in order to remove the unfavourable opinion your readers muſt have conceived of his mind as well as his abilities, to aſſure them, which I do upon the beſt authority, that he never had any ſhare in the verſes abovementioned. WILLIAM BENWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 24.

IN your laſt, p. 583, Mr. Pinkerton ſays, "that having *communicated his copy* (of the Gaelic Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland) *to me*, that I, by an *undeſigned breach* of *confidence*, ſent a copy of it to Mr. Smith, a *clergyman*; and thus has this curious piece paſſed into *bad hands*," &c. &c.

Though I have a natural averſion to controverſy of every kind, and I dare ſay you will give me credit when I add, that of all men I would wiſh to avoid an altercation with Mr. Pinkerton, yet, in the preſent inſtance, it is neceſſary that I ſhould reply; and then I ſhall leave it to your numerous readers to judge, whether there was any real cauſe for his throwing reflections upon one, who ſurely had no reaſon to expect ſuch treatment from that quarter.

It is ſeveral years ſince that, in looking over the Hiſtory of Scotland for my amuſement, I obſerved that the authorities for the earlier parts thereof were very few, and little to be depended on; but finding that a poem on that ſubject, ſaid to be antient, had exiſted about the latter end of laſt century, I applied to ſeveral of my friends and acquaintances, to make enquiry whether a copy of it could not ſtill be found in Ireland. The laſt, though not the leaſt important, was to Col. Vallancey in 1785; and I ſhall always acknowledge myſelf under great obligations to that gentleman for the trouble he took in ſearching for this ſame poem among the MSS. in the College of Dublin, where it ſeems he met with ſome of my original memoranda on that ſubject, and for ſundry other extracts he ſent me from the royal library at Paris in 1787.

I am really ſorry that Mr. Pinkerton could not have been contented with taking the entire merit of being the firſt publiſher of this poem, without mentioning my name, which, during our mutual communications, was the only thing I requeſted he ſhould not do. But, as the matter ſtands, though I hate to publiſh private letters without conſent, yet I am now obliged to ſend you an extract of one from Col. Vallancey to me, dated Dublin, Sept. 26, 1786:

"Dear Sir,

"LAST poſt brought me the incloſed copy and tranſlation of the Poem (you have long ſought for) from Mr. O'Conor; it ſeems he had this copy from me many years ago; it had eſcaped my memory.

"I think you will find little more in this poem than in Nennius, a copy of whoſe Treatiſe on the Cruitni I forwarded lately to you by Mr. Young, fellow of Trinity College.—You will be pleaſed to *communicate* the incloſed to Mr. Pinkerton."

You may poſſibly be ſurpriſed, Mr. Urban, when you are acquainted, that this ſame article, which Col. Vallancey ſent me incloſed in the letter abovementioned, was the identical chronological poem which Mr. Pinkerton has ſaid, that *he communicated* to me; though he never ſaw it till I delivered it into his hands.

I wiſh not, Mr. Urban, to take up too much of your valuable Publication with an affair of ſo little conſequence to your readers; but as I would not injure Mr. Pinkerton, nay, he ſurely knows that I always wiſhed to ſerve him when-

ever

ever it was in my power; and though all perſonal intercourſe between us is now at an end; I ſhall take this opportunity to declare, that though I know not when Mr. Pinkerton applied to Mr. O'Conor for a copy of the poem in queſtion, it is true that it was remitted by Mr. O'Conor the 23d of Sept. 1786, to *Col. Vallancey*, from whom he had originally received it, with the intention of its being tranſmitted to Mr. Pinkerton, in conſequence of his requeſt.

But, though I would take no merit from ſuch accidental circumſtances, it is equally true, that Col. Vallancey thought proper firſt to ſend it to me, then to be *communicated* to Mr. Pinkerton; the very reverſe of what he has aſſerted!

As it is only neceſſary for me at preſent to vindicate myſelf from a *breach of confidence*, ſo unjuſtly, as I think, imputed to me, though ſaid to be *unintentional*; I beg leave to add, that this matter was *not* communicated to me as *a confidential ſecret*; quite the reverſe; the Colonel is too liberal-minded for ſuch a pitiful buſineſs. I could, therefore, neither be guilty *intentionally*, or *unintentionally*, of any *breach of confidence* whatſoever.

I have only to add, that as the Colonel, in his letter to me, ſays, that the Poem and Notes were too long for him to tranſcribe, I took a copy thereof, and delivered the originals, if I may uſe that expreſſion, to Mr. Pinkerton, for the purpoſe of his publication; that I ſhewed *my copy* to ſeveral gentlemen, who I knew were better judges of the ſubject than either Mr. Pinkerton or myſelf; and that I ſent a copy, though not ſo correct as might have been wiſhed, to Dr. Smith, not the *clergyman*, for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining his opinion of that mutilated piece of Antiquity, is alſo a fact. And here, it Mr. Pinkerton pleaſes, the matter ſhall reſt.

Yours, &c. J. Lorimer.

Mr. Urban, *Solihull, Aug.* 23.

When I publiſhed the Woodmen of Arden I was perfectly aware that, unleſs the Poem ſhould ſteal quietly along into the Vale of Oblivion, the Preface would furniſh an ample ſubject for animadverſion. My diſlike to Pope's Verſification, my deteſtation of his Principles, and the indignation which I felt that ſo many wiſe and ſo many worthy perſons ſhould have become the Dupes of an *Impoſtor*, hurried on my pen with a degree of vehemence that ſet Fear at defiance. But, though, on cool reflection, I entertained ſome doubts of the prudence of my conduct, I had none of the juſtice of my cauſe; and, repoſing with confidence on arguments which I conceived would not eaſily be confuted, I felt little apprehenſion that any Antagoniſt would ſtart up in a *very* formidable ſhape.

But I was too blindly ſecure. An Antagoniſt *has* ſtarted up in a moſt formidable ſhape *indeed*—viz. that of a Friend; armed too with weapons of the moſt formidable kind—Candour, Politeneſs, and Generoſity: and, to form a regular climax of diſtreſs, that candid, polite, and generous Friend, is a Woman; a beautiful, accompliſhed, and amiable Woman! Can a more perplexing dilemma be imagined than that which preſents itſelf? Could a more diſagreeable predicament be invented than that in which I ſtand?

I am attacked by one of the fineſt Writers of the Age, with the united force of brilliant Wit, magnificent Metaphor, and critical Acumen. What muſt I do? Muſt I defend myſelf, or muſt I fly the field? Diſgrace awaits me on either hand. *If* I defend myſelf, who can tell that, in the warmth of argument, a *ſtrenuous* defence may not undeſignedly be converted into an Attack? And what a pitiful figure does one of Homer's Heroes make while wounding a Goddeſs! If, to avoid this danger, I give ground to my fair Antagoniſt, will the World give me credit for my Magnanimity? No.—Will my fair Antagoniſt herſelf give me credit for it? No.—To decline the proffered combat would, in her eyes, as well as in thoſe of the publick, betray a conſciouſneſs of a weak cauſe; and, perhaps, ſeem an inſolent affectation of ſuperiority: and both her ſenſe and her ſpirit would, I am ſure, reject with ſcorn the idea of being indebted to my forbearance or compaſſion.

Such, Mr. Urban, have been my reflections for the four laſt months; and, ridiculous as the aſſertion may appear to ſome, whoſe minds are ſtrangers to thoſe trebly-refined ſenſations which conſtitute the extreme degree of human Happineſs or Miſery, I aver that I have paſſed many an unpleaſant hour in vain attempts to form ſome reſolution on the ſubject. Weakened and diſpirited by reiterated attacks of a nervous fever, I looked forward, with an anxiety bordering on terror, to the time when, on the

the cloſing of MISS SEWARD's correſpondence, I ſhould no longer be able to delay my choice of combat or of flight. Nor do I know *which* mode of conduct I might ultimately have adopted, had not a new opponent ruſhed into the field, to offer his aſſiſtance to one who is herſelf AN HOST!

"Non tali auxilio nec defenſoribus iſtis
"SEWARD eget."

I feel ſo grateful for this ſtrange Knight's unexpected interference (which has ſo conſiderably leſſened my embarraſſment), that I am not much diſpoſed to enquire if I am obliged, by the laws of chivalry, to accept the challenge of one who has ſlept for ſix months over the ſuppoſed provocation; nor will I urge the ſtill ſtronger objection that this unknown Adverſary comes in diſguiſe, and refuſes to declare his name and rank in arms. Though, from the gentle and courteous terms in which his defiance is couched, I believe him to be of no vulgar degree, I cannot but think the behaviour of my firſt Opponent infinitely more intitled to reſpect, who, with the grace and dignity of a THALESTRIS, while with one hand ſhe ſhakes her glittering ſpear, with the other lifts her beaver, and diſcovers a countenance that melts down all oppoſition, and eyes that dim the radiance of the gems that ſpangle-o'er her burniſhed helmet.

I may now, Mr. Urban, content myſelf with parrying ſome of this *literary Amazon's* moſt dangerous thruſts, and ſecure a not inglorious retreat, to try my ſtrength upon her Auxiliary.

As the Strictures on my Preface are extended to *three* Numbers, I ſhall extend my obſervations on them to three Numbers alſo; a method which, in the preſent ſtate of my health, I ſhall find peculiarly convenient. Letter the firſt, in your Magazine for April, will give me no great trouble, as there is very little buſineſs done in *that*, except ſummoning the Court, opening the Commiſſion, and calling over the names of the Jurymen; to every one of which I object, however, from motives of ſound policy. Though they may be all *good men and true*, I claim the privilege (allowed in the court of APOLLO at leaſt) of *challenging* every mother's ſon of them, leſt thoſe, whom as intereſted perſons I reject, ſhould deafen the Court with the clamours of their reſentment.—No—If I *muſt* be put upon my defence, e'en let my fair *Accuſer*, whom, as Mr. Hayley has acknowledged her to be "the leader of the female Train," I will alſo allow to be my *Judge*, make up her Seven female Poets a Dozen, and let me be tried by THEM! I ſhall then ſtand a chance of a favourable Verdict, as I can conſcientiouſly affirm, that *their* ſhare of the Cenſure which I have beſtowed on the Moderns will be very trifling indeed.

Two Miſtakes occur in Miſs Seward's Exordium. I have neither imputed to HER a ſingle Perfection which ſhe does not poſſeſs, nor have I accuſed POPE "of having meanly *influenced* his friends to exalt his Compoſitions above their juſt Level, for the purpoſe of lowering DRYDEN's, and tearing the Laurels from his Brow."

All who have the Honour and Happineſs of Miſs Seward's Acquaintance, muſt own that I might have conſiderably enlarged the Catalogue of her Virtues without the leaſt violation of Truth; and, on a reference to my preface (p. 14), it will be found that I only glanced at "the inſidious arts which Pope *ſuffered* his Friends to practiſe, in order to undermine the Reputation of the deceaſed Poet, and to aſperſe the Characters of his living Supporters." But I will not inſiſt on the Diſtinction; for, although the difference between *influencing* and *permitting* may appear at firſt ſight material, I will frankly confeſs, that *I* ſhould be inclined to conſider the perſon who commits a crime, and the perſon who, with the power to *prevent* it, ſuffers that crime to be committed, for the ſake of his own advantage, as nearly upon an equality.

I ſhall reſerve to a more proper place what I have further to ſay on this point, and proceed to remark, that Miſs Seward is perfectly right when ſhe ſuppoſes, that by the MODERNS I mean the *celebrated* Poetic Writers from Pope's deceaſe to the preſent hour—(indeed I could not poſſibly mean the *Poetaſters*): and a moſt tremendous Phalanx, in Battle-array, has ſhe brought againſt poor me!

The plan which I have propoſed to myſelf will not permit me to reply *now* to the queſtion which ſhe ſo triumphantly aſks, in the beginning of her *ſecond* letter; but I moſt ſincerely admire her ſpirit and good-ſenſe in reſtoring to that rank, from which Dr. Johnſon ſo unjuſtly degraded him, SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, who, in ſpite of the illiberal ridicule of the profligate VILLIERS, and in ſpite of the [illegible]

[illegible]

falſe Taſte which may be found in his Writings, had yet Spirit, Senſe, Genius, and Morality, ſufficient to ſecure for him a very high place among the Bards of CHARLES's days.

Had our Arch-critic read, or at leaſt recollected, a Stanza with which I ſhall conclude this Addreſs, its ſuperlative merit (doubly endeared to HIM by the nature of the SUBJECT) would have pleaded hard for the unfortunate Author's admiſſion into the Poetic Corps, even though, to make room for him, Johnſon ſhould have been obliged to thruſt from their unmerited ſituations *Duke*, *Stepney*, *Yalden*, *Pomfret*, and many more, whom the good Doctor ſeems to have lugged out of Oblivion, for the mere Purpoſe of "exalting the humble, and bringing the mighty low!"

O, *harmleſs* DEATH, whom ſtill the VALIANT *brave*,
The WISE *expect*, the SORROWFUL *invite*,
And all the GOOD *embrace*, who know the GRAVE
A *ſhort*, *dark* paſſage to ETERNAL LIGHT!
The Dying Reply to the Philoſopher.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

THE publick could not but be obliged to Mr. Weſton, if he had no other merit than that of having called forth thoſe animated and ingenious ſtrictures which have lately graced the pages of your Miſcellany. Yet, much as I admire the good ſenſe and taſte of the fair writer, I cannot help thinking that ſhe has overſtepped the limits of juſtice, and that, in endeavouring to vindicate Pope and the moderns from ſome undeſerved accuſations, ſhe has been too hard upon Dryden, and totally unfair in her eſtimation of the poets of preceding times. Is not the luſtre of Pope's period conſiderably diminiſhed by the abſence of the names of Akenſide, Hammond, Collins, Thomſon, Mallet, Lyttelton, A. Philips, Welſted, Allan Ramſay, Glover, Broome, Shenſtone, Somervile, Pomfret, Hughes, Garth, the Duke of Buckingham, and Dennis? The liſt of poetic writers in Milton's age might be ſwelled to an equal amount, if all thoſe who were admired during their lives were admitted. But it muſt be more than common excellence which can inſure a reputation of an hundred years; and probably in that ſpace many of thoſe luminaries, which contribute to the ſplendour of the preſent day, will be extinguiſhed and forgotten. That Dryden purpoſely kept down certain parts of his writings, in order to ſerve as foils to the reſt, is an aſſertion in which Mr. W. will not, perhaps, find a ſingle advocate; as the prematurity in which pecuniary circumſtances compelled him to hurry his publications into the world is known and lamented by every one. Had he poliſhed with the minute ſkill and diligence of Pope, he would have been without an equal in his line. But ſince the unfortunate ſtate of his affairs denied him leiſure to do ſo, let us throw a veil over his blemiſhes, and exhibit with conſcious pride the numerous beauties of our noble countryman. Inſtead of this, Miſs S. has extracted the moſt dark and blotted paſſages, which are contraſted with the moſt ſplendid and graceful lines of his rival. What would ſhe ſay if a critic, as a ſpecimen of Shakeſpeare's genius, ſhould produce ſome of that vile ribaldry which is ſo plentifully interſperſed in the works of our immortal bard? Permit me to ſhew how Dryden could ſometimes write. In his Epiſtle to Sir Godfrey Kneller are theſe lines:

"More cannot be by mortal art expreſt,
But venerable Age ſhall add the reſt;
For Time ſhall with his ready pencil ſtand,
Retouch your figures with his rip'ning hand,
Mellow your colours, and imbrown the teint,
Add ev'ry grace which time alone can grant,
To future ages ſhall your fame convey,
And give more beauties than he takes away."

A deſcription of a ſtorm:

"The cries of men are mix'd with rattling ſhrouds,
Seas daſh on ſeas, and clouds encounter clouds;
At once from Eaſt to Weſt, from pole to pole,
The forky lightnings flaſh, the roaring thunders roll."

Again:

"No ſtar appears to lend his friendly light,
Darkneſs and tempeſt make a double night;
But flaſhing fires diſcloſe the deep by turns,
And while the lightnings blaze, the water burns."

Nothing can go beyond the following paſſage in his tranſlation from the Metamorphoſes.—The Houſe of Sleep:

"An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
Ariſing upwards from the rock below,
The palace moats, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with ſoft murmurs calls the coming ſleeps;
Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool ſimples that ſweet reſt beſtow,
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing ſheds it on the ſilent plains."

We cannot wonder at any enthuſiaſm offered up to the author of the foregoing lines. But, as a friend to the Muſes,

I regret

I regret that Mr. W. ſhould carry his admiration of Dryden ſo far, as even ſtudiouſly to imitate his defects. He will find his account, if he has the reſolution to make a ſacrifice of his own judgement to the public taſte, ſince private prejudice ſhould always give way, in ſuch matters, to univerſal and eſtabliſhed opinion. With pleaſure I ſeize this opportunity of adding my vote to Miſs Seward's with reſpect to Mr. W's Sonnets, which are extremely elegant and highly finiſhed. M——s.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 3.

ALLOW me room for a few lines in reply to your learned and ingenious correſpondent B. L. A. p. 627. I am ſorry he ſuppoſes I have imputed *confidence* to him in an invidious ſenſe; for it would hurt me leſs to be convicted of a dozen errors, than of a ſingle inſolent or illiberal expreſſion. He may be aſſured that I uſed the word without acrimony, and I am *confident* he had none when he ſaid, p. 410, that he conceived there was *no pretence* for my aſſertion.

This gentleman admits that the quotation I produced "from Livy (ſee p. 490) explains the *æſtiva*;" (by the bye, no commentator that I have ſeen, and I have conſulted ſeveral, ſeems to be at all aware that Virgil was here ſpeaking of the annual migration in ſummer of the cattle up the mountains:) "but, adds he, it does not apply in any degree to the *caſtella*;" therefore I muſt now refer him, which before I did not think neceſſary, to the article *caſtellum* in *Geſner's Novus Linguæ et Eruditionis Romanæ Theſaurus.*

"CASTELLUM, i. n. dimin. [ερυμα, επιτειχισμα, φρουριον, χωμη] parvum caſtrum, vel parvum adeo oppidum munitum, vel *immunitum*, ſignificat χωμη, villa, *caſtellum*, vicus, Vet. Gloſſ. Sic Liv. xxii. 11. Editoque propoſito, ut quibus oppida *caſtellaque immunita eſſent, in loca tuta commigrarent*, &c."

Again: "CASTELLANUS [φρουριτης], Qui caſtellum habitat. Liv. xxxiv. 7. Decem millia popularium cum *caſtellanis aggreſtibus* in armis habuit. Et mox, Ilotarum deinde quidam, hi ſunt jam inde antiquitus *caſtellani, aggreſte genus. Sunt ergo* caſtellani *homines in agris habitantes ſervili conditione*: tales quidem Ilotes ſive Helotes Lacedæmoniorum. Id. Liv. xxxviii. 45. Caſtellanos devios, *apellat agreſtes, non ad viam regiam habitantes, ſed aliquantum abditos.*"

Am I not fully juſtified then in my firſt interpretation of *caſtellum*, by which, when I rendered it a *ſheep-cote*, I meant a *paſtoral habitation with its appendages*, and not ſimply a *ſheep-fold?* Yet your correſpondent obſerves, that I have not "adduced any inſtance of *caſtellum* ſignifying a *ſheep-fold*," p. 627. But I have never aſſerted that it did ſo: if he look back to the paſſage he originally objected to, he will find that I there curſorily threw out that the "*Norica Caſtella* of Virgil were probably no more than *ſheep-cotes*," p. 306. Now what I intended by *ſheep-cotes* will be beſt explained by the following quotation from Shakſpere:

Beſide, his *cote*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on ſale, and at our *ſheep-cote* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

So that the whole of B. L. A's reaſoning on *ſheep-folds* falls to the ground. —I am obliged to this gentleman for the inſtance from Rieſbeck's Travels in Germany. In ſome ſtrictures on the Elm, which you favoured with inſertion in vol. LV. p. 453, it came in my way to ſlightly mention this practice in the hot climate of Italy of the cattle retreating to the mountains for freſh paſture when the graſs was burnt up in the vallies; and it appears from Burnet that this part of rural œconomy continues among the Italians in full force: "The wealth of the Griſons (the Biſhop tells us) conſiſts chiefly in their hills, which afford much paſture; and in the hot months, in which all the paſture of Italy is generally parched, the cattle are driven into theſe hills, which brings them in a revenue of above two hundred thouſand crowns a year."—*Travels, Let. II.*

It is well worthy remark, that ancient *Noricum* bordered on the diſtrict now inhabited by the Griſons; conſequently, Virgil and Burnet both deſcribe the ſame cuſtom of the ſame countries.

To conclude: if your correſpondent ſhould ſtill perſiſt that theſe *Norica Caſtella* ſignify fortreſſes, he muſt acknowledge that they have no connection with the hiſtory of the murrain among the cattle. On the other hand, the acceptation I have ſhewn the word will, without a ſtrained conſtruction, bear of *deſerted ſheep-cotes*, he cannot but confeſs will much better accord with the deſolated ſcene the poet lays before us. So much for this criticiſm, into which I ſhould not have entered ſo minutely, had it not illuſtrated a very obſcure expreſſion in Livy, and placed in its true light a paſſage in a poem of ſuch eminence as the Georgics. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

THE letter, p. 602, on the alteration of a word, and the omiſſion of a paſſage, in one of Mr. Knox's Eſſays, is entitled to an anſwer; and my intimate acquaintance with Mr. K. enables me to offer one, not with the heſitation of conjecture, but the confidence of authority.

The penetration of your correſpondent has diſcovered the true motive for altering the word "magnitude" to "haughtineſs;" and it is a motive which, I think, will do Mr. K. no diſcredit in the opinion of the judicious.

The remaining part of the letter is employed in animadverſions on the omiſſion of a paſſage which is ſuppoſed to reflect on Mr. H. Walpole for his diſregard of Chatterton. I can affirm, that the ſole motive for the omiſſion was a reſolution which Mr. K. had taken, in reviſing that edition, to expunge every thing which appeared to be perſonally ſevere. This paſſage, like a few others, fell under the pruning-knife.

Mr. K. I am certain, was never applied to by Mr. Walpole, or any of his friends, upon the ſubject; nor did he imagine that they conſidered the paſſage of importance enough to require their interpoſition. Mr. K. omitted it ſpontaneouſly, and for his own ſatisfaction. In weeding his garden, he cut up a nettle.

Your correſpondent is pleaſed to talk of a myſtery in this omiſſion, and to hint, I know not what, ſuſpicious appearances. The myſtery, if there was any, is now unveiled; and the ſuſpicions are probably nothing more than the dreams of ſpeculation.

Whether Mr. Walpole was culpable or not in this buſineſs, I do not pretend to determine. Mr. K. has certainly ſhewn, by his omiſſion of the cenſure, that he is now diſpoſed to think more favourably of Mr. Walpole's conduct than when he inſerted it.

It might indeed have been expected from Mr. Walpole's taſte, and from his curious reſearches, that he would have noticed and encouraged Chatterton, when actually applied to by the poor boy; but Mr. Walpole certainly lay under no *obligation* to become his patron; and the neglect of an act of beneficence, to the performance of which he was not bound by relationſhip, by promiſe, or by any particular connection, though it might raiſe a temporary reſentment againſt him, ought not to be proſecuted with unforgiving and unforgetting ſeverity. Chatterton aſked protection with the freedom of a ſturdy beggar; and ſomething muſt be allowed to human infirmity, if, in ſuch a caſe, a tranſient diſpleaſure ſuperſeded the dictates of characteriſtical benevolence. I know not whether Mr. Walpole's circumſtances enabled him, even if his inclination had prompted him, to become a Mæcenas. Others, with more ability, have often ſhewn themſelves totally deficient in inclination.

Mr. Walpole has condeſcended to write an apology for his neglect. He has written it in a ſtyle of good-humour which has a tendency to diſarm oppoſition. It ought to have weight with every candid mind. It had weight with Mr. K. who has ſhewn himſelf unwilling to retain in his book a reflection on one who ſeemed concerned for the conduct which cauſed it. Mr. Walpole did not know the extent and force of Chatterton's genius when he refuſed to cheriſh its growth with the beams of his favour. Had he known him better, he would have treated him more kindly; he would have taken the ſenſitive plant into his greenhouſe, and, after promoting its growth, preſented it in its maturity to the publick: the publick would have admired the plant, and applauded the hand that ſheltered it from the chilling blaſt which blows over the vale of want and obſcurity. The neglect was a miſtake, one of thoſe errors for which human nature, while it laments the effects, muſt ever claim indulgence.

Had Mr. K. ſeen the ſubject in the light in which it now appears, he would, perhaps, never have written the paſſage of which your correſpondent points out the eraſure. The complaint againſt Mr. W's neglect was the tranſient ebullition of ſympathy. Writers of vivacity, more eſpecially at a juvenile period, are apt to give expreſſion to their warm feelings as they ariſe from firſt appearances. Time and experience are neceſſary to moderate their ardour; nor ſhould they be condemned for correcting ſuch opinions and ſentiments as a lively indignation may have cauſed them to advance with too much aſperity and too little caution. A very diſpaſſionate author ſays of himſelf, in his early age,

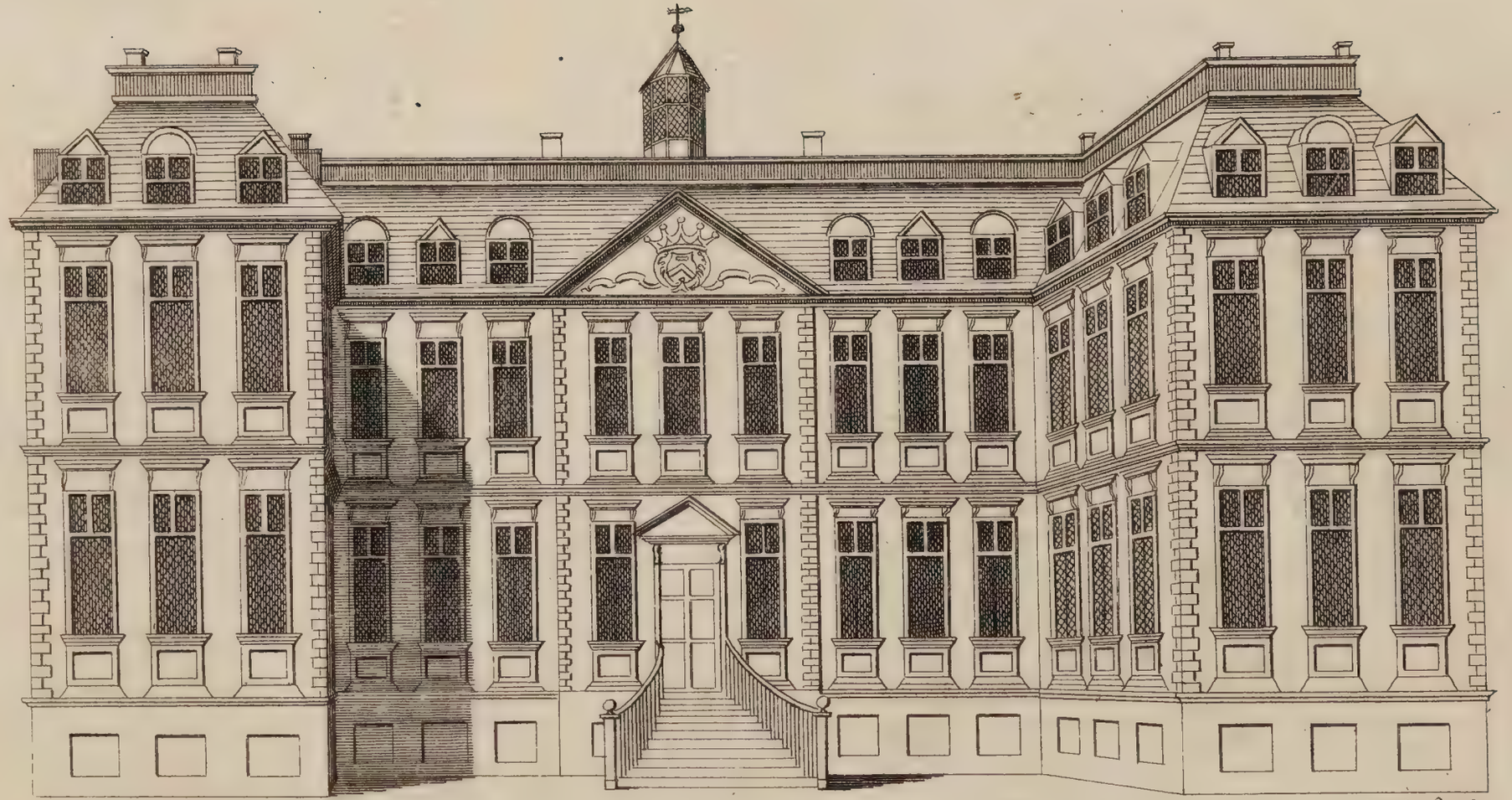
> Spleen oft compos'd what candour threw away.

Yours, &c. A. B. C.

Mr.



The Mansion in which Charles retained by the Tenants of Norbridge



G.Hart ferit. Cook sculp.

A Perspective View of Lord Clarendons House in London,

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, June* 17.

THE incloſed drawing is a view of the Houſe where the unfortunate Charles I. ſigned the treaty of Uxbridge, Jan. 30, 1644. In this treaty (which alſo proved fruitleſs), the demands of the Parliament were, that Epiſcopacy might be extirpated, that Preſbytery might be eſtabliſhed, and that the King ſhould yield up the militia ſolely into the Parliament's diſpoſal, &c. As your readers muſt be acquainted with the tranſactions of thoſe times, it will be needleſs to mention the other propoſitions. The houſe has been pulled down within theſe few years; it ſtood at the end of Uxbridge town, in the road to Beaconsfield. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

INCLOSED I ſend you a great curioſity. It is a copy from an ancient drawing of Lord Clarendon's famous houſe, falſely ſaid by his enemies to have been built with the bribe given him by the French Court, for adviſing King Charles II. to ſell Dunkirk. It ſtood, I believe, in Piccadilly, looking down St. James's-ſtreet, or ſomewhere thereabout.

The original drawing whence this is copied was found among the papers of that learned antiquary Dr. Nicolſon, ſome time biſhop of Carliſle, and afterwards biſhop of Derry in Ireland; with ſome others of his papers tranſmitted to Dr. Barnard, late biſhop of Derry, and is now in poſſeſſion of Dr. Barnard's family. This copy was taken in 1787, by the Rev. G. Hart, a clergyman in that dioceſe. D. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

AMONG your many correſpondents learned in natural hiſtory, I have expected, for ſome months, to meet with obſervations on the new graſs[1] brought from the banks of the Santee, in South Carolina. Happy were it for us if one half of what the importer ſays be true. Our rye-graſs, trefoils, and Dutch-clover, may go a-begging, and the ſhameful waſte of three buſhels of graſs-ſeed upon an acre of land be done away; for we find the hundredth part of the Carolina graſs (one quart) will give you a finer crop, and form a thicker ſwarth, or ſward[2].

It is, we are told, the moſt productive, and the handſomeſt of all graſſes, affording us a perpetual verdure. It is at once the moſt tender and ſweet graſs, and alſo the moſt hardy; and as it will thrive in almoſt any ſoil, ſo will it alſo in any climate. It will anſwer for meadow or for paſture, whether you ſit down under the Line, under the Tropics, or at the Poles. Then it is ſurely, Mr. Urban, the very beſt of all poſſible graſſes, and merits a place in your Muſeum.

Having ſome of the ſeed given me, on the 12th of May[3], I ſowed as much as would lie on a ſhilling of it in a garden pot, and kept it, properly watered, on my parlour window, which has a South aſpect. On the 25th, the graſs appeared with a thin and ſlender blade. In ſeven days, when this was hardly an inch from the ground, a ſecond leaf ſhewed itſelf, iſſuing from the firſt cloſe to the earth. A third appeared in another week, from the ſlender ſtem of the ſecond, and near its junction with the firſt; and ſo on, in ſeven days more, a fourth. It ſeems remarkably ſlow in its growth, as each blade could not be ſaid to gain above half an inch in a week. The firſt leaf, as in other ſeedlings, generally dies in three or four weeks.

On the 18th of June, finding the pot was too much crowded with 16 plants[4], I tranſplanted 10 of them in two pots of freſh loam. They did well, but are not more healthy than thoſe on the parent earth.

On the 5th of July, ſome of the plants had been near ſix weeks out of the ground, and the fineſt and moſt vigorous did not exceed two inches and a half in heighth.

We are told not to expect this graſs to produce ſeed the firſt year of its being planted

[1] Agroſtis cornucopiæ. Panicula patente, calycibus æqualibus acuminatis muticis corolla longioribus; valvula altera dorſo ſcabra. Cornucopiæ perennus.
WALTER's Advertiſement.

[2] "One quart of ſeed is ſufficient to ſow an acre of ground." Walter's Letter, Santee.

[3] The ſeaſon of ſowing the graſs is almoſt when you pleaſe, for we are told, "It ſhould be ſown in the months of March or April," Walter; "and may be ſown to advantage as late as July," Fraſer.—"N. B. It may be ſown with ſafety in this country as late as any time in Auguſt, after a wet day." Fraſer's MSS.

[4] "An acre of ſown graſs may be tranſplanted into ſeveral acres, at any period of the year." Walter.

planted or ſown [5]; and I was ſurpriſed to find that, on the 7th of July, one of my plants, not the fineſt, was about to bud, or, botanically, to gemmate. On the 9th, the panicle was got without the blade, and on the 10th, the flower was perfectly open. This event was ſo unexpected, and therefore ſo agreeable to me, that I have requeſted your old friend, Mrs. ——, to ſend you the incloſed ſketch of our "memorable" graſs, if you ſhould think it worth your acceptance: if not a fine drawing, it is at leaſt a correct copy of the ſize and form of the plant. The corolla is of a light tinge of blue, which, on the ſecond day, becomes more pale or white.

A garden-pot, placed on the ſill of a window in London, is but an imperfect way of trying the vegetative powers, or bringing forth the beauties of any plant; and for a *gramen* is, of all others, perhaps the worſt method we could take to form a criterion of its merits. All I can ſay is, that it is the only one I have in my power now to ſend you. Therefore, taking all together, we muſt conſider this Liliputian of ours merely a *luſus naturæ*, or we ſhall give but a poor account of this *extraordinary* graſs.

July 27.

P. S. This plant, like the various ſorts of graſſes, and of corn, has a ſimple leaf, a jointed culm or ſtem, and a glumous or huſky calyx. It has an erect divergent panicle or ſpike, the huſk of which ſeems perfect, and likely, at leaſt, to contain ſeed; though we are forbid, as obſerved above, to expect it the firſt year.

Of my ſmall collection, I have now ſeven plants in a ſtate of fructification; of the moſt forward of which, containing three panicles, I do myſelf the pleaſure to ſend you a ſecond drawing.

From the obſervations I have in my power to make on this graſs, I find, firſt, that the plant does not increaſe in magnitude from the time that the bud begins to peep from within the *involucrum* or blade; from this period its growth is at a ſtand. 2dly, That the fineſt plants I can now ſhew, are three weeks behind the others, as theſe are only now puſhing forth the bud. Therefore, had our ſeed been ſown in March or April, I have no doubt but that, as in Carolina, it would have ripened in the middle of Auguſt. 3dly, Although, after the ſowing of the ſeed, I ſtrewed *equally* a ſtratum of mould over it, yet there is almoſt every day a new plant preſenting itſelf; ſo that my 16 plants have now multiplied to 60 and upwards.

Plate III. fig. 1, repreſents the graſs taken July 10.

Fig. 2. The bud magnified.

Fig. 3. A ſecond drawing of the ſame plant, taken July 27; the panicle to the left ſhewing itſelf on the 12th, the ſmall one on the right on the 20th.

Yours, &c. CINCHONA.

[5] "It muſt be obſerved, it does not ſeed the firſt year." Fraſer.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 22.

YOUR periodical work, when compared with its rivals, peculiarly deſerves the title of a moral and learned Miſcellany; but what contributes moſt to its value is, that the learning and morality it diſplays are ſo frequently employed to combat new-born errors, or diſcountenance prevailing enormities.

As it is, no doubt, your wiſh that the Gentleman's Magazine ſhould retain this character, give me leave to call on your correſpondents for their ſentiments on Duelling; a ſubject which at this time loudly demands their attention.

You know, Sir, that a duel was formerly an appeal to Heaven, and, as ſuch, ſanctioned by the approbation of the moſt profound Legiſlators, and of the graveſt Divines; but ſince this ground has been given up, and its warmeſt advocates have confeſſed that it is an appeal to chance, or at beſt a trial of ſkill and courage, duelling has experienced ſo many rude aſſaults from wits and moraliſts, that I confeſs I hoped that, on this ſide St. George's Channel, at leaſt, it was viſibly loſing ground. Judge then of my diſappointment on ſeeing it of late ſtrenuouſly defended in print by a peer of the realm, renowned as a warrior, and every day gaining ground as a politician, and practiſed by a prince of the blood, who, from his choice of a ſecond, is, I apprehend, one of the noble peer's converts.

The effect theſe events have produced in the faſhionable world is but too apparent. The Wimbledon curl is hung out by a great proportion of our gay young men as a ſignal to all whom it may concern, proclaiming, very intelligibly, that its wearers are perfectly ripe for a duel, as ſoon as opportunity offers; and among thoſe who are too old to diſplay Wimbledon curls, converſation has aſſumed a tone ſo favourable to affairs

of

Fig. 6. p. 716.





Fig. 4. p. 688.



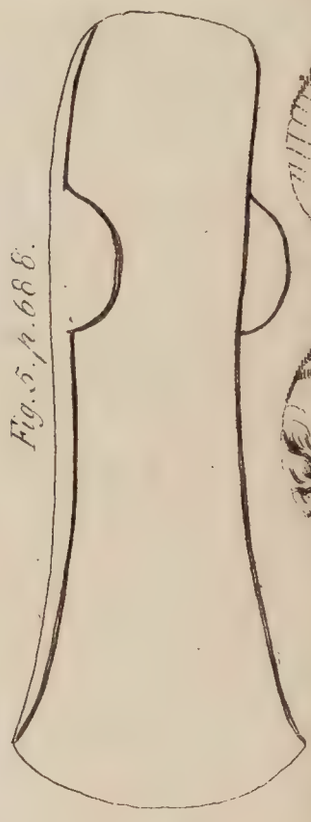


Fig. 5. p. 686.

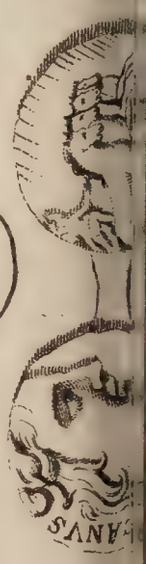




Fig. 1.

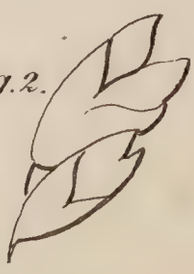


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

The Carolina Grass. p. 686.

of honour, that, if the delirium of the day be not checked, we may expect soon to see single combat as prevalent as it was under our Edwards and Henries.

You know very well, Mr. Urban, that though almost all of us call ourselves Christians, yet several anti-christian deities have their worshipers in this our island, and hold divided sovereignty with the great Being who is adored in our churches. Of these no one seems to have been more successful than the God of Honour,—a shadowy power, who is perpetually changing his form to meet the wishes of his votaries; who neither lays them under the restraint of any unchanging system of laws, nor requires them to adhere to any strict rules of reasoning.

As I, Sir, am not fond of hunting a Will-with-a-wisp, I wish to have nothing to do with this deity, or his professed followers. If any of your correspondents are inclined to attempt the reformation of the latter, I sincerely wish them success, and bow to their superior spirit of literary enterprize.

I shall content myself with addressing those who are real believers in the God Jehovah, and who are convinced that their condition, through all eternity, will depend on their observance or neglect of his laws. I would ask persons of this description, in what chapter of their Bibles, or in what branch of moral reasoning, they find that great command, "Thou shalt do no murder," so modified as to admit of duelling.

In the Scriptures, I am convinced, they will soon give up their search as hopeless.

On moral reasonings they may perhaps attempt to make their stand, and, after displaying the fancied advantages which arise to social life from duelling, defend it on the ground of *expediency*.

This is the only principle on which I have ever heard duelling vindicated by those who professed to *argue*, and to found their arguments on something more satisfactory than feeling and custom.

I am by no means inclined to meet these reasoners on their own ground, but shall submit to them the three following considerations.

Their principle is of so vague a nature, that it has led Mr. Hume and Mr. Paley (for utility and expediency, the respective principles of those authors, are in fact the same,) to opposite conclusions with respect to suicide, which is one of the branches into which the question concerning duelling resolves itself: and I must be allowed to doubt whether any of the defenders of duelling are better qualified to reason justly from the principle they assume than the great men I have mentioned, one of whom must have deduced a false conclusion from it.

Nothing, I believe, has ever been done by the advocates for the principle of expediency to shew that it is recognised by the sacred volume, or that it is compatible with its precepts. Mr. Hume's partiality for it certainly affords no presumption in its favour, and should have induced Mr. Paley to have proved its agreement with revelation to his readers, before he considered its truth as fully established.

Expediency, or, if you please, utility, has lately received so rude a shock, not to say so complete an overthrow, on grounds both of reason and revelation, in a small treatise on moral philosophy, written by Mr. Gisborne, that it seems to me incumbent on all those who reason from it as a moral principle to prove the soundness of their rule, before they expect others to concur in their conclusions.

I, Sir, by no means apprehend that any formidable argument could be framed in favour of duelling on the ground of expediency, were arguments on that ground admissible; for I am far from thinking that the happiness of mankind *even appears* to be promoted by the resort to sword and pistol, which is so much in vogue. Was this barbarous and absurd method of enforcing civility in social intercourse abolished, other plans would be adopted, by which insult would be more effectually repressed, without any violation of common sense and duty. The ladies, whose passions are at least as violent, and as little under the controul of Reason as those of the men, find no difficulty in supporting civility and decorum among themselves, although they have not yet followed our example in challenging one another. Excesses in their behaviour are restrained by public opinion, which, in every female quarrel, is formed on what appear to be the true merits of the contest, and approbation or neglect are dispensed accordingly. Were this line of conduct extended to contentions between men, they would probably be much less frequent than they are; but so long as a large proportion

of the higher orders of ſociety decides on grounds which are as likely to favour the aggreſſor as the injured party, what wonder is it that contentions ſhould be frequent? What wonder is it that injuſtice, ſlander, and treachery ſhould prevail in polite life, if, after being guilty of any one of theſe crimes, a polite man is allowed to re-eſtabliſh his character, to the ſatisfaction of at leaſt a great part of his contemporaries, merely by daring his accuſer to the field, and making a diſplay of his courage; a quality which (in the degree neceſſary for a duelliſt) Mr. Gibbon juſtly remarks, is the moſt univerſal and the cheapeſt of all the commendable endowments of human nature?

But I will not, Mr. Urban, proceed to argue the point on this principle of utility. However tempting the proſpect of an eaſy victory may be, were I to controvert the poſitions of the duelliſt on his own principle, I muſt not forget that I more effectually ſerve my cauſe by making my ſtand *in limine*,—by calling on him to eſtabliſh his principle before he reaſons from it; and, if he ſhould fail in doing ſo, depriving him thereby of the only ſource from which he can derive any argument, that will bear a moment's ſcrutiny, in ſupport of his ſide of the queſtion.

I cannot conclude without again earneſtly requeſting your correſpondents who have ſo frequently inſtructed the publick by their obſervations on ſubjects of morality and revealed religion, to ſay whether the practice of duelling be defenſible; and, if not, to employ their pens in counteracting the diſtinguiſhed ſupport it has lately received, and the conſequent extenſion which ſeems likely to await it. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Knareſborough, July* 23.

IN a farm, part of the eſtate of Henry Duncombe, Eſq and near his ſeat at Copgrove, in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, are the remains of an antient intrenchment, which may be traced near half a mile in length, conſiſting of one line, forming ſeveral angles. About 300 yards South of this line is another intrenchment, incloſing an area 66 feet ſquare, in the centre of which is a ſmall elevation.

In ploughing the ground near theſe works, very lately, was found a ſmall piece of braſs, the ſize of the drawing (*plate III. fig.* 4), and about the thickneſs of a crown-piece. Could we aſcertain to whom this bearing properly belonged, perhaps it would throw a light on the hiſtory of theſe intrenchments, with regard to which even tradition is ſilent.

In the Spring of this preſent year was turned up by the plough, in a field near Sherborne, in the Weſt riding of this county, a large gold ring, weight one ounce, four pennyweights, and nine grains, on which was a ſeal*; the motto, probably a family one, has not yet been clearly made out: as the place where it was found is not far from Towton Field, it hath been ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome perſon of eminence, who fell in a memorable battle fought there March 29, 1461; but it might, with equal probability, be aſcribed to ſome one of thoſe gentlemen who fell in a ſkirmiſh † near this town, in the civil wars of Charles I. Oct. 15, 1645; amongſt whom was Col. Sir Richard Hutton, and Col. Carnaby; at the ſame time Capt. Robert Slingſby was dangerouſly wounded. The creſt of the Slingſbys is a lion paſſant; but his attitude has not always been the ſame with every branch of the family ‡. The two laſt words, ȳs thus ‖, ſeem to allude to ſome particular circumſtance in the annals of the family to whom this ring has belonged.

Fig. 5. is the head of the bolt of a Catapulta. It is of braſs, five inches long, and one inch and three quarters broad at the edge, and weighs eight ounces. This curious fragment of an ancient weapon, now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Hutchinſon, of Knareſborough, was found on turning up the ſoil in the year 1788, in a field about 400 yards below the old ſpa at High Harrowgate.

Yours, &c. E. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

AS the particulars of the following viſit may not be preſerved any where but in the ſmall tract from whence this is taken, the whole may not be unamuſing to your readers, eſpecially at a time when the ancient friendſhip of both nations is ſo likely to be re-eſtabliſhed upon a permanent baſis, from a late alliance, &c. It alſo exhibits ſome remarkable traits of the favourable ſentiments entertained by

* Our correſpondent will find this already engraved in our laſt, p. 616. EDIT.

† See Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingſby, Bart.

‡ Hiſt. of Knareſborough, 4th edit. p. 301.

‖ Or, *Ibus* for *Jeſus*; ſee p. 616. EDIT.

ſome

some of the principal Hollanders of that unfortunate Prince, who is the subject of the narrative.

W. Hamilton Reid.

Account of the Duke of York's (afterwards James II.) visit to the city of Amsterdam in 1681, from the remarks of William Carr, Gent. then Consul for the English nation. Printed in English in Amsterdam, 1688.

"Before I leave Amsterdam (says the Relater), I must vindicate her from a malicious asperson cast upon her by the ignorant. They accuse her of having very rudely affronted the Duke of York, being there in 1681, all which is very false; for the magistrates payd him verie great respects, sending me to the Hague, to know what day his Highness would please to honour their citie with his presence, the burghers being under arms, and orders being given for coaches and the Admiralty *yagts* to attend him whenever he pleased to come. But his Highness by Colonel Worden let me know, that I should thank the burgomasters for their kind presentation, and that, as it was his design to see their city incognito, it was his desire they would not put themselves to so much trouble. Notwithstanding this, the magistrates commanded their yachts to lie ready the half way Harlem, and Vice Admiral de Ruiter, Dirick Tulp, and others, went out in their coaches to meet his Highnes, and conduct him into the citty, at which tyme our English phanaticks, especially those called Monmouth's Twelve Apostels, did all that they could to stir up the rude multitude to affront his Highnes, crying out to them, "This is he that brought the last war upon you, and with his Jesuits would cut all the Protestants' throats." But the next day, after his Highnes was com into the citty, burgemaster Valkenier, the great Solon of Amsterdam, sent for me, and tould me, that although the burgemasters, which are the soveraignes of the city, give no visits to strange princes, unless they be crouned heads, yet, said he, I have a great ambition to pay a visit to the Duke of York, upon severall respects, first as being the brother of so great a King, and as he is our Statholder's unckell and father-in law, and therefore, said he, you shall procure me audience in the privatest manner imaginable: for I designe to goe with you to him without so much as a footman attending me. Hereupon I waitted upon the Earle of Peterborow and Collonel Werden and Collonel Porter, to desire them to acquaint his Highnes with the burgemaster's designe, whereupon his Highnes turnd to me, and said, Mr. Carr, when the burgemaster pleaseth: whereupon I went immediately to the burgemaster, and attended him to his Highnes quarters, the newes whereof comeing to the citizens, they gathered together in great multitudes, to see whether this great man, their petty God, did humble himself so far as to pay a visit to his Highnes, whereas the other burgemasters only sent a secretary and one of there pensionaries to visit the Duke of Monmouth, and all ambassadors have no other complement but by secretaries or pensionaries. After the burgemaster had had a long houre's audience with the Duke in a roome apart, I attended the burgemaster to his daughter Pelicorn's house, the which was neare his Highnes lodgings, for the tumult of the burgers was so great, that the burgemaster did not care to pas by them; and, being come into his daughter's parler, he began to speake to me after this maner: Sir, I never in all my life met with a prince so generally experienced in all things, a prince that hath far penetrated into the affaires of Europe, and hath the right measures of the present state of our country, and discourses as if he sate in our councell; but above all I was mightily pleased to heare him declare himselfe so freely touching liberty of conscience, commending the wisdome of our state in opening their gates to all tender consciences; and that is it, said his Highnes, that makes you so considerable, and enticeth the rich merchants of other places to come and live amongst you, whereas the folly of the Spanish Inquisition hunts away the chiefest of their traders, the Jewes and others. For my part, said his Highnes, I never was for oppressing tender consciences in England; for nothing more disturbs the peace and quiet thereof, then forceing men by penal lawes to become all of one religion. To conclude, said the burgemaster, do but remark this one thing, and remember it if you outlive me, viz. that if ever this great prince come to be King of England, he will alter all the measures of Europe, and possiblie become the arbiter thereof: after which discourse, the burgemaster said, Let me now present you, *mijn Here Consul*, with a glasse of Rhenish wyne to his Highnes health, and pray, when you have an opportunitie to speake with his Highnes, assure him that he hath in Amsterdam a true and faithfull freind: and moreover he said, when I speake next with our Statholder the Prince of Orange, and our Pensionarie Eagel, I will doe his Highnes justice; and thus wee parted. But the civil deportment of this burgemaster was not all, for other great ones of the citty did their part also, as Vice Admiral de Ruiter, with at least thirty captains of the Admiralty chamber of Amsterdam, attended his Highness, to shew him the men of warr and magazins of the Admiralty; likewise Sir Dirick Tulp and the Heer Peter van Dam, and others the Bewinthebbers of the East India Company, attended his Highnes to the East Indie-house, where was spread a banquet of sweetmeats and rich wines, and they offered his Highnes a present, but his Highness would not accept

accept of any, only two large bookes, in which were painted all the beasts, fishes, and foules, and likewise all the plants, flowers, and fruites of the East Indies, and becaufe his Highnes had tafted the mum in the East India magazine, and liked it, the Company caufed twelve caskes to be neatly hoopt, and gave me them, to be fent after his Highnes to Bruffels; and I know it was the refolution of the Bewinthebbers to have fpared no coft if his Highnes would have accepted of a treat in their houfe: by all which you fee, that the magiftrates and chiefe men in Amfterdam were not guilty of rudenes to his Highnes, but it was the canalie only."

Extremum hunc, URBANE, mihi concede laborem.

I ASSURE you that I lay a grievous tax upon my patience, when I condefcend to throw away a few words upon the Greek MSS. fuppofed to belong to the Louvain divines. Mr. Travis in his firft edition, p. 13, was pleafed to quote them in this manner: "The reading of this text is fupported by very many *Latin* copies, and alfo by *two Greek* copies produced by *Eraſmus*, one in *England*, the other in *Spain*. *We have, ourfelves, feen feveral others like thefe.* This verfe is alfo found," &c. For this quotation he refers to Simon, Hift. des Verf. c. II. But in his fecond edition, p. 323, a fhort fentence is added; "The King's Bible agrees with the *Spaniſh* MS. in this paſſage, as well as in every other. *We have, ourfelves,*" &c. Martin had omitted the fame fentence, and Mr. Travis implicitly copies him. To fay the truth, notwithftanding all my candour, of which I have told you fo often, that it is impoſſible for you either to doubt or forget it, this place made me almoft fufpect that worthy old gentleman's fincerity. For he argues from the clofe connection of the two fentences, that the Louvain divines can only mean MSS. by the words "feveral others." *Ces docteurs parloient des Manuſcrits—dire donc là-deſſus et* TOUT D'UNE SUITE, "*nous en avons vû pluſieurs autres ſemblables,*" *n'eſt-ce pas dire, qu'ils avoient vû pluſieurs autres Manuſcrits Grecs?* Martin rightly refers to Simon, c. 11; but Mr. Travis, in evil hour, took the Arabic for Roman numerals, and refers to c. II. What a quantity of belief fome men have! Can your Roman Catholics fhew fuch a faith as this? Mr. Travis believes the infallibility of every individual, author, tranflator, tranfcriber, and printer, that is not tainted with herefy. But let us look at the Latin of the Louvain divines (or rather of Lucas Brugenfis.) *Latinorum librorum plurimi ſuffragantur, quibus conſentientes duos Græcos codices, unum Britannicum, alterum Hiſpanicum, Eraſmus profert; Hiſpanico ut ubique et hic conformis eſt Regius; multos alios his conſonantes vidimus.* Since editions as well as MSS. are here called by the general name of *codices* (for *Hiſpanicus codex*, which Mr. Travis tranflates the Spanifh MS. is the Complutenfian edition, and *Regius*, Montanus's edition), none but fuch quickfighted critics as thefe duumviri could have interpreted the next words, *multos alios*, to fignify MSS. The only conftruction of the fentence is this: moft Latin MSS. agree in this reading, together with Eraſmus's Britifh-Greek MS, the Complutenfian and Montanus's editions, and many others that we have feen. If a fhadow of doubt can ftill remain, it will vanifh when we learn that Lucas Brugenfis publifhed his annotations in 1580, 4to, feparately, and afterwards in folio, fubjoined to the edition of 1583. The note upon 1 John v. 7, in both thefe editions is nearly the fame in fubftance with the note already quoted, but varies confiderably in the words. He there expreffes himfelf in fo plain a manner, that I fhould be amazed how Martin, bigot as he was, could refift fuch evidence when it was laid before him by Emlyn, unlefs I knew what wonders obftinacy and prejudice can perform. *Quod pro textus lectione facit, cui Græca Complutenſis* EDITIO *et* QUÆ *ex ea ſunt, cum aliis* QUAS *vidimus, non paucis conſonant.* Take another fpecimen of obftinacy. Martin ftoutly denies that the Louvain divines meant to infinuate any doubt concerning Stephens's femicircle by the words, *inter omnes Stephani codices, ne unus eſt qui diſſideat, niſi quod ſeptem duntaxat τὸ* in cœlo *confodiunt,* SI TAMEN SEMICIRCULUS LECTIONIS DESIGNANS TERMINUM SUO LOCO SIT COLLOCATUS. Mr. Travis feems to be of the fame opinion with his principal, for he breaks off his tranflation at the word *confodiunt* *. The Louvain divines,

* I have ftill a fcruple remaining with refpect to an incidental queftion. Simon quotes the note, which Mr. Travis has fo groſſly miſtaken, as from the edition of 1574. Martin

divines, therefore, have *affirmed* nothing about Greek MSS. and there is no need of *disproving* what was never *affirmed* (p. 324).

Make room there for the Irish evidence! His testimony (like Victor's, p. 112) is POSITIVE, *clear, and pointed.* The Alexandrian and Vatican witnesses are grown old, and their memory is so decayed with length of years, that they cannot recollect a syllable of the disputed verse. But this deponent is in the full vigour of his intellect, of sound mind and memory. And this deponent maketh oath and saith, *that there are three that bear record in Heaven,* &c. All that is needful, you know, Sir, to give this witness a decent degree of credibility is, to shew that he is come to years of discretion; for the malicious people on the other side maintain that he is too young to be admitted to take oath. But counsellors Martin and Travis prove the age of their principal evidence by two arguments. The first is, that he carries a certificate of his birth about him. This certificate, upon being examined, turns out to be a certificate of the birth of one of his ancestors, who lived fifteen hundred years before him. Or, to drop this inimitable allegory, the MS. says in a postscript, that the Gospel of Mark was written ten χρόνοι after the ascension. That is to say, according to Martin's gloss, this MS. was written in the 11th century. I shall never like that ugly word χρόνοι again. Why did the transcriber write χρόνοι and not ἔτη? His view is too plain; to expose a brace of painful divines to the scoffs of heretics and infidels. Emlyn, t. II. p. 271, Wetstein Prol. p. 52, and de Missy, Journ. Brit. vol. IX. p. 61, had ridiculed this gross error of Martin; but, alas! Mr. Travis had read through none of them when he published his first edition. I should not have mentioned this circumstance a second time, if Mr. Travis had not retracted his mistake in so ungracious a manner, that the recantation serves only to aggravate the offence. For *a reluctant and imperfect retractation is more unseemly than the first error, be it ever so enormous.* (Dr Horsley's xth letter to Dr. Priestley, Tracts, p. 186). However, the other reason subsists in full force to prove the antiquity of the Dublin MS. "The MS." says Mr. Travis, "has double points over the ι and ϒ, and Montfaucon (a proper judge in such a case) informs us, that such was the fashion a thousand years ago. But this argument is not quite decisive, unless he can prove these points never to have been in fashion since. Now I have seen many MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries with plenty of double points over the vowels. I have also seen two imitations of the spurious verse as it is written in this very MS.; and though they are not so exact as I could wish, I see that the Dublin MS. is certainly not earlier than the 15th, and may be as late as the 16th century. I see too, that this is the *codex Britannicus* of Erasmus. But this conclusion is controverted by Martin and Mr. Travis, because the Dublin MS. has ἅγιον in the 7th, and οἱ before μαθηταῖς in the 8th verse, both which are omitted in the *codex Britannicus.* Therefore, say they very wittily,

Martin, Verité p. 301, p. 174, Engl.—It is impossible that one and the same MS. should actually have and not have the same words, the same syllables.

Travis, p. 69, 149.—It is impossible that the same MS. should, differ from itself; or, in other words, be *the same* and yet *not the same* MS.

To this "master-piece* of reasoning and composition," I answer, 1. That the place where the MS. has been found countenances my supposition. What more likely than that a MS, which was found in England about the

says that it is in the Preface. I have seen several copies of the Antwerp edition of 1574. All that I have seen are in octavo; none of them have notes, nor mention this text in the preface. Lucas Brugensis too speaks in such terms (Pref. to his notes, ed. 1580) as strongly imply that his notes were then published for the first time. Are there then different copies of the same notes? and did Simon use a copy containing such a note upon 1 John v. 7, as he has represented? If that be the case, Lucas Brugensis seems to have been apprehensive that he had not expressed himself with sufficient clearness, and, in consequence of such apprehension, to have stopped the press, that he might so alter his note as to leave no ambiguity. I shall be thankful to any of your learned correspondents who can explain this difficulty, and either destroy or confirm my conjecture.

† This title is given to Mr. Travis's book in "A Summary of the most interesting Evidence on a most important Trial," lately published, p. 9. But whether the author be in jest or earnest, depends upon a previous question.

year

year 1520, ſhould be carried into Ireland, and there remain in quiet till the revival of the controverſy concerning this celebrated verſe drew it from obſcurity? 2. Eraſmus was a very rapid writer, and his hand was often not over-legible. We know that he was in a great hurry when he compoſed his apology againſt Stunica, and therefore might himſelf omit a word; or his printers might overlook it. 3. Eraſmus, when he firſt added the ſeventh verſe in his third edition, inſerted the epithet ἅγιον in his text, though he left it out of his note. 4. The omiſſion of the article οἱ is ſo trifling in itſelf, ſo eaſy for a modern tranſcriber to make, that to lay any ſtreſs upon ſuch an argument, proves a deplorable ſcarcity of better. Mr. Travis eſpecially has the leſs cauſe to inſiſt upon it, who, in quoting the eighth verſe from the Complutenſian edition, p. 79, ed. 1, pp. 172, 287, ed. 2, omits the article τὸ before αἷμα. 5. Eraſmus has elſewhere committed ſimilar or greater miſtakes in copying. He quotes a ſentence from Theophylact (ſee Wetſtein Prol. p. 124), which, by leaving out πᾶσιν, and changing τοῖς ἀνοήτοις τοῦ into τοῦ ἀνοήτου, he has turned either into nonſenſe or impiety. And this error paſſed through all five editions. But Mr. Travis may prove by the help of his *noſtrum*, that the MS. of Theophylact, quoted by Wetſtein, is not the MS. which Eraſmus uſed. 6. A general and remarkable conformity, as I have before obſerved, is in theſe caſes a ſtronger argument for the affirmative than a few diſagreements for the negative. The omiſſion of the article ſix times, and of the whole final clauſe of the eighth verſe, is a ſufficient proof that the Dublin MS. is the *codex Britannicus* of Eraſmus; a proof not at all weakened by the additional omiſſions of Eraſmus's tranſcript. But I dare ſay that Mr. Travis will be better pleaſed with an illuſtration taken *(ex fumo lucem)* from his own Appendix, pp. 27, 29, ed. 1; pp. 43, 46, ed. 2, which contains, among other curious things, the preface of the Complutenſian editors, and their note upon the famous verſe. In tranſcribing the preface, he has written *et* for *quod*, *quod* for *quam*, *epiſtolas* for *epiſtolam*, *cuique** in his firſt, and *quicquid* in his ſecond edition for *quicquam*, *quod* for *quia*, *aliquo* for *aliquando*, *collocato* in his firſt, and *collocare* in his ſecond edition, for *collocate* (i. e. *collocatæ*); he has alſo omitted *ex* before *apoſtolica*. In the note, though not very long, he has omitted *et* after *ibidem*, and *s.* (i. e. *ſcilicet*) after *terra*. I ſhall excuſe his *lectori* for *lectorem*, and *nobis—tam* for *non—ſed*, becauſe they are amended in the ſecond edition. Might we not argue from theſe variations, that Mr. Travis did not copy that part of his Appendix from the Complutenſian edition, or that he uſed a copy of that edition differing from all the others? But, not to trifle any longer, experience teaches us that ſuch deviations from the originals happen every day in tranſcribing, and either haſte or ignorance will ſufficiently account for them. I ſhall, therefore, equally divide the reaſons between Eraſmus and Mr. ——. Eraſmus himſelf confeſſes *haſte*; and Mr. ——'s humility is ſuch, that I know he will plead guilty to the charge of *ignorance*, to which I ſhall ſubjoin a civil queſtion, What buſineſs has a man to prate about MSS. and points of criticiſm, who cannot conſtrue a Latin ſentence, nor read a printed book?

Eraſmus ſaid, in his anſwer to Lee, that if he had found a ſingle Greek MS. containing the three heavenly witneſſes, he would have inſerted them in his text. This might ſeem a kind of advertiſement to requeſt any perſon who knew of ſuch a MS. to give notice of it to Eraſmus. His induſtrious friends in England immediately began a ſtrict ſearch, and were ſo fortunate, in the interval between his ſecond and third editions, as to diſcover a copy after their own heart. How ſeaſonable was this aſſiſtance in ſo critical a juncture! Scarcely was Lord Peter more ſucceſsful, when, after vainly hunting a long time in his father's will for a precept or permiſſion to wear flame-coloured ſattin, he called to mind a codicil written by a dog-keeper of his grandfather's, that, as good luck would have it, talked a great deal about that ſame flame-coloured ſattin. I have ſaid, that Eraſmus never ſaw the Codex Britannicus, but had only an extract from it.

* *Cuique* and *collocato* are altered to *quicquid* and *collocare* in the larger liſt of errata to the firſt edition. I love a wary and judicious critic, who exchanges one blunder for another, and calls it correcting. *You are a wiſe man, Mr.* Foreſight; *if you do wrong, it is with a great deal of conſideration and diſcretion and caution.*

You

You muſt think that two ſuch ſturdy antagoniſts will hardly let this paſs without diſpute. Firſt Simon's acknowledgement, as Mr. Travis calls it, p. 138, is quoted to prove that Eraſmus actually *ſaw* the MS. Mr. Travis ought to know, that no man is free from ſlight errors of this kind, which are never to be taken for deliberate opinions, or aſſertions in which the writer ſtakes his veracity. Simon indeed ſays, that Eraſmus inſerted the diſputed verſe in his third edition from a MS. that he had *ſeen* in England. But Simon had no other means of information than Eraſmus's own words. Where then does Eraſmus ſay that he ſaw the MS.? In two places, anſwers Mr. Travis, which he thus quotes, p. 139, *In codice, unde contuli in Anglia, fuiſſe ſcriptum*, &c. *Collationis negotium peregeram in Anglia*, &c. I ſuppoſe Mr. Travis will grant that Eraſmus collated this MS. if he collated it at all, between the years 1519 and 1522. But the biographers agree that he was not in England after the year 1518. He could not therefore collate the MS. in England, and conſequently in this paſſage he cannot mean the MS. which, upon 1 John v. 7, he calls the Codex Britannicus. The ſame anſwer will ſerve for the other ſentence. If he performed the buſineſs of collation in England, he performed it in or before 1518, before he knew any thing of this MS. Thus it appears, even from Mr. Travis's own account, that his proofs turn againſt himſelf, or at leaſt do him no ſervice. The fact is, that Eraſmus carried over his MSS. from Germany into England, and there prepared part of his edition. He ſays therefore, *Collationis negotium peregeram in Anglia et in Brabantia. Collatio* is the general work of collation, not the collation of a ſingle MS. As if Eraſmus collated his Britiſh MS. partly in England, and partly in Brabant! If the reader has not Eraſmus's works at hand, let him conſult Wetſtein, Proleg. p. 125, where the paſſages abovementioned are quoted at length; and he will ſee that they have not the ſmalleſt reference to the Codex Britannicus. But when Eraſmus ſpeaks for certain of this MS. what are his words? Surely not weaker than, *Repperi, vidi, inſpexi, codicem apud Anglos*; or, *monſtratus eſt mihi, miſſus eſt codex ab Anglis*, &c. Nothing leſs. *Repertus eſt codex apud Anglos.* Could he have uſed ſuch uncertain and indefinite language, if he had ſpoken from ocular inſpection? Or would he have been contented with hinting his ſuſpicion that the MS. was corrected from the Latin verſion, if he had examined it himſelf? He would then have been enabled, from a compariſon of other places, to decide whether it were ſo corrected or not. If the Dublin MS. has the Latin diviſion of chapters (according to Wetſtein, Prol. p. 52), Eraſmus's ſuſpicion was very juſt. Mr. Travis, p. 140, again produces his favourite proof that the Codex Britannicus is not taken from the Latin verſion, the omiſſion of the word ἅγιον. But if Eraſmus himſelf omitted ἅγιον through overſight, what becomes of this Achillean argument? Or, if it was really abſent from the Codex Britannicus, might not an interpolator omit it? Mr. Travis ſeems to think that nothing leſs than abſolute uniformity will prove one writer to have copied another. If ſuch be his opinion, long may he live to enjoy it! for, upon the commonly received principles of reaſoning, he will be confuted in a moment; but grant him only the truth of a few impoſſibilities, and he will undertake, like Belial or Socrates *, *to make the worſe appear the better reaſon.* Though I ſhould grant Mr. Travis, what I now deny, that the Codex Britannicus was different from the Dublin MS. the omiſſion of ἅγιον would not prove his point, unleſs all the MSS. of the vulgate agreed in retaining *ſanctus.* But I myſelf have ſeen two Latin MSS. in which that epithet is omitted; and Mr. Travis might have remembered that the ſame word is omitted in four of his own examples from the Latin writers in p. 28—31. The concluſions which I draw from theſe facts are, 1. That the Codex Britannicus is the MS. now called Dublinenſis, or Montfortius. 2. That it contains the controverted paſſage tranſlated in a bungling manner from the modern copies of the Vulgate. For the omiſſion of the final clauſe of the 8th verſe is peculiar to them. 3. That it was probably written about the year 1520, and interpolated for the purpoſe of deceiving Eraſmus. This hypotheſis will explain how it ſo ſuddenly appeared when it was wanted; and how it diſappeared as ſud-

* Milton, P. L. II. 113. Plato, Apol. Socrat. p. 19, ed. Serran.

denly,

denly, after having atchieved the glorious exploit for which it was deſtined. It might have been hazardous to expoſe its tender and infantine form to barbarous critics. They would perhaps have thrown brutal aſperſions upon its character, from which it might never have recovered. The freſhneſs of the ink and materials might then lead to a detection of the impoſture; but time would gradually render ſuch an event leſs probable in itſelf, and leſs hurtful in its conſequences.

I ſhall paſs over in ſilence the ſhameful attacks on Eraſmus, pp. 145-7, 348, where, inſtead of accounting for Eraſmus's conduct from his natural timidity, and the violent clamours of his enemies, Mr. Travis makes it ſpring from ſheer Arianiſm, villainy, and hypocriſy. Whoever fairly conſiders the temper of the times, and the peculiar ſituation of Eraſmus, will find much greater reaſon to applaud his ſincerity, than to cenſure his *prudence.*

La Croze, a profeſſed Trinitarian, (though, I fear, *the leaven of Arianiſm fermented within his mind,*) affirmed the Berlin MS. to be copied from the Complutenſian edition. *Mais* [M. Travis] *ſemble faire peu de cas du jugement de M.* La Croze. *Cela ne ſied pas mal à quiconque fait grand cas de celui de M.* Martin*. In conſequence of this perſuaſion, Mr. Travis retails Martin's reaſons of ſtraw; the firſt of which is, that the Elector purchaſed the MS. for 200 crowns. This, it muſt be owned, proves the antiquity of the MS. not leſs clearly than the expences of Cardinal Ximenes prove the learning, diligence, and fidelity of his *illuſtrious* editors; not leſs clearly than the immenſe price that the Duke of Lauderdale paid for Captain Thornton's Bible † proves the genuineneſs of that Bible.—2. Hendreichius, Saubertus, Tollius, Jablonſki, Spanheim, believed it antient. Did theſe five men, or any of them, give their opinion after a careful examination? Did they perſiſt in their opinion after doubts to the prejudice of the MS. had been hinted? When a critic detects a forgery that has for ſome time impoſed upon the world, his diſcovery caſts no imputation upon thoſe learned men who had been hitherto deceived. Beſides, if La Croze convinced Spanheim and Hendreichius that the MS. was a forgery, their converſion is more than equivalent to the haſty opinions of fifty others.—3. La Croze affirmed that he had made the matter plain to Martin himſelf; whereas Martin denies that La Croze ever had made it plain to him; and La Croze never replied, but left that venerable ſenior maſter of the field. I ſee no great diſagreement in theſe aſſertions. I take La Croze to mean, that he had given ſufficient reaſons for his opinion, and that Martin knew of thoſe reaſons. I believe, therefore, that La Croze was not miſtaken in the nature and force of his proofs, but in the nature and force of his patient, whoſe caſe would have baffled the united powers of reaſon and hellebore. If La Croze's excuſe for not replying be unſatisfactory, as given by Wetſtein, Prol. p. 59, and Mr. Travis, p. 165, take his own words, from the Journal Britannique, XI. p. 90: *Le bon homme M.* Martin *n'avoit aucun goût ni aucun mérite critique. Le reſpect que j'ai cru devoir à ſon âge et à ſon caractère, m'a empêché de lui repondre. Il auroit mieux fait de ſe mêler de prêcher.*—4. Thus far we have only been ſkirmiſhing. Now prepare for a deciſive action. "The Berlin MS. is not a tranſcript from the Complutenſian edition, becauſe —— it differs in many places." Martin had occupied the ſame ground, and to maintain it had intrenched himſelf in twenty-three choice examples, twelve of which Mr. Travis borrowed in his firſt edition, without conſulting the Complutenſian. In his ſecond edition, either by the ſuggeſtion of a friend, or his own collation, he detected two miſtakes, adopted from Martin, and the liſt of examples dwindles to ten. However, Mr. Travis's arguments are like the Sibyl's books; they contain information of equal truth, and they increaſe in value by the diminution of quantity. One of the aforeſaid examples is ſo important that I cannot help quoting it. "In [Matth.] vi. 13. the Complutenſian edition has the doxology complete, — of which the Berlin MS. has not a ſingle word." Thus the firſt edition, p. 76. Now the Complutenſian edition (for Mr. Travis had not then conſulted it, but took its readings upon truſt from Martin,) omits the doxology in the text, and gives the reaſons for this omiſſion in the margin. Would not a writer, who had any regard for the public or his own character, upon the diſcovery of ſuch a miſtake,

* De Miſſy, Journal Britannique, XI. p. 78.

† Lewis's Hiſtory of Engliſh Tranſlations, p. 47—49, ed. 8vo.

take, blot out the whole ſentence? Mr. Travis, in his ſecond edition, p. 167, repeats the falſehood with unbluſhing forchead, ſets down the ſame aſſertion, and qualifies it with this elegant note: "This doxology ſtands in the margin of the Complutenſian Teſtament." The argument then is, by his own confeſſion, either falſe or trifling, and proves nothing but the ignorance or prevarication of its owner. (See the quotation from Dr. Horſley above.) But ſome writers ſeem to be incapable of diſtinguiſhing text from margin, originals from tranſlations, or manuſcripts from editions. Attend, Sir, to the next obſervation, for the words of the wiſe, ſays John Dennis, are precious. "In eight of theſe examples this MS. agrees with one or more of the MSS. of R. Stephens; in one with a MS. of Caſaubon; in two with the Codex Montfortius; in one with the MSS. of Saubertus; in three with the Cambridge MS.; and in the laſt with the Alexandrian." How perverſe muſt thoſe men be, who can withſtand ſuch a proof! But, to ſtrip the unbelievers of all defence, Mr. Zoellner is at hand in the Appendix, p. 56, with ſix freſh examples. And yet, loth as I am to diſſent from Mr. Travis, I am here compelled to it, by the reaſons that La Croze and Mr. Grieſbach have given for the contrary opinion. I ſhall only mention ſeven or eight. (See Grieſbach, Symbol. Crit. p. clxxxi—cxcii.)

1. The Berlin MS. has all the marks of novelty, ſuch as freſh chalk, parchment, (ink not pale from its antiquity, but its natural weakneſs, adds La Croze), &c. Mr. Zoellner, who, to ſay the truth, ſpeaks more like an advocate* than a judge, confeſſes that theſe appearances are ſuſpicious, and makes a very feeble anſwer, the amount of which is, that a MS. of Suetonius, written in 1472, looks rather younger than even the Berlin MS.

2. The characters reſemble no MS. whatever that has yet been ſeen, but are very like the types of the Complutenſian edition.

3. It is written without accents and ſpirits. It ought, therefore, to be above a thouſand years old. But as I ſuppoſe Mr. Travis will ſcarcely believe it to be quite ſo old (though I am far from wiſhing to ſtint him in his faith), I ſhall conclude that this MS. is a copy of the Complutenſian edition, which is alſo deſtitute of accents and ſpirits.

4. Though La Croze calls it a tranſcript, even to the faults of the impreſſion, yet critics, as De Miſſy obſerves, never expect ſuch a conformity as there is between *ten* and *twice five*; becauſe it is next to impoſſible to tranſcribe a book ſo large as the New Teſtament without making many deviations. But Martin and Mr. Travis take it for a firſt principle, that no book can be copied from another, unleſs both agree exactly in every word, ſyllable, letter, and comma.

5. A general and remarkable likeneſs is allowed; and that, as I have more than once obſerved, is in theſe caſes reckoned ſufficient. Since La Croze ſuppoſes the impoſture to be the joint product of fraud and folly, it is no wonder that differences from the original are occaſionally found, ſome the offſpring of knavery, and ſome of ignorance.

6. Theſe differences are ſtrewed more plentifully through the Goſpel of Matthew than any other part of the book. Who perceives not the drift of this contrivance; that if any moroſe critic ſhould chance to collate the MS. with the Complutenſian edition, he might be deceived by the apparent variation before he had examined too far?

7. The diſputed verſe in this MS. exactly repreſents the reading of the Complutenſian edition. And,

8. Laſtly, every one of the ſixteen different readings produced by Meſſrs. Travis and Zoellner may be found in the margin of R. Stephens's edition. Every circumſtance favours La Croze's determination, that the Berlin MS. was copied by an ignorant tranſcriber from the Complutenſian edition, with corrections here and there interſperſed by his knaviſh employer from Stephens's margin. If Mr. Travis had ſaid, "In every one," inſtead of ſaying, "In eight" of theſe examples, his argument would have recoiled upon himſelf, and the indignant reader would have exclaimed with Mr. Grieſbach, *Itaque jam tenetur falſarius, manifeſto furto prehenſus!*

The calculation at which I hinted in my third letter, p. 102, is (if that be poſſible) falſer and fuller of miſtake than the reſt of the work. Mr. Travis aſſerts, that Wetſtein's N° 49. contains only the Goſpel of Mark; when Wetſtein

* Nec tamen hic elabendi ruma codicis Ravian defenſoribus deeſt. p. 59.

ſtein himſelf tells us, that it has alſo ſcholia upon the catholic epiſtles. Perhaps he thinks that the reading of the text can never be aſcertained from ſcholia. If ſuch be his notions, why does he not explain them? He would then believe an abſurdity; now he aſſerts a falſehood. "N° 56. is no more than a collection of ſome various readings noted in the margin of a printed book." And therefore is to be ſet aſide. On the contrary, it is at leaſt a good ſingle authority. A learned man had collated the Catholic Epiſtles with four MSS. in the Medicean Library, and had marked the various readings in a copy of Raphelengius's edition. Since, therefore, that edition contains the diſputed verſe, if the collator had been ſilent, it would not indeed have been certain that any of his MSS. agreed with the printed text, (though Martin and Mr. Travis would have improved this ſilence into a demonſtration); but ſince Wetſtein ſets down N° 56. as agreeing with the other MSS. he could not act thus but upon the actual information of the margin.—In the following ſentence I muſt deſire Mr. Travis, like his friend Beza, to chooſe between *deliberate falſehood* and *ſtrange miſapprehenſion*. "Of theſe ſixty-five Greek MSS. Wetſtein admits that thoſe marked 34, 44, 48, 51, 57, and 58, do exhibit this diſputed paſſage." Six aſſertions, and five of them falſe! Wetſtein only *admits* that 34 (the Dublin MS.) *exhibits this diſputed paſſage.* 44 ſignifies Valla's MSS.; and Wetſtein is ſo far from admitting what Mr. Travis affirms, that he endeavours to prove (as I have done more at large) exactly the reverſe. 48, 51, 57 he ſets down in the liſt of MSS. that omit the three heavenly witneſſes; and Mr. Travis himſelf rightly obſerves, in the fifth line preceding this ſentence, that 58 is a duplicate of 22. If then Wetſtein admitted that 58. retained the three heavenly witneſſes, he would admit that 22. retained them. But he has ſet down 22. in the omitting liſt. Either, therefore, Mr. Travis poſſeſſes a copy of Wetſtein's edition different from all other copies, and in it theſe important confeſſions exiſt, or in five of his ſix aſſertions *Truth and he will be found in two ſtories, and which are we to believe?* I own that politeneſs alone would prejudice me in favour of the lady, even without the magnificent character that Mr. Travis gives her, p. 374, that "ſhe is all fair and artleſs, uniform and conſiſtent, ſimple and ſincere." Who ſhall hereafter doubt of Mr. Travis's *Chriſtian charity* when we find him thus honeſtly doing juſtice to his inveterate enemy? Mr. Travis, p. 371, charges Mr. Gibbon, in expreſs terms, with *forging* the authority of Gennadius. If Mr. Gibbon be guilty of *one* forgery, Mr. Travis is guilty of *five*. If a defender of Mr. Travis argues that it is incredible that Mr. Travis ſhould wilfully attribute to an author opinions which that author not only never maintained, but which he directly oppoſed; when it was in every reader's power to bring him to ſhame by examining the place quoted; in the ſame manner, with equal right, may a defender of Mr. Gibbon argue. "But Mr. Gibbon has wilfully miſrepreſented Gennadius, becauſe his reference is exact." Truly I am ſo dull as not to perceive the connection between the two propoſitions. Would not the ſuſpicion be more reaſonable, if the reference were general or inaccurate? Mr. Travis, p. 157, has made Montfaucon ſay what Montfaucon never meant. And in the ſecond edition the reference is exact. Upon his own principles, therefore, I might argue, that he has "*wilfully* (for the reference is too exact to allow him ſhelter under any ſuppoſed *inadvertence*) *miſrepreſented*" Montfaucon. But I ſhall ſhew him more indulgence. I believe that he caught a detached ſentence without conſulting the ſequel. Only let him remember, that a man who quotes in this negligent manner ſhould be the laſt to accuſe others of forgery.

He ends his calculation by telling us that thirty-one MSS. have the verſe to fifty that omit it. What, only fifty? Making all poſſible deductions from Wetſtein's liſt, I cannot allow fewer than eighty-ſix that omit the verſe. But Mr. Travis has perhaps a new ſyſtem of arithmetic as well as a new ſyſtem of criticiſm. Why did he not rather take Mr. Grieſbach's computation? Becauſe it increaſes the number of heretical MSS. and *that way madneſs lies!* I muſt try therefore myſelf to give you a more exact account of all the Greek MSS. that have been collated upon this chapter. I deduct N° 64, one lectionary, and two of Stephens's MSS. that have diſappeared. There will then remain in Mr. Grieſbach's liſt (for I have examined N° 63, and I teſtify that it omits the paſſage), there will then remain ninety-ſeven. To which add a MS. once

once belonging to Bentley (which I have ſeen), another in Caſley's Catalogue, p. 3, a third in the library at Vienna, lately collated by Profeſſor F. C. Alter, and ten at Moſcow (one written in capitals), examined by Matthæi, the whole number of MSS. now extant, omitting this *marvellous text*, amounts to one hundred and ten. I ſhall therefore not heſitate to conclude with Chandler (Preface to Caſſiodorus), Bengelius, Wetſtein, Mr. Grieſbach, and many others, that this celebrated verſe exiſts in no Greek manuſcript whatſoever; and partly with Mr. Gibbon, that it owes its place in our editions to the honeſt bigotry of the Complutenſian editors, the prudence of Eraſmus, the typographical error of Robert Stephens, and the ſtrange miſapprehenſion of Theodore Beza.

Here, Mr. Urban, I take my leave. I ought now to examine the verſions and citations of antient authors, to which the defenders of this verſe have appealed. But I fear I grow tedious to you and your readers: I am ſure I grow tedious to myſelf. However, leſt Mr. Travis ſhould regret my ſilence, you may preſent my reſpectful compliments to him, and inform him that I ſhall again do myſelf the honour of calling on him at a proper time and place. In the mean while, I remain, Mr. Urban, his and your very humble ſervant, CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P.S. In my laſt letter, p. 515, col. 1, l. 22, for *lend* read *borrow*. Being deſirous, as you muſt think, of ſtrengthening my own ſentiments with the authority of the moſt reſpectable judges, let me add, that at our commencement Dr. Kipling, the deputy profeſſor of divinity, made a moſt excellent ſpeech, in which he took occaſion to mention this controverted paſſage. He recapitulated, in an exquiſite vein of irony, ſuch of Mr. Travis's reaſons as are drawn from the Latin verſion reviſed by Jerome. Inſtead of honouring them with a formal refutation, he made a mock defence, and in a ludicrous, but claſſical ſtyle diſplayed their native weakneſs, and expoſed them to the laughter and contempt of the aſſembly. I wiſh he had enlarged his plan, and exhauſted the queſtion. *How had he bleſs'd mankind and reſcued me!* But, however I may be delighted with the matter, the tendency, and the effect of my learned ally's oration, I muſt not be ſo partial to the failings of a friend as to conceal my diſpleaſure at the air of levity and banter which viſibly ran through the whole harangue. It neither ſuited the gravity of his character, the dignity of his office, the ſolemnity of the occaſion, nor the ſanctity of the ſubject.

Unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deeſſe,
KIPLINGI!

Aut famam ſequere, aut ſibi convenientia finge,
Scriptor. Honoratum ſi fortè reponis Achillem;
Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura neget ſibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.
Sit Medea ferox, invictaque; flebilis Ino,
Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, triſtis Oreſtes.
HOR. De Art. Poet. 119.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, July* 24.

IT is, I believe, generally allowed that the Tragic Muſe may be ſupplied with nobler materials from Hiſtory than either from Mythology or the invention of the Poet. What is drawn from this ſource intereſts us more deeply, as it operates uſually on our preconceived partialities and prejudices: we have formed, probably, an imaginary friendſhip with ſome of the characters repreſented, and we have taken up an enmity againſt others; or, if not, we at leaſt fancy we have an acquaintance with them, and are delighted accordingly in liſtening to their ſentiments, and in being ſpectators of their exploits. It is, however, not only neceſſary, but eſſential to our pleaſure, that what is given them, either to ſpeak or to act, coincide with the ideas we have been accuſtomed to entertain of them. If the part aſſigned them in the drama be irreconcileable with theſe, and much more if it be contradictory to them, the *incredulus odi* of the Latin poet is inevitable. We do not bear even well-known facts to be much diſtorted; but we riſe immediately in arms if well-known characters are miſrepreſented. This is true with reſpect even to perſons of foreign nations; but it is more particularly ſo with regard to our own countrymen. An elegant modern author * has obſerved, that the generality of the Engliſh form their opinions of the eminent characters of their own iſland rather from their dramatic, than from their hiſtoric, writers. The remark is certainly juſt. I cannot therefore but think that (independently of giving more pleaſure to their readers) it ought to be *a point of conſcience* with the former not to exhibit the perſonages of their drama in colours different from

* Mr. Walpole.

what

what their deportment in real life authoriſes. To heighten, in ſome degree, their virtues may be allowable, but ſurely not to depreciate them; we may acquieſce, perhaps, in a ſlight palliation of their vices, but never in their exaggeration.

I have been led into theſe reflections by the peruſal of a late popular tragedy, "Mary Queen of Scots."

Suppoſing the ſentiments laid down above to be juſt, it is objectionable in many particulars, but more eſpecially, I think, in two.

Why, I would aſk the honourable writer, is the execution of Mary made immediately conſequent to the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew? Did Elizabeth's deteſtable conduct towards her unfortunate captive deſerve this palliation? Was it really the warmth of ſudden reſentment for ſo much Proteſtant bloodſhed, and her fears of ſimilar deſtruction to her own ſubjects from the life of the Queen of Scotland, which induced her to ſign the fatal warrant? or was it not rather her envy of her couſin's ſuperior beauty, her jealouſy of a rival, and her hatred of a ſucceſſor? Neither you, Mr. Urban, nor your readers, need be told, that a period of thirteen years intervened between the above-mentioned maſſacre and Mary's death. If, therefore, this unhappy Princeſs fell a ſacrifice to Elizabeth's reſentment on account of this dreadful event, it was a reſentment ſimilar to that aſcribed by Tacitus to one of the worſt characters of antiquity; the ſtateſman Cecil, I preſume, was the Sejanus of the occaſion, *qui accendebat hæc, onerabatque, peritia morum Elizabethæ, odia in longum jaciens, quæ reconderet, auctaque promeret.*

But the other objection which I have to make is of ſtill greater conſequence, inaſmuch as it is of worſe tendency to criminate the innocent than to exculpate the guilty. Why is Sir Amias Paulet brought forward in a part of his life which does him the greateſt credit, merely as a ſavage and relentleſs gaoler? Why, if it was neceſſary to introduce him at all (which I confeſs I do not ſee, ſince his introduction contributes nothing to the advancement of the plot), why did not our author exhibit the reſplendent lights as well as the dark ſhades of his character? If their good name be of any value to the dead, Mr. St. John owes this gentleman ſignal reparation. Sir Amias Paulet was a man of honour; his conduct with reſpect to Mary, in one ſubſtantial inſtance, would reduce to nothing and entirely obliterate every failure in politeneſs, every deficience in ceremony, though they had been a thouſand times more flagrant than they were. That he might uſe her too roughly, I will not deny; but the manners of the age are to be conſidered; and perhaps he had not that opinion of her immaculate purity which ſome of her modern champions have maintained: that he would do nothing with reſpect to her which might ſtain his honour, or that his conſcience diſapproved, there is a letter of his on record, which is a more than preſumptive evidence. Your readers of feeling will not be diſpleaſed with an antidote to the foul opinion they muſt have conceived of Sir Amias if they only know him from Mr. St. John's drama. Sir Amias Paulet was joint keeper of the Queen of Scotland with Sir Drue Drury, during a part of her confinement at Fotheringay. It ſhould ſeem that he had been ordered by Sir Francis Walſingham (by the direction of Elizabeth) to make away with his royal priſoner *privately*. The following was his anſwer:

Sir Amias Paulet to Sir Francis Walſingham.

Sir,

Your letters of yeſterday coming to my hands this preſent day at 5 in the afternoon, I would not fail, according to your directions, to return my anſwer with all poſſible ſpeed, which ſhall deliver unto you, with great grief and bitterneſs of mind, in that I am ſo unhappy to have lyven to ſee this unhappy day, in the which I am required, by direction from my moſt gracious Sovereign, to do an act which God and the Law forbiddeth. My good livings and life are at her Majeſty's diſpoſition, and am ready to loſe them this next morrow, acknowledging I hold them of her mere moſt gracious favour; I do not deſire them, to enjoy them, but with her Highneſſes good liking; but God forbid that I ſhould make ſo fowle a ſhipracke of my conſcience, or leave ſo great a blott to my poſteritie, to ſhed blood without law and warrant; truſting that her Majeſty, of her accuſtomed clemency, will take this my dutiful anſwer in good part (and the rather by your good mediation), as proceeding from one who will never be inferior to any Chriſtian ſubject living in duty, honour, love, and obedience, towards his Sovereign. And thus I commit you to the mercy of the Almighty.

From Fotheringay, the 2d Feb. 1586.

Your moſt aſſured poor friends,

A. Poulet,

D. Drury.

Your letters coming in the plural number, ſeem

seem to be meant as to Sir D. Drury as to myself; he not being named, forbeareth to make any answer, but subscribeth in heart to my opinion.

I know not whether the noble family which bears this gentleman's name is of that posterity for whose honour he is so laudably anxious; but even if there are none of his descendants remaining, every person of candour and justice will be pleased to see the character of a brave and honest man thus vindicated.

Yours, &c. ARABICUS.

P. S. Permit me to add, Mr. Urban, that the above letter of Sir Amias Paulet may deserve to be paralleled with, and naturally calls to our remembrance, the Chevalier Grillon's refusal to assassinate the Duke of Guise, at the request of Henry III.; but it still more strongly resembles the reply which was made by the governor of a fortress to Charles IX. who had ordered him to massacre the Protestants within his district on the dreadful eve of St. Bartholomew:—"Sire, I have communicated your orders to the garrison under my command; I find in it many loyal subjects and brave soldiers, but not one executioner."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 27.

IN the account given, vol. LVII. p. 886, of the extraordinary growth of a certain Lombardy poplar, your correspondent may possibly have mistaken the real age of that particular tree. According to the specified circumference, the diameter must be more than 16 inches, which is an amazing increase of timber for so short a time as ten years. The poplar is well known to thrive faster than other trees; but the received opinion in that respect, I think, is carried rather too far, at least my observations have not afforded me any instance like the one referred to above; for, when planted with every advantage of soil, situation, and other necessary precautions, I never yet saw it arrive to such a size in so small a space of time. The course of 18 years has only brought mine to the height of little more than 40 feet, the largest of them not exceeding 2 feet 9 inches in girt, measured at a yard from the ground. They stand nevertheless in a rich and deep soil, and are remarked for their flourishing condition. All situations do not suit this tree alike; a dry bank, for example, not so well as a moistured earth: being undoubtedly a plant of the aquatic kind, it partakes much in the nature of the willow, and takes root in like manner from cuttings. My own experience has taught me that a moderate soil, neither too wet nor dry, is best adapted to the health of the poplar; and, on the contrary, if set on a loose bog, or black peat, it soon dies, or at most languishes for a few years only. However, they may be planted with good success by the side of rivers, lakes, or in the marsh-lands; but the smoke of London has always been accounted very injurious to vegetation in general. If the poplar, therefore, can flourish so advantageously, as is asserted, in the midst of the metropolis, I must congratulate you and all the inhabitants of the city upon so sure an indication of its improved air. Much has been said about this Italian tree and its advantages, with a view to recommend it to the attention of our landowners; yet, after all, it should be employed rather in the way of ornament than profit. Sometimes however it answers well, if a proper number of them are raised for a sudden fence, or a living screen, in order to cover any disagreeable object or mean building, which may degrade the prospect; then indeed their hasty growth has a sort of merit. Excepting for those purposes already mentioned, it has neither great elegance nor use to recommend it. To examine further, and do it justice, would be to consider, whether the propagation of this plant, from repeated cuttings of naturalised stocks, does not occasion at length a degeneracy in quality, as the case is with most exotics: to prevent which, we should always be furnished with new supplies from the native country. This remark is no less serviceable in regard to all stocks of foreign fruit-trees. On a comparative view, I think the larch a more valuable tree than the one above treated of; and, in point of growing, it almost keeps pace with the poplar. The graceful delicacy of its pendent branches, adorned in spring with crimson buds, presents beauties far surpassing any the poplar can boast of; and, were its leaves not deciduous, I should admire the larch above all of the fir-kind.

The subject of this letter naturally leads me into a consideration of the benefits which follow from a right judgement in planting; where that has not been regularly attended to, an estate may be injured by setting trees too near each other in the fences, which in time not only destroy the quicksets, but also that part of the crop or herbage which grows under their shade and influence. In small inclosures

inclosures they likewise obstruct the free circulation of air, and exclude the ripening sun, to the continual prejudice of the occupier. Whoever seeks to improve an estate by planting, should make choice of those kinds which suit the soil, and that will the soonest rise into value. And this may be done with little or no injury to the tenant, if pieces of waste or barren land, corners of fields where the plough cannot be used, summits of hills, &c. are set apart for this purpose. Such are the most eligible spots for plantations and clumps, which have a pleasing effect, and greatly embellish the prospect. Large woods and extensive coppices are indeed the best nurseries for timber, but they are of too great an extent for present consideration. The oak here naturally presents itself to my mind, and, if not tedious, will throw out a hint. Would it not be found policy in Government to encourage by stated premiums the growth of this invaluable tree? I have seen many woods cut down, but no new ones formed in the midland parts of the kingdom, where the canals now compleating will serve as a cheap and easy conveyance for the present and future growth of ship-timber; objects of the highest importance to our navy.

There is a laudable custom in some of the Swiss Cantons, which I recollect to have heard of. It is this. Every man of landed property on his marriage is compelled, by a fundamental law of the State, to plant within a limited time a certain number of trees, proportionate to his estate, which is enforced as well for the general good of the community as for the presumptive future benefit of his family. I give this account from report only; but, if true, it should seem a most excellent law, whence other nations might take good example. By way of imitation, suppose it was enacted in this country, that every person who cuts down any oak-trees, above such a number at one time, should be obliged to plant the next year the same, or double the number of young plants of the kind, and further, to cause them to be preserved for some years following. By such a regulation, there would never be wanting hereafter a sufficient store of naval timber.

Yours, &c. RETROSPECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

I AM certain you will be happy to record in your useful Repository any instance proving a liberality of religious sentiment, and a benevolent attention to the real distress of an unfortunate individual.

It may not be amiss to inform you, that I am a clergyman of the Established Church, not ashamed of appearing in the garb of my profession; indeed I am generally so dressed that, having neither ruffles nor queue, witlings may at any time smoke the parson.

Chance the other day threw me into one of those useful vehicles a stage-coach; and Chance, who more frequently gives disagreeable companions, gave me one I should be proud to rank amongst my most valued acquaintance and approved connections. His dress as legibly indicated to me what he was, as mine discovered my order to him. The lack of powder in his hair, the decent brown coat, the want of needless ornament, and the conspicuous, though unaffected, neatness in every point, bespoke him to be, what his generosity afterwards sufficiently proved, *a Friend.*

Politics, as generally is the case, were the first subjects of our discourse, after indeed just sounding whether we were likely widely to differ in opinion. Of this there was no fear, as we both heartily rejoiced at the prospect of the royal recovery, which we considered as a benefit and blessing to his Majesty's family, his consort, and his people.

Public charities were our next theme; the ample ones of the metropolis were dwelt upon; when my fellow-traveller observed, they were so extensive and well regulated, that an object of real distress need not pine unnoted, unpitied, and unrelieved.

I replied, "we are now near a village where dwells a daughter of affliction, whose sufferings I wish were dispelled by the genial powers of those fostering charities."

He enquired her story. It was briefly this. At the age of a little more than thirty, with four very young children, and in a situation which would soon add to their number, she was the widow of a clergyman, whose ecclesiastical income (no other he had) was so disproportioned to his late situation in life, that he left her at once to lament his loss, and the pennyless condition of herself and her beloved offspring.

The Friend was first attentive, then inquisitive, and afterwards thoughtful. To his enquiries I answered, she was not totally comfortless, having lately received the utmost occasional bounty which could be granted by a society, instituted

ſtituted for relieving the families of deceaſed clergymen in the diſtrict where her late huſband had been preferred; but even that aſſiſtance might not be adequate to her neceſſities, as months muſt elapſe before ſhe could become a regular penſioner upon that generous eſtabliſhment.

Dining in the village where the widow lived, while the meat for our table was preparing, he made many enquiries as to her character and conduct; and as a proof they were anſwered to his ſatisfaction, before we parted he deſired me, if it could be done without offence to her delicate ſituation, to convey from him five guineas to this child of ſorrow and misfortune.

I will not trouble you, Mr. Urban, with the happineſs I experienced in being the miniſter of his well-applied donation.

I will rather conclude with aſſuring you, that this narrative is literally true, without the leaſt embelliſhment, or addition. The names of the parties ſhould have been given with it, did not the delicacy of the widow's ſituation, ſo reſpected by my friend, bid me conceal her name; and my being well aſſured, from the unoſtentatious manner of the giver, that the diſcloſing of his would be offenſive and diſpleaſing to him; yet his humane diſpoſition, I am confident, will rejoice at the publication of a fact, which he muſt confeſs is a noble inſtance of liberality of religious ſentiment, and benevolent attention to the diſtreſſed widow of a departed clergyman.

Let the affluent admire the conduct of this true Friend, and in ſimilar occaſions *do likewiſe*. In this wiſh I am certain you and your readers moſt cordially join with your correſpondent EMOLÆ.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

A FEW pages of your Miſcellany may not, perhaps, be uſeleſſly employed in preſerving the memory of a perſon whoſe name has occaſionally occurred in it. Although the writer has no claim to the talents of a biographer, he is willing, before the fleeting traces are obliterated from his mind, to recall and preſerve thoſe images in a publication he much values.

SPIRIDIONE ROMA was a native of Corfû, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Adriatic, ſubject to the Venetian ſtate. He came to England, it may be preſumed, ſoon after the year 1770; for the firſt knowledge the writer had of him was about 1776, when he had been in this country a few years, and was a tolerably good maſter of the language. He was principally known in the metropolis as a cleaner and repairer of paintings, in which ſcience his ſkill was great; and he was apparently poſſeſſed of conſiderable chemical knowledge. Though he was very reſerved on the ſubject of the materials of which his liquid was compounded, and bought them at different ſhops leſt any ſuſpicion ſhould be entertained of his compoſition; yet he was fond of ſhewing his proceſs, which appeared to be diſſolving the varniſh and dirt which adheres to the painting, and which he removed with a ſmall ivory ſcraper without any injury to the body of colour on the canvas. His firſt introduction into the city was by accident. In the preparation for ſome entertainment at Haberdaſhers Hall, a picture fell on a man's head, and, as Roma in his imperfect Engliſh uſed to expreſs it, *the man paſſez through it*; in the dilemma, ſome of Mr. Hoffman the confectioner's men recollected a countryman who was famous for the repair of pictures, and recommended Roma. By this means he became acquainted with the reſpectable clerk of that company, and through him was introduced to the Drapers, whoſe pictures he cleaned, particularly the celebrated one of Mary Queen of Scots, on which ſubject a controverſy aroſe in your Magazine, vol. XLVIII.* which was continued in ſome ſubſequent publications. He was alſo employed by that company to paint the portrait of John Smith, eſq. the clerk, and Mr. Thomas Bagſhaw, the upper beadle, the latter of which is the beſt portrait he ever executed, and undoubtedly a ſtrong likeneſs. The portrait of Mr. Smith has been ſince removed to give place to one painted by Gainſborough, the laſt work of that maſter. After the Drapers, Roma was employed by the Goldſmiths, to whom he alſo gave general ſatisfaction. And this led him to a greater work, the repair of the portraits of the Royal Family and Judges in Guildhall, which he was permitted by the Goldſmiths company to execute in the apartments belonging to their hall. Many of theſe paintings were certainly in very bad condition, and coſt him much labour to repair, particularly that of George the Firſt, which he exhibited in ſhattered fragments

* See vol. XLVIII. pp. 585 629, 643; vol. XLIX. pp. 136, 231. This picture was engraved for him by F. Bartolozzi, 1779, for a ſubſcription of 15s. EDIT.

fragments of an inch ſquare, and which he perfectly reſtored to its original ſtate. At the concluſion of this work he was involved in a long conteſt with the Corporation reſpecting the payment, in which, perhaps, from his want of acquaintance with the mode of tranſacting buſineſs by contract, he was too ready to think himſelf unhandſomely treated by the members of that body. Soon after this, he had a ſcheme in agitation for repairing the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's, on which he ſpent much time, but which was never brought to bear, principally owing to the ill health of two of the truſtees at that time, Dr. Cornwallis and Dr Lowth, and the fluctuating ſituation of the Lord mayor, the other truſtee by right of office. It is much to be lamented that a work of ſuch magnitude, for which the zeal and activity of Roma was peculiarly ſuited, could not be effected. Amongſt other projects connected with it, he had one for erecting a ſcaffold at a ſmall expence, which was to be independent of the building, and of a proper ſize for him to execute the work. The only other public company by whom he was employed was the Fiſhmongers, whoſe valuable paintings he put in order not long before his death; but ſuch was the condition of the celebrated paintings of fiſh, which form the principal ornament of one of their parlours, that they required little aid from his hand. A friend of Roma's, who was materially aſſiſting to him in his undertakings in the city, had a ſcheme of inſerting in the Gentleman's Magazine an accurate account of the ſeveral collections of paintings in the company's halls, which was in part only compleated by the account of Fiſhmongers*, Drapers, and Joiners†. A valuable addition might be made by the ſurvey of Leatherſellers' Hall‡, in Little St. Helen's, a building which eſcaped the fire, and appears worthy the notice of the Antiquary.—Mr. Roma never attained any eminence as a painter; his portrait of Mr. Bagſhaw, already mentioned, was his *ne plus ultra*. His work at the India Houſe, of which there was an account in your vol. XLVIII. p. 628, which was executed by the patronage of his friend Mr. Wheeler, will ſpeak its own merits. His drawing of Mary Queen of Scots, from which Mr. Bartolozzi executed the engraving, was correctly and neatly done.

It was not in the city alone that Roma found employment; he was patroniſed in particular by a noble gentleman, whoſe delicacy might perhaps be offended at the public mention of his name, but who is eminently known as the friend of ſcience, and of its profeſſors. Towards the cloſe of his life he was alſo employed by Lord Egremont, and others of the nobility, collectors and amateurs of painting. With the enthuſiaſm of a Southern clime, Roma brought over much of its iraſcibility; he was zealous and indefatigable in the purſuit of his plans, but haſty, and jealous of any interruption in them. In the country in which he reſided, as he could have no other method of evincing his reſentment, he was perpetually involved in ſuits of law with diſcarded ſervants, hackney-coachmen, or perſons by whom he had been employed. The energy with which he ſpoke of his own performances, and the cenſure he was apt to deal out upon thoſe of other perſons, diſguſted many perſons who were well acquainted with his manners, and even led ſome of thoſe who were his friends to call him *un peu charlatan*. With all this pretence, he had, however, an open and generous mind, alive to the ſentiments of gratitude and the finer feelings of natural affection. He brought to England a wife, apparently not of the ſame country as himſelf, certainly not of the ſame religion. Her he loſt in the year 1778, of a decline, but ſcarcely ever ſpoke of her without expreſſions of the moſt enthuſiaſtic and delicate regard. She left him three children, two daughters and a ſon, of whom he was alſo paſſionately fond, but whoſe education, for want of a thorough knowledge of the Engliſh manners and cuſtoms, and too much attachment to his own particular ſentiments, it is feared he neglected. He was a member of the Greek church, with all the bigotry that attaches to a zealous believer in the infallibility of a ſyſtem which has, at leaſt, to plead antiquity for its baſe. The freedom of religious diſcuſſion, which a century of toleration has introduced into this country, was a matter of infinite aſtoniſhment to him; and he was little leſs ſurpriſed at hearing of a ſect who were ſatisfied with the everlaſting ſtate of infants dying unbaptized, than an inhabitant of Great Britain would have been with the intelligence of a ſect who devote their children to a ſacrifice by fire.

Whatever were Roma's doctrinal ſentiments, he appeared to have juſt and proper notions of the principles of mora-

lity;

* Vol. LVIII. p. 43. † Ibid p. 44.
‡ Barbers Hall is deſcribed, LIII. p. 36.

lity; and it is a matter of concern that he ſhould, by entering into viſionary projects, have given ſome perſons reaſon to ſuſpect him of duplicity, and, as they ſaid, fraud. That he was involved to a great degree, the writer of this memorial well knows; but is willing to hope his conduct towards his creditors was rather the effect of embarraſſment, than ariſing from a depravity of mind. When a man engages in ſchemes much beyond the utmoſt extent of his ability, it is not ſurpriſing that he ſhould be induced, in ſome inſtances, to deviate from the ſtrict path of rectitude. Mr. Roma unfortunately thought himſelf a judge of merit, and was a conſiderable purchaſer of paintings, at a time when his own circumſtances were embarraſſed, and he had no proſpect but that of his own profeſſion, and the re-diſpoſal of that which came to him, poſſibly not on the beſt terms.—In the midſt of his purſuits, in the ſummer of the year 1787, he was taken off by a ſudden apoplectic ſtroke at the houſe of an attorney in St. James's, with whom he was tranſacting buſineſs, having only time to offer an ejaculation to Heaven for the protection of his orphans. He had the appearance of a man of fifty years of age, dark complection, with much of the Italian in his aſpect, and a good deal of animation in his countenance, eſpecially when engaged in intereſting converſation. He never could be prevailed on to commit his recipe for his compoſition of the liquid he uſed in picture-cleaning to paper, though ſtrongly preſſed to it by one of his beſt friends; and as he always worked at home under lock and key, it is feared his knowledge, whatever it was, periſhed with him. May his errors ſhare the ſame fate! and all that is remembered be his warm attachment to this country, his profeſſional ſkill, his domeſtic affection, and his generous and liberal mind!

Church Notes from Sulgrave, *in* Northamptonſhire. (*Continued from p.* 398.)

THERE are ſome ſtones without inſcriptions, perhaps defaced by time. In the church is a tolerable painting of the arms of Geo. II.

Againſt the South wall, in the aile, are three elegant monuments in baſs-relief, of beautiful variegated marble, ornamented with Ionic columns, and topped with urns burning; the firſt of which is a *joint* monument, as may be underſtood by the inſcriptions following:

To the memory
of JOHN HODGES, Eſq. and MOSES HODGES, Doctor of Divinity.
JOHN HODGES, of Sulgrave, was
in religion
an orthodox, conſcientious, exemplary profeſſor;
in loyalty,
an inflexible, zealous, dutiful ſubject;
in private truſt,
an active, provident, punctual manager;
in public charity,
a wiſe, liberal, Chriſtian benefactor;
having built and endowed a charity-ſchool for ten poor children with 4l. per annum, for ever; as alſo given 4l. per annum to be diſtributed in bread at 18d. per day, every Lord's Day, to 12 poor families, but only ſuch as attend divine ſervice.
He departed this life, Feb. 8, 1723-4.

Arms for Hodges: Or, in a canton Sable, a ducal coronet of the firſt, two creſcents of the ſecond, chief and baſe.

Creſt: On a wreath, a goat's head [in bronze] eraſed, langued Gules, gorged with a ducal coronet, Or.

MOSES HODGES, D. D. was in religion, learning,
and loyalty, an ornament to the Church of England,
and, by his orthodox preaching, and pious example, a great encourager of all Chriſtian duties, eſpecially that of charity,
which crowned all his virtues.
Worn out with indefatigable pains
in the diſcharge of his parochial duty
as vicar of St. Mary's, in Warwick,
He retired to Harvington, in the county of Worceſter,
where he was rector, and reſigned his ſoul to God
Nov. 21, 1724, in the 62d year of his age.
He married Martha, the daughter of John Jephcott, D. D.
by whom he left only four daughters, Mary, Theodoſia,
Anna, and Lydia; Martha, the eldeſt, being married to Daniel
Danvers, Eſq. but, to his unſpeakable grief, buried
in his life-time.
As a teſtimony of their gratitude to the beſt and deareſt
of relations, this monument was erected by
Martha, the widow, and Mary, the daughter, of Moſes Hodges, D. D.

Arms, *Hodges* impaling *Jephcott*, viz. Azure, on a feſs Argent, three cocks' heads eraſed, Gules, between three ſtars of eight points, Or.

Secondly,

Near this place lies buried
the body of Martha Hodges *,

* In the body of the church not far from the monument, is a plain ſlab, whereon is "M. H. 1741." It perhaps covers the lady's aſhes.

wife of Moſes Hodges, D.D.
who in all religious and moral duties
was exemplary.
A devout and pious Chriſtian,
a loving and faithful wife,
a tender and affectionate parent.
In cenſure cautious;
in forgiving ready;
in giving liberal.
Having thus compleated
the Chriſtian courſe,
She entered on immortality,
Dec. 27, 1741, aged 74.

Arms: In a lozenge, *Hodges* impaling *Jephcott.*

Thirdly,

Underneath
are depoſited the remains of
Theodoſia Hodges, daughter of
Moſes Hodges, D.D. and Martha his wife;
who, after a long and painful illneſs,
which ſhe bore with Chriſtian patience,
Reſign'd her ſoul to God who gave it,
Nov. 14, 1757, aged 55.
Reader!
If thou regardeſt eternal life,
Imitate her virtues;
Learn to be generous and benevolent,
To forgive injuries,
To adminiſter comfort to the afflicted,
To the poor relief;
Follow after faith, hope, and charity;
But, like her, remember
That the greateſt of theſe is charity.

Arms: In a lozenge, *Hodges.*

Over theſe monuments are fixed three atchievements,

1. In a lozenge, *Hodges* with *Jephcott* in pretence, impaling Jephcott.

2. *Hodges*, impaling, Sable, 2 chevroneis Ermine, between three eaglets diſplayed Or. Creſt, *Hodges.*

3. *Hodges* impaling *Jephcott.* Creſt, *Hodges.*

A neat marble monument againſt the North wall, in the body of the church, and oppoſite the foregoing, whereon

The Reverend John Lord, A.M. ſon of Lawrence Lord, Eſq. late of Cottisford, in the county of Oxford, died Nov. 8, 1772, in the 60th year of his age. Alſo of Anna his wife, daughter of Moſes Hodges, D.D. who died April 20, 1762, aged 61.

Arms: Argent, on a feſs Gules, two pheons Or, between three cinquefoils Sable, impaling *Hodges.*

Creſt: On a wreath, a dove volant, contourned, proper, in the bill an olive branch.

On an antient ſtone ſlab in the aile, near the pulpit, a braſs plate, whereon, in the old black character,

Here lyeth buried the bodies of Laurence Wasthington, gent. and Anne, his wyf, by whome he had iſſue IIII ſons and VII daughters; which Laurence died the day of 15 ; and Anne, deceaſed the 6th day of October, anno Domini 1564.

On this ſtone alſo is a braſs ſhield, much defaced; the arms appear to have been two bars: alſo, the effigies of the mother, the four ſons, and ſeven daughters, that of the father being now gone.

Yours, &c. J. Henn.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 22.

AMONGST all the reſtrictions and limitations of time that occur in our common and ſtatute laws, none is in ſuch general uſe as the period of *forty* days. It ſeems more obvious to adopt the known diviſion of the year into lunar or calendar months than a portion of time that exceeds a month of either deſcription, and does not compleat a certain number of weeks.

I have, therefore, endeavoured to account for this peculiarity in our laws; and it ſeems clearly to owe its origin to the Sacred Scriptures.

Inſtances from the Old Teſtament:

In Gen. vii. 4, the Almighty declares he will "cauſe it to rain upon the earth forty days;"—viii. 6, at the end of forty days Noah opened the window of the ark:—l. 3, "Forty days were fulfilled for him," i. e. for the embalming of Jacob.—In Exodus xxiv. 18, xxxiv. 28, and in Deut. ix. 9, x. 10, it is ſaid, "Moſes was in the Mount forty days and forty nights;" ix. 25, "Moſes ſpeaks of his falling down before the Lord "forty days and forty nights."—In Numb. xiii. 25, "the ſpies who ſearched the land of Canaan returned after forty days;" this is repeated in xiv. 34.—In 1 Kings xix. 20, it is ſaid of Elijah, that "he aroſe and did eat and drink, and went in the ſtrength of that meat forty days and forty nights."—In Ezek. iv. 6, "the iniquity of the Houſe of Judah is to be borne forty days."—In Jonah iii. 4, the Prophet exclaims, "Yet forty days, and Nineveh ſhall be overthrown."

Inſtances from the New Teſtament:

In Matth. iv. 2, our Saviour's faſting is declared to have been forty days and forty nights.—In Mark i. 13, and Luke iv. 2, the *temptation* is fixed at forty days.—Acts i. 3, our Saviour ſhewed himſelf after his paſſion forty days.

Theſe examples, ſo numerous, and ſanctified by ſuch authority, would naturally ſuggeſt the idea of adoption whereever, in a law, time was to be defined, and the definition did not create an injury or inconvenience. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

THE much-applauded History and Antiquities of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, by the Rev. John Brand, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London, is not come to hand yet; but I learn from your Review (and I give the Reviewer perfect credit for his commendation of the work in general), that, in the second volume, there is a history "of the coal-trade, from the first mention of coal in *Britain* to the present time," p. 533; and the note there, collected I presume from the Author, is, "sea-coal first occurs in records of the time of Hen. III." But this, Sir, as I apprehend, should not go down thus to posterity, as it intimates that sea-coal*, or pit-coal, or *lithanthraces* †, for they are all the same, was not known in our island till the time here mentioned, which, in my opinion, is by no means strictly true.

The island at first was extremely woody, and afforded fuel of that kind, no doubt, in great abundance; but, nevertheless, there appears to have been *some* pit-coal gotten here *very early*; however, long before the reign of Henry III. as I shall now shew, after previously observing, that it is not my meaning to contend that pit-coal was in *general* use in the times I shall speak of, but only that it was then known and *mentioned* on certain occasions. It was needful, Sir, to make this remark, in order to prevent any objection that might be made by the reader upon this head.

There is a remarkable passage in *Solinus*, who flourished at least before *St. Jerome*, which in all reason ought to be interpreted of pit-coal. Speaking of warm, and probably of medicinal, springs in *Britain*, he says, "quibus fontibus presul est Minervæ numen, in cujus æde perpetuo ignes nunquam canescunt ‡ in favillas, sed ubi ignis tabuit, vertitur in globos saxeos §." These *globi saxei* can be nothing else but the cinders of pit-coal, for *favillæ* or *residuum* of wood or turf have nothing of the stony or hard matter in them. Bp. *Gibson* renders it accordingly, *round pieces of hard stone*, and Mr. *Gough*, *stone balls*. It is observable, that pit-coal itself is commonly translated in Latin by *carbo saxeus*; and we all know that *Bath* in Somersetshire, the place particularly intended by the Author, has much fossile coal not far distant from it.

Bp. *Watson*, in his Chemical Essays, II. p. 364, observes, "we have good reason to believe that the *Newcastle* coal-pits were wrought in the time of the *Romans*, for coal cinders have been found at the bottom of the foundation of a city built by the *Romans* in that country *; but whether they were not wrought by the *Britons*, before the *Roman* invasion, is a question which cannot, perhaps, be possibly decided either way." It signifies nothing, Sir, in the present case, which nation sunk the pits, since the consequence will be the same, viz. that pit coal was known in our island, in some parts, and in some degree, before the reign of Henry III. And moreover, that the *Romans* in particular were not more strangers to *British* pit-coal than they were to *British* lead, will appear by consulting Dr. *Stukeley's* Itin. II. p. 54 of second edition; Mr *Pennant*, Voy. to the *Hebrides*, p. 55; and Bp. *Watson*, II. p. 362, 368.

In *Venerable Bede's* time, who died A. D. 755, *Britain* produced gagates, or peat †, which by *Camden* is thought may be *canole coal* ‡; but this, I think, could scarcely be used for fuel, though it seems it was plentiful. Be this as it will, the abbot and convent of *Peterborough* § demised to *Wulfred*, A. D. 852, the land of *Sempilgaham* ‖ for his life, on certain conditions, whereof two are, to pay annually 60 cart-loads of wood, and 12 cart-loads of *fossile coals*, for so the learned interpreter renders the word ȝnæran. This, however, is something extraordinary, as there were no coal-mines at *Sempringham com. Linc.* which is supposed to be the place intended **. But perhaps it may mean peat, or turf, which is *graven* or dug as well as pit-coal. I, therefore, shall lay no great stress on this authority, but shall leave it with you, Sir, and the intelligent reader.

Yours, &c. L. E.

* *Junius*, in his Etymologicum Anglic. writes the word *cole*; and indeed it is pity the letter *a* ever got into it, as it is undoubtedly the *Sax.* Col. or Coll.

† Camden, vol. III. p. 231, edit. Gough.

‡ The various reading in H. Steph. edit. 1577, is *cassescunt*; and Ric. Corin. transcribing this passage, p. 19, has *labascunt*.

§ Solinus, cap. 25.

* Wallis, Hist. of Northumberland.

† Beda, Hist. Eccles. I. cap. 1.

‡ Vol. III. p. 103, ed. Gough. Some think this to be a corruption of *candle* coal, it lights or kindles so easily.

§ Chron. Sax. An. 852.

‖ Rob. Swapham, p. 106, writes *Semplengham*, or *Sempringham*

** See Gibson, in Expl. Nom. Loc.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 27.

THAT well-known verse in Virgil, Æn. VIII. 596,

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum,

seems not to be perfectly right. My idea of *putris campus* is that of *marshy*, *moorish*, or *rotten* ground *, which is but ill adapted to produce sound by the trampling of horses, since this rather requires *hard* or *solid* ground. Perhaps this line may be one of those which the author of this noble poem, had he given it a careful second or third revisal, would have altered; or it may be an error of some sciolist, or transcriber. Should the first be the case, nothing more is to be said; but if the latter, I can think of nothing better, in the way of correction, than *pigrum* as we have *pigris campis*, in *Horace*, for ground made hard by frost, 1 Od. 22. It is possible that the *grammaticaster* might conceive that *pi* in *pigrum*, two consonants following, could not be short, as most commonly it is found to be long, and therefore he changed the word to *putrem*. Another, Sir, may perhaps amend the word more successfully, if it be to be amended.

Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 6.

YOUR readers cannot be unacquainted with the beautiful views of East Indian places and buildings publishing by Mr. Hodges, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world. It must give pleasure to the curious to find such a spirit for investigating the history of a country, which seems to have been hitherto considered only as the "meed of mighty conquerors" to enrich them, till it was drained to its very vitals, and not a monument left of its antient manners or arts†. The Literary Society at Calcutta will be a lasting monument of English taste and curiosity; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the foundations of an History of India are laid, from original and authentic documents, by Francis Gladwin, esq. who has already issued from the Calcutta press, "Memoirs of Klojeh Abdulharreem, a Cashmerian of Distinction, who accompanied Nadir Shah on his Return from Hindostan to Persia, from whence he travelled to Bagdad, Damascus, and Aleppo, and, after visiting Medina and Mecca, embarked on board a ship at the port of Jeddah, and sailed to Hooghley in Bengal; including the History of Hindostan, from 1739 to 1749, with an Account of the European Settlements in Bengal, and on the Coast of Coromandel," 8vo: also, "A Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal during the Soobadheries of Azeemus Shaw, Jaffer Shaw, Shujah Khan, Sirafraz Khan, and Alyvirdy Khan," 1788, 8vo.

I have seen several beautiful views of Calcutta, executed in aqua-tinta, by an officer in that garrison.

Mr. Blizard shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1787, from Mr. Brown, secretary to the Westminster Fire-office, 22 drawings by Francis Swain Ward, lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service, viz.

A rock in Trichinapoly.
Trichinapoly from the garden-house on the plain, 1777.
Trichinapoly rock and tank.
Pagoda on the rock there, 1781.
Remains of the palace of Madura.
Hall in ditto.
Mahratta pagoda at Tanjore.
View in its court.
Temple of the Maddee.
East and another face of Tanjore.
Passage to the pagoda of Samochalum.
Tank and pagoda of Virra Mally.
View 25 miles South of Vellore.
St. Thomas's mount.
Vellore Pettah gate.
A ruined pagoda at Autatoor.
Coil Pettah, 30 miles south of Trichinapoly.
Dobey Gurr.
A mausoleum at Autatoor.
Mannalong bridge, from the West.
Gingee, used as a state prison.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 7.

DR. PRIESTLEY has held out in your useful Miscellany several bold, and perhaps unwarrantable, defiances to the Established Clergy. As he disputes the authority of the Apostles themselves, would it not be fairer if he would at once tell us *what* HE believes, and what he does *not*, in the Christian scheme? *Doubtful disputation* cannot possibly find a place in so enlarged a soul: he must, long ere this, have made up his mind on every point essential to his and our happiness. It will be the greatest act of benevolence to mankind, to tell them at once how matters stand, and by what principles they are to be governed and judged

* Ruæus explains it by *pulverulendus*, and *in pulverem facile solubilis*, but cites no authority; nor does this much mend the matter.

† Impartial posterity will acknowledge obligations of a different kind to the now persecuted Governor-general.

Judged (if a future judgement has any place in his creed); for it is a melancholy, but incontrovertible, truth, Mr. Urban, that Dr. P. and all who, like him, raiſe ſcruples in the minds of unthinking men, have an account to give for the conduct of ſociety, which I ſhould be very unwilling to be called upon for.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 8.

WE are much obliged to your correſpondent C. for his account of *Treekingham* pariſh, p. 615, and hope he will continue his communications. But we wiſh to inform him, that the appearance of the three ſtone coffins in his drawing is ſuch as by no means entitles them to the high antiquity which tradition aſſigns them. Such may be ſeen in many churchyards, or on their walls, in Lincolnſhire. There are ſuch, charged with croſſes, but no inſcription, on the walls of the churchyard at Stilton; not to mention that the word JOHANNES was once viſible on one of them, and that *hic jacet* is not the ſtyle of epitaphs of the ninth century.

Your correſpondent XENOS, p. 617, miſ-ſpends his ſarcaſms on Mr. White's curioſity, and vaſtly overſhoots his mark. *Aſpatria*, or *Aſpatric*, is a real place in Cumberland (ſee Burn's Hiſt. II. 153), though, by your *Italics* *, p. 663, it ſhould ſeem as if you doubted of it.

Qu. Should not the mount at *Ranby*, p. 626, rather be denominated the *beacon hill? Bully hill* is the name of a place at Rocheſter, without the walls, whoſe ſituation and etymology are largely diſcuſſed in the Hiſtory of that city, 1777, 12mo, p. 281*—288*. From circumſtances there ſtated, the Ranby hill ſhould ſeem to be of *Roman origin*.

Whatever was Mr. Knox's *real* motive for omitting the paſſage about Mr. W. and Chatterton in his *tenth* edition, it appears to me that he ought to have been aſhamed of letting it ſtand *till* the tenth edition†. The charge is impertinent, and couched in the language of rhapſody. What was the fiction that was uſed about the Caſtle of Otranto, and what thinly-diſguiſed forgery was not attempted about Rowley? But this is not the only exceptionable part of Mr. K's Eſſays, however they may have had the good fortune to run through *ten* editions.

Yours, &c. F. S.

* This was not the caſe. EDIT.

† See what is ſaid on this head by a friend of Mr. Knox, in the preſent Magazine, p. 684.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, Aug.* 10.

OBSERVING your predilection for topographical ſubjects, I ſend you ſome account of a ſpot which has lately attracted the notice of Royalty, but which, though diſtinguiſhed by the lamentable cataſtrophe of an Engliſh monarch in the laſt year of the eleventh century, and other remarkable circumſtances, has never yet ſufficiently engaged the attention of Antiquaries. I ſhall begin with tranſcribing the inſcription * on what is called, in the New Foreſt *Rufus's ſtone*, which is a triangular column about five feet high, and crown-with a ball. On the firſt ſide:

"Here ſtood the oak-tree on which an arrow, ſhot by Sir Walter Tyrel at a ſtag, glanced, and ſtruck King William II. ſurnamed Rufus, in the breaſt, of which he inſtantly died, on the 2d day of Auguſt, anno 1100.—This ſpot was viſited by King George and Queen Charlotte, June 27, 1789."

On the ſecond ſide:

"King William II. ſurnamed Rufus, being ſlain, as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkeſs, and drawn from hence to Wincheſter, and buried in the cathedral church of that city."

On the third ſide:

"That where an event ſo memorable had happened might not be hereafter unknown, this ſtone was ſet up by John Lord Delawar, who had ſeen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745. This ſtone was repaired by John Richard, Earl of Delawar, anno 1789."

The place where this column ſtands is now called *Canterton*, though the hiſtorians of the laſt century uniformly write it *Choringham*. It is a delightful valley, where the charms of the Foreſt appear to be concentrated, but which ſuffer a conſiderable alloy from the incredible number of flies and other inſects that ſwarm under the ſpreading oaks and beeches. At the diſtance of a bow-ſhot from the column is the cottage of *Purkeſs*, a petty farmer, the lineal deſcendant of the perſon mentioned in the inſcription, who conveyed the royal corpſe to this city in his coal-cart. There are others of the ſame family in the pariſh, who ſtill follow the occupation of their celebrated anceſtor, that of charcoal-making. I have learned from one Richard Pierce, an old man of above the age of fourſcore, now an inhabitant of this city, that he remembers his maternal grandfather, who was a Purkeſs, having in his poſ-

* Theſe inſcriptions, except what has been added to two of them this year, may be ſeen in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, I. 131. EDIT.

ſeſſion

ſeſſion the identical axletree, made of yew, which belonged to the aforeſaid cart, but which, in a fit of anger, on its falling accidentally upon his toes, he reduced to a bag of charcoal. At the diſtance of half a mile from Canterton, on the high road to Ringwood, is *Stony Croſs*, the name of which indicates it to have once been a place of devotion, but where no devotion now prevails, except what is paid to the memory of the unfortunate Norman by a club of jovial foreſters, who meet at the pleaſant Inn there ſituated, under the denomination of *Rufus's knights*. At the like diſtance, forming a triangle with the abovementioned ſpots, is *Caſtle Malwood*, a place which I have ſuſpected might derive its preſent name from the accidents that befell the Conqueror's family in its vicinity. Here ſtood the antient royal manſion, the veſtiges of which ſtill remain, though now it is reduced to the thatched lodge of a keeper. This manſion is ignorantly ſtated, in ſome of the public prints, to have been at Lyndhurſt. All the three abovementioned places ſtand in the pariſh of Minſted, concerning which a vulgar error prevails, that it derived its name from the king's crying out, in the language of the times, *myne ſtede, myne ſtede*, i. e. *my horſe, my horſe*. It is true the king was at that time on foot, and ſtanding with his face to the Weſt, and his hand placed over his eyes, to preſerve them from the beams of the ſun, which was then ſetting, when he cried out to Tyrrel to diſpatch the deer which he had ſlightly wounded; but that accurate hiſtorian, William of Malmſbury, aſſures us that he never ſpoke from the time he was ſhot, but that, after breaking off part of the arrow that ſtuck in his body, he inſtantly fell flat on his face, thereby forcing the remainder of it deeper into his breaſt. The circumſtance mentioned here, of the dying monarch's endeavouring to pull out the fatal arrow that ſtruck him, points out the meaning of a celebrated paſſage in Pope, which, I apprehend, is by many not accurately underſtood:

> Lo! Rufus, *tugging* at the deadly dart,
> Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart.

But to return to the name of *Minſted*; what places the opinion I have ſtated beyond all doubt is, that it is called *Myndeſtede*, from which the preſent name is an evident contraction, in Domeſday Book, compoſed by the Conqueror 15 years before the cataſtrophe of his ſon.

Every one knows, that the train of accidents which befell the Conqueror's family in this foreſt, was conſidered by the nation as the puniſhment of his injuſtice and impiety in making it. Theſe accidents were, firſt, the death of his grandſon Henry, the child of his eldeſt ſon, Robert, who killed himſelf by riding againſt a tree in the New Foreſt; 2dly, the fate of his ſecond ſon, Richard, who was there gored to death by a ſtag he was purſuing, and thus became "at once the chacer and at once the prey;" and, laſtly, the lamentable end of his third ſon, Rufus, as above deſcribed. With reſpect to the laſt-mentioned, it was remarked that he fell on the ſite of a church his father had demoliſhed; that he had certain forewarnings of his approaching fate, and, in conſequence of them, that he actually ſtayed within till he had heated himſelf at dinner with a more than ordinary quantity of wine; and that he actually gave to Tyrrel the arrow with which he was ſhot, telling him, at the ſame time, he knew how to make a good uſe of it. But what was conſidered as the moſt pregnant proof of a divine interpoſition in the fate of the unhappy Rufus (you will obſerve, Mr. Urban, I am not anſwerable for the exiſtence of the facts, but only for that of the rumours,) was, what was reported concerning that very oak-tree mentioned in the inſcription, from which the arrow glanced; namely, that it put forth leaves every Chriſtmas-day, early in the morning, which leaves withered at the riſing of the ſun. Gibſon, in his edition of Camden, mentions this as a fact; and adds, that Charles the Second ordered the tree to be ſurrounded with pales. Many old perſons, who have ſeen the tree in queſtion, and, amongſt the reſt, the Octogenarian abovementioned, vouch for the truth of the abovementioned report; and add, that a kind of fair uſed to be kept on Chriſtmas-day in the neighbourhood. Being worn down almoſt to a ſtump, it was at length privately burned by one William Houſe, out of mere wantonneſs. This circumſtance, however, was not known till after his death; otherwiſe, it was thought, he would hardly have been left to die in peace, ſo highly did the foreſters prize this tree, or rather the profits it yielded them by the crowds it drew to ſee it. Perhaps it has been with a view of indemnifying themſelves, and of keeping up ſo profitable a trade, that the inhabitants have endeavoured to transfer this extraordinary quality to another oak tree

which

which grows at a place called Cadnam, at the diſtance of two miles from the former. I have been at great pains to inveſtigate this as well as the preceding matters, on the ſpot, and where-ever elſe information was to be had; however, all I can learn is, that it has many champions as well as many oppoſers. Thoſe who pretend to be beſt informed ſay, that the preſent oak was raiſed from an acorn of the antient tree, and that the ſpot where it ſtands is the ſame where the bleeding body of Rufus was overturned into a deep ſlough as Purkeſs was conveying it to Wincheſter, in conformity with what we read in Matthew Paris.

It is the advantage, Mr. Urban, of your Miſcellany, that Berkeley might have paſſed in it from Tar-water to the Trinity without impropriety: the tranſition, however, from trees to their feathered inhabitants is not by any means ſo violent. A writer in your laſt, p. 609, who differs from Mr. Berington both on the ſubject of real ſignatures and that of cock macaws' eggs, has brought what he conſiders as an indiſputable proof of the poſſibility of the latter, namely, that dunghill-cocks have laid eggs. This he aſſerts to be a fact from his own knowledge; but he does not furniſh the reader with any clue by which he can appreciate his evidence in a queſtion of this nature. He then adds, that "Mr. B. has an undoubted right to believe or diſbelieve him as he pleaſes, in as much as no man is obliged to imbibe knowledge who prefers ignorance." Mr. B. is not generally thought to be a perſon of this deſcription; but whether he is or is not, ſtill I contend that he has no ſuch right of believing or diſbelieving as is aſſerted, but that, to make a right uſe of his reaſon, he is obliged to believe according to the laws of evidence. A reference to theſe will throw light on both queſtions, that of ſignatures, and that of male parturition. There are but two ways by which the mind can become acquainted with what paſſes out of itſelf; the one is, the teſtimony of our own ſenſes, the other, the teſtimony of other rational beings; now, though reaſon frequently points out the propriety of ſacrificing the former to the latter, yet this evidently is never to be done; nor indeed is any fact, barely extraordinary, to be admitted, without accurately weighing ſuch teſtimony both with reſpect to the veracity of the witneſs, and his qualification to judge in the ſubject-matter. And how is this to be done where the witneſs is concealed, and refuſes to come forward? Admitting, therefore, Mr. B's requiſition concerning real ſignatures to have been in general ill founded, ſince a poetical, critical, moral, or metaphyſical eſſay ought to ſtand on its own merits, and to ſpeak for itſelf, it certainly is not too much for him to deſire to know on whoſe authority he is called upon to admit a fact which is contrary to his uniform experience of the laws of nature, and contrary to the moſt reſpectable naturaliſts' obſervations, ſuch as Buffon, Valmont de Bomare, Bartholinus, Peyronie, &c. who, after accurate obſervations, and anatomical experiments, pronounce the opinion of cocks laying eggs to be a vulgar error; with whom, as I learn from your ingenious correſpondent S. J. p. 608, Hunter and Cruikſhanks have concurred in a ſimilar inſtance. I do not queſtion the veracity of the writer with whom I am contending; but certainly he has given a bad ſpecimen of his ſkill in natural hiſtory, where he repreſents it as more extraordinary for a hen to lay eggs without the company of the cock, than for the cock itſelf to lay eggs; whereas the moſt ſuperficial naturaliſt knows, that the emoryo pullet, before it burſts from its ſhell, carries in its ovary every egg that it ſhall afterwards lay, and that theſe, though unimpregnated, may receive ſuch an acceſſion of ſize and weight, as to deſcend by the oviductus. But to explain how an egg can be produced without an ovary, or any other part of the female organization, *hic labor, hoc opus.*

I come now to a queſtion of greater importance, and in which I am more immediately concerned. You are reſaid correſpondent complains, that I, who have *aſſumed the character of a moderator* in a queſtion concerning fowls' eggs, ſhould wantonly and unprovoked have attacked the *immaculate Mr. Green* for obtruding on the public [illegible] diſguſting of obſcene hiſtories that ever was raked together. I will add, on this occaſion, that the Hiſtorian frequently ſteps out of his way to cull theſe choice flowrets, with the ſcent of which he is evidently delighted, that he reproaches a deceaſed prelate with having repeated to his learned friends, in private, a [illegible]

ſage which he gives to the publick in print; and that, in quoting a letter of St. Bernard, by a wretched equivoque, he makes the words of Scripture itſelf ſubſervient to an indecent and blaſphemous jeſt. In one point your correſpondent and I are agreed, that many of the paſſages in queſtion, were they tranſlated into the vulgar tongue, would not endanger the virtue of the moſt innocent female reader. No, Sir; they would rather ſpread a bluſh over the emaciated cheek of the veteran libertine. Vice, to be alluring, muſt be more than half concealed; when exhibited in all its monſtrous exceſſes, ſuch as occur in Mr. G's notes, and in ſome part of his text, it raiſes a univerſal horror. But are we not to ſpare innocence the pain and confuſion of ſuch ſpectacles? and is it lawful to expoſe them to view becauſe they are too horrid to provoke imitation? Whatever the opinion of Mr. G. may be on this head, the code of Chriſtianity prohibits *the naming of ſuch things amongſt us*, Epheſ. v. 3. But it ſeems your correſpondent has diſcovered obſcenity in the records of Chriſtianity, and in the ſervice of the Church of England, which, abſtracting from the effect of conſtant habit, he pronounces more dangerous than play-books and novels; while, on the other hand, he is of opinion, that the young female Pagans could ſing the praiſes of the Cytherean Goddeſs, and the amours of Jupiter, without an immoral idea. To propoſe ſome opinions, is the beſt way of confuting them; I ſhall, therefore, haſten to conclude this long letter with a reflection I have made uſe of on a former occaſion, "that the glaring immorality of the moſt enlightened infidels is a ſtrong proof how inſeparably united the cauſe of virtue is with that of religion."

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 6.

I AM much obliged by your early admiſſion of my conjectural Notes on ſome paſſages of Shakeſpear*; and, according to my promiſe, of the uſe you made of what I then ſent to continue my correſpondence on that ſubject, I ſend you more. Curſory hints of this kind may be of ſome uſe to future editors, though perhaps there may be ſome of them only which they may chuſe to adopt; which if they do, I hope they will acknowledge their obligation to the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine who ſigns himſelf AS YOU LIKE IT.

Edition, Johnſon and Steevens, 1785.

All's Well that Ends Well. Vol. IV.

Act II. ſc. 3. p. 68. Whoſe ceremony ſhall ſeem expedient on the new-born brief.] The obſcurity and inaccuracy complained of by Dr. Johnſon may be removed if we underſtand it thus; that the reaſon or motive for ſolemnizing the marriage of Bertram and Helena ſhall be recited in the new-born brief, or licence, which was to be made out for the marriage.

Act II. ſc. 5. p. 76.

Lafeu. But I hope your Lordſhip thinks him not a ſoldier.

Bertram. Yes, my Lord, and of very valiant approof.

Lafeu. You have it from his own deliverance.

Bertram. And by other warranted teſtimony.

Lafeu. Then my dial goes not true: *I took this lark for a bunting.*]

The bunting is the *emberiza miliaria* of Linnæus, larger than the lark, of very mean note, ſeldom ſeen before May, when it ſits in a dejected manner on the higheſt branches of trees and hedges. I therefore thus underſtand the ſimile of Lafeu: that he took the lark which thus ſung his own praiſe for the gloomy ſilent bunting, of no uſe or value whatever; and in which it afterwards appears that he was not miſtaken.

Act IV. ſc. 1. p. 103.

Tongue. I muſt put you into a butter-woman's mouth, and buy another of Bajazet's mule, if you prattle me into theſe perils.] That is, he muſt change his prattling tongue for a ſilent one; in plain Engliſh, he muſt learn to hold his tongue.

Twelfth Night.

Act. II. ſc. 3. p. 203. You ſqueak out your *Cozier's* catches without any mitigation or remorſe of voice.] I do not like the explanation of any of the editors, but ſhould rather ſuppoſe that Cozier was the name of a compoſer of catches at that time, perhaps an Italian, from the term of ſqueaking them out. It is certain that Queen Elizabeth had foreigners in her band of muſicians. Mr. Whalley refers to the Northamptonſhire term of *Codger's end.* Of this he ſeems not to know that the term is *Cotherd's end*, and the origin of which, I am informed, was, that formerly one Cothred

* The Chriſtmas Carol at Queen's, p. 587, I ſince find by your General Index, is correctly given in your vol. LII. p. 543.

Cothred was a famous maker of ſhoes there, who, wiſhing to leave off buſineſs, made an experiment, whether a well waxed thread tied round his neck would bear his weight, from which it tranſmitted his crime and end to poſterity, and thus obtained the name of *Cotherd's end.*

P. 204. We did keep time, Sir, in our catches. *Sneck up.*] Mr. Steevens has taken great pains to ſhew, that *ſneck up* has been uſed by many dramatic writers, but does not give any ſatisfactory explanation of the term. I will, therefore, venture a conjecture, that will be corroborated by all the examples brought by Mr. Steevens, and ſuppoſe it to mean the vulgar expreſſion of *go hang yourſelf.*

Act II. ſc. 5. p. 225.

Sir Toby. He is now on cold ſcent.

Fabian. Sowter will cry upon't, for all this, though it be as rank as a fox.] I ſuppoſe this Sowter to be the name of a hare-hound. The true-bred one will not take any notice of the ſcent of a fox. This Sowter is a bad-bred one, which cries at the rank ſcent of a fox as readily as Malvolio will give a forced explanation to the cold ſcent given of the meaning of the letter.

Act III. ſc. 1. p. 233. And, like the *haggard*, check at every feather that comes before his eye.] This ſeems to mean that the haggard [a kind of hawk] muſt not let any bird paſs by him unobſerved, yet he muſt only ſtrike at his proper game.

Act III. ſc. 4. p. 252. God have mercy upon one of our ſouls! He may have mercy upon mine; but my hope is better, ſo look to thyſelf.] Dr. Johnſon laments that Shakeſpear ventured too near profaneneſs in this ſentence. If it is read, as I underſtand it, I do not ſee the moſt diſtant approach to profaneneſs. I may fall in the duel; if I do, God have mercy upon my ſoul. My hope is, that I ſhall not fall, therefore ſhall not have need, at this time, to call on God's mercy; but I adviſe you to take care of yourſelf.

Act IV. ſc. 2. p. 267. It hath *bay windows*, tranſparent as barricadoes.] Great pains is taken to make us believe, that Shakeſpear makes the clown deſcribe a dark room with bow windows. Bow windows were certainly deſigned to give more light, and that the room in which Malvolio was confined appears in this ſcene, and in the ſubſequent act, to have been dark. I therefore ſuppoſe, that the windows were darkened with blinds, or curtains, made of a thick ſort of woollen cloth called baize.

Act IV. ſc. 3. p. 273. So far exceed all *inſtance*, all *diſcourſe*,] i. e. all recent example, or what is tranſmitted to us in books, or by tradition.

Winter's Tale.

Act I. ſc. 2. p. 310. Falſe as dice are to be wiſhed by one that fixes no *bourn* twixt mine and his.] This means a man diveſted of every principle of honeſty, who, by falſe dice, removes the boundary of property, and makes what was mine thus unjuſtly become his.

Ibid. Look on me with your *welkin eye.*] The term may mean a blue eye. However, I will venture another conjecture from the old proverb "*there is one above ſees all,*" that your welkin eye may mean your diſcerning or overlooking eye.

Act I. ſc. 2. p. 312. Happy man be his dole.] Account no man happy until his death, was the reproach of the philoſopher Solon to the rich Crœſus. To this I ſuppoſe Shakeſpear had reference, as the term of dole is uſed to that charity given in moſt villages in the inland parts of England at funerals. The friends of the middling ſort of people generally ſend a penny loaf to every inhabitant; the richer, a ſmall plumb cake. In Durham, a piece of cheeſe is generally given with the bread.

Act I. ſc. 3. p. 326.

Nor ſhall you be ſafer
Than one condemn'd by the king's own mouth, thereon
His execution ſworn.]

I would recommend the following pointing and reading:

Nor ſhall you be ſafer
Than one condemned; by the king's own mouth,
Thereon is execution ſworn.

Act II. ſc. 1. p. 338. Cleomenes and Dion, whom you know of *ſtuff'd ſufficiency.*] Dr. Johnſon explains this, "of abilities more than enough." I rather underſtand it, of approved credibility.

Act II. ſc. 3. p. 347.

Leſt ſhe ſuſpect, as he does,
Her children not her huſband's.]

In a woman this cannot be ſuſpicion; ſhe may have an unjuſt jealouſy of her huſband being father of other children. This may be rendered clear and intelligible by omitting *her*, and reading

Leſt ſhe ſuſpect, as he does,
Children not her huſband's.

Act III. ſc. 2. p. 357. My life ſtands in the level of your dreams.] Dr. John-

ſon explains *in the level*, as a metaphor in archery, to be within reach. This ſentence requires a more pointed explanation, as thus: that her life is on ſo precarious a tenure as to be affected, or even taken away, on the mere evidence of his dreams.

Act IV ſc. 2. p. 378. My revenue is the filly cheat.] I ſuppoſe the filly cheat to have been alluding to ſomething ſimilar to the preſent practice of impoſing on the ignorant and unwary, by pricking in the belt, whirlabout, or falſe dice, with which country fairs and races are generally infeſted.

Ibid. Every 'leven wether tods; every tod yields pound and odd ſhilling: fifteen hundren ſhorn,—what comes the wool to?] Mr. Malone complains very much of this being unintelligible, and full of miſtakes. To me it appears perfectly clear, and ſhews that Shakeſpear had not forgot what he had acquired, in his "ballad days," of his father's profeſſion. The true ſhepherd is he who ſpends his whole time in attending ſheep on boundleſs foreſts and extenſive downs, on which places the ſheep being generally very ſmall ſeldom cut more wool than from two to three pounds each; therefore, eleven fleeces to make a tod, or 28 pounds, is a very proper number. That a tod ſhould ſell for 21s. is alſo a very probable price, for, from Shakeſpear's time to the preſent, wool of that quality has ſeldom been ſold for leſs than 18s. or more than 28s. Neither could he mean, that every living weather tods, or yields a fleece that weighs a tod, as, in the preſent improved breed of Lincolnſhire ſheep, there are very few indeed that yield fleeces of 12 or 14lb. That a poor ſhepherd, unexpectedly become rich, ſhould be caſting up his income, is no more extraordinary, than that a coachman, gaining the great prize in the lottery, ſhould conſider what his income would be advanced to, and what uſe he ſhould make of it; or that the D. of B. ſhould, at certain times, meditate of the method of ſpending his immenſe income moſt to his own pleaſure and advantage, and what part of it he ſhould apply to charitable purpoſes.

Act IV. ſc. 2. p. 379. I cannot do't without counters.] This method of reckoning by counters is now entirely laid aſide. It is deſcribed by Robert Record, in his Book of Arithmetick. It was on the principle of the Chineſe ſchwan pan.

Ibid. Warden pies.] That the warden is a ſpecies of pear I well know; but Shakeſpear muſt have eaten too many of them at Chriſtmas to introduce them at a ſheepſhearing at Midſummer; a church-warden pye he might mean, as that is their ſeaſon of feaſting.

Act IV. ſc. 3. p. 420. Let me pocket up my pedler's excrement.] Johnſon and Steevens both explain this as beard. That the beard is an excrement, is, I believe, generally underſtood, nor need we examples to prove it. But that excrement always means beard is not ſo eaſily believed. The nails are alſo an excrement; the hair of other parts is alſo the ſame; that there is juſt as much reaſon to ſay that he meant his wig as his beard, which he could not well put in his pocket without being equally a falſe one, made uſe of to diſguiſe himſelf; and, in that caſe, would be rather ſtyled an ornament, than an excrement, I the rather underſtand it, Let me lay aſide the pedler's manners, which I have lately been practiſing, and behave myſelf, as my dreſs now gives the appearance of, a gentleman ſoldier.

Act IV. ſc. 3. p. 444.

Paulina. Indeed, my Lord,
If I had thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have wrought you (*for the ſtone* [*is mine*),
I'd not have ſhew'd it.]

The learned and ingenious Mr. Tyrwhitt ſuggeſts an idea reſpecting this paſſage, which he immediately loſes, and from which, with very little alteration, I profit. He would read *for the ſtone i' th' mine*, and proceeds to ſhew, that quarries are frequently called mines. The alteration I propoſe, and think it the happieſt I have made, is *for a ſtone o' th' mine*, and thus underſtand it. If I had thought the ſight of this ſtatue would have had ſuch an effect upon you, I would not have ſhewed it you as a ſtone or ſtatue, but have introduced it to you as it really is, your much-lamented Queen, Hermione herſelf.

Macbeth, act I. ſc. 2 p. 459.

From the Weſtern iſles
Of Kermes and Gallow-glaſſes is ſupplied.]

I am here tempted to ſport a conjecture, as Kermes and Gallow-glaſſes are allowed, by the editors, to mean light and heavy-armed foot, whether the name of *galaſhes*, or ſpatterdaſhes, may not have taken their name from being a part of the dreſs of the Gallow-glaſſes. A ſimilarity of ſound in the pronunciation led me to the idea.

Act I. ſc. 4. p. 487.

Your Highneſs' part
Is to receive our duties: and our duties
Are to your throne and ſtate, children and ſervants;
Which do but what they ſhould by doing every thing
Safe towards your love and honour.]

After Meſſrs. Henley, Warburton, Theobald, Johnſon, Upton, Kenrick, Steevens, Blackſtone, and Malone, have employed their ingenuity without concurring in the meaning of theſe lines, it may be deemed preſumption in me to attempt it; I ſhall therefore only recommend the following reading to conſideration:

Your Highneſs' part
Is to receive our duties; and our duties
Are to your throne and ſtate (children and ſervants' [*duties*]
Which do but what they ſhould, by doing every thing)
Safe to ward your love and honour.

Though this differs from any of their conjectures, yet from their various readings I collect it.

Act II. ſc. 2. p. 526. Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleave of care.] Sleave is repreſented by the annotators to mean a ſkein of ſilk. This is not the exact meaning. Sleave ſilk is what is generally termed raw ſilk, that is, ſilk ſpun but not twiſted; it is uſed for weaving and fine works, and much more apt to ravel than ſkein or twiſted ſilk. This ſleave ſilk was alſo uſed for ſtockings, which in Shakeſpear's time were all knit; the ravelled ſleave was uſeleſs. The ravell'd ſleave of care is deſigned to repreſent uſeleſs care. I therefore underſtand it thus: Sleep that knits up, or puts an end to, uſeleſs care.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug.* 3.

A MEMORABLE occurrence in Literary Hiſtory having lately occaſioned much converſation; I have no doubt but the following traits in the character of Mr. Badcock, which are furniſhed from his own Letters to a friend, will be an agreeable addition to what you have recorded in vol. LVIII.

Yours, &c. A REVIEWER.

1. "Dear Sir, *Nov.* 26, 1780.

"I AM really aſhamed of my long neglect, and muſt throw myſelf on your mercy. I am glad your candour hath found an excuſe for me in ſomething, though it hath not hit on the true cauſe of my delay. But I ſuppoſe you was rallying me on my *Galic* *

* This alludes to a Galic or Erſe Dictionary, of which Mr. B. gave an account in the Monthly Review.

ſtudies, in which indeed I have made no progreſs, and underſtand juſt as much of the language as I did when we were ſo highly diverted at the oddity of my ſituation, as the deputed Critic on a work of which I have not the ſlighteſt knowledge! I believe, for once, I muſt be an *extract-maker!* and thus ſave myſelf the trouble of the head by relying only on the hand.

"I am glad you liked my remarks on *Madan*. His work hath taken up much of my time and attention, and it is likely to employ a ſtill larger ſhare of both. The Editor informs me, that ſuch was the ſucceſs of my remarks on the reverend Polygamiſt, that in a few days his bookſeller had ſold off above two hundred more than the uſual number. In conſequence of the general approbation the Criticiſm hath met with, Mr. —— hath been applied to by ſeveral gentlemen, to ſolicit the *Reviewer* to undertake a full and compleat anſwer to the *Thelyphthora*, which may ſtand as a vindication of our preſent marriage œconomy againſt, not Madan only, but all advocates for polygamy and concubinage. He urges me to it with particular earneſtneſs, and engages to riſk the publication on his own account if I ſhould be afraid to venture.—I have thought ſeriouſly of this matter; and, as the ſubject is becoming ſomewhat popular, I flatter myſelf that ſuch an undertaking as my friend propoſes will anſwer. I differ from him as to the bulk of the performance. He thinks it will bear a *crown octavo*. But that will overcharge the ſubject, and defeat its own ends. A 12mo of 2s. 6d. or 3s. is as much as will be reliſhed in ſuch times as the preſent.

"I want many books that would be of ſervice to me, and I want an opportunity of converſing with ſome gentlemen deep-learned in Bible-lore. I have indeed a predilection for theſe old-faſhioned ſtudies, and with I could add the grace of elegance and the attractions of novelty to them.

"But in this attempt there may be a danger of diſguiſing the ſubject. The *quid conveniat* ſhould never be out of our eye. Our grandmothers would be mocked by the head-dreſſes of their grand-daughters. Madan lays himſelf open to ridicule in many places, but I ſhall by no means indulge a familiar laugh; it will diſguſt the ſober reader, and for ſuch my work will be deſigned. The ſubject is a ſerious one, and the Author muſt be treated ſeriouſly; where he is laſhed, it muſt be with a kind of indignant, but not ſcurrilous or ludicrous, ſatire. I ſhould be glad of your opinion on this head.

"Your, &c. S. B."

2. "Dear Sir, *Friday* [*Jan.* ... 1781.]

"I WRIT to you laſt under a very heavy oppreſſion of ſpirit. Since that time, my diſtreſs for a friend hath been aggravated by anxiety of a perſonal nature. I have been alarmed by a diſorder in my eyes, which

hath

hath *totally* hindered me from purſuing a moſt important plan of ſtudy; and my ſight is ſtill ſo weak and precarious, that I know not when I ſhall have the ability or the fortitude to reſume my books. I can read and write but little at a time; indeed I ſeldom read or write at all. Think of my ſituation at ——! Indeed, indeed, it is almoſt inſupportable at times. Oh! "the pains and penalties of idleneſs!" and how aggravated to the man who wiſhes to be employed!—While you are enjoying the delights of ſocial life with your friends abroad, and the more endearing and delicious joys of domeſtic life, think of a poor forlorn creature, who is doomed to drag out a miſerable winter in the deſart! I ſpeak more in earneſt than in jeſt. My apprehenſions have been terrible; on "horror's head, horrors have accumulated." I hope the genial breath of Spring will chaſe thoſe clouds that have thickened o'er my fancy, and ſcared me with

"Viſions of the NIGHT"—
"Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire!"

"The young friend I ſpoke of is living, but his houſe is totally deſtroyed, and his riſing hopes all cruſhed! He lived at *Lucea*. I could exclaim like Hamlet, and ſpeak of the world as a "ſteril promontory." But why ſhould I attempt to divide my melancholy with another? Though I know your heart is open to ſympathy, yet I would not diſturb it by obtruding on it my complaints.

"I am, &c. &c. S. B."

3. "My dear Friend, *Jan.* 30, 1781.

"YOUR moſt obliging letter this morning gave me great ſatisfaction, as it afforded ſo kind a proof of your friendſhip. I thank you for your condolence, and will moſt certainly make a trial of the medicine you ſpeak of if my eyes ſhould grow worſe. I hope they will not. My friend, Dr. Parr, ſays every thing to reconcile my mind to my calamity. He aſſures me that the complaint is ſeldom dangerous: he calls it, a diſeaſe of the "ſebaceous glands under the lids." I believe he hath hit on the caſe. The lids were much protruded, and the cornea was very red. The inflammation is not viſible at preſent, though reading and writing are ſtill incommodious to me. The leaſt inconvenience of this kind muſt, as you may well imagine, greatly diſtreſs me. To be blind at ——! Good God! how my whole ſoul recoils at the idea!—I believe my anxiety hath increaſed the complaint. I know trouble will moſt ſenſibly affect the ſight. Its influence is chiefly on the finer parts of the nervous ſyſtem, and, as the optic nerve is a very material part of that ſyſtem, I apprehend that it will be particularly affected by what injures and ſhocks the whole.

"I think my apprehenſions may admit of a good apology, even though imagination ſhould aggravate them beyond *common* bounds. Think of my moſt deplorable ſituation both of body and mind this time four years! The perturbation of my ſpirits, excited firſt by fears, then increaſed by a conſciouſneſs of having acted amiſs, and at laſt tenfold aggravated by ill treatment—confidence betrayed, friendſhip withdrawn, malice exulting, and every future proſpect receiving a diſmal ſhade from the darkneſs of preſent experience—all theſe ſad occurrences ſtepping ſo cloſely on each other, that the foot of eaſe and conſolation had not room for a moment to paſs through, made me the compleateſt victim of diſtreſs that Envy itſelf could have wiſhed to have beheld. In this forlorn ſtate I loſt my ſight! It gradually left me, as my ſorrows roſe on my heart, till the light of day was almoſt extinguiſhed! It was near four months before I was capable of reading even my own hand-writing.

"The dread of a return of ſo alarming a calamity may be forgiven in even a more ſtoical philoſopher than myſelf; though I truſt, if it ſhould return, I ſhall not want fortitude to meet it as a Chriſtian. I am better prepared to conflict with adverſity, than I was at the moment when I had ſomething *worſe* than adverſity to contend with. I wiſh to ſecure the beſt lenitive for ſorrow—and that is, a good conſcience. But I have already told you *all* on that ſubject, and it is needleſs to repeat it; though, ſuch is the impreſſion it made, that not one hour paſſes without ſome ſecret feeling of it. How a ſingle, and in itſelf accidental, event of life, may give a tinge to our whole exiſtence! I queſtion if the lateſt period of life will blunt my ſenſibility to the effects of a caſual *rencontre* of a minute!

"If my eyes ſhould continue ill, I will certainly conſult Parr. I have ſome thoughts of having my temporal artery cut through. If I ſhould reſolve on a viſit to Exeter, I will let you know of it, as I would by all means wiſh to make your houſe my head-quarters. I will aſſure you, that I will leave all my *vapours* at ——, and bring you nothing but chearfulneſs and good ſpirits.

"The Biſhop of London hath again expreſſed his deſire to have the Reviewer give a full anſwer to Madan in a ſeparate publication. How unlucky I am!—There is a poem juſt publiſhed of a ſtrange whimſical nature, I find, on the ſubject of *Thelyphthora*, in which your friend S. B. is chriſtened "Sir Marmadon, knight of the ſilver moon." I am made the champion of Diana, and the ladies fly for protection under the ſhadow of my ſhield! I vanquiſh Sir Airy in the fight—but how I am to be rewarded I have not heard. It is enough for me if I gain the ſmiles of the virtuous and chaſte. Making me the knight of *Diana* would be thought a fine joke with our *Saints!*—I ſuſpect that the poem is a poor thing. I ſhall ſee it to-morrow. You ſhall hear more of Sir *Marmadon*. Don't blab it; I ſhall get a nick-name—though you may have a laugh with —— about it. Yours, &c. S. B."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, August* 13.

IN your valuable Miscellany, vol. LVIII. p. 880, you gave a short, but very satisfactory, account of the Society of Universal Good Will lately established in this city. I have the pleasure to inform you that, notwithstanding some opposition, it still continues to pursue the plan of its original outset, to as great an extent as its income, and the necessities of those properly entitled to the charity thereof, will permit, not only in granting casual relief to travelling foreigners in distress, properly certified, but to many such who have become residents in this and the neighbouring county of Suffolk, and, by not having gained parish settlements, are, by this Society, kept from being burthensome to the parishes in which they reside, or from being sent back to their native homes, after having spent their youth and strength in endeavouring to add to the power and wealth of this kingdom. At a late meeting of the Society, one of the members made the undermentioned proposal, which, although not strictly connected with the original design of the Society, yet, it is hoped, will not be deemed an improper object for the attention of a Society of Universal Good Will. The author of a pamphlet lately published, being An Enquiry into the Origin, &c. of Slavery, declared himself a candidate for the prize, whatever it might be; but added, that as he was sensible of the inferiority of his pen to that of many others, he hoped that some writer, more equal to the task, would undertake it, and do justice to a project so great and extensive. If you think this matter merits the attention of your readers, and the publick at large, you will please to insert this, together with the following proposal.

Yours, &c. DOULOPHILOS.

"Whereas the practice of duelling, or single combat, has prevailed in this kingdom, and various other parts of the world, particularly in Europe, for near, or above, one thousand years, to the great disgrace of reason, religion, morality, and good government, and has of late increased to an alarming degree; the Society of Universal Good Will in Norwich, at a general meeting, held 14th June last, taking this matter into serious consideration, and, although sensible of its own littleness, and unimportance, yet desirous to restrain, and, if possible, abolish so great an evil, doth propose and engage to take this weighty affair under due consideration at the next annual meeting, to be held 30th November next, and then to offer an honorary or pecuniary reward, or both, suitable to the circumstances and abilities of the Society, to whomsoever shall produce, within a given time, and to proper persons appointed for that purpose, a rational, practical, constitutional, and effectual plan, or scheme, which, being approved of, and carried into execution, by his present Majesty, or his successors, or formed into a law by the parliament of Great Britain, shall effectually answer the above purposes, so as to prevent, put a stop to, and totally abolish the above destructive practice of duelling, with all its consequences."

Mr. URBAN, *August* 4.

TO the clear description, with pertinent observations, of Woldham church, communicated by Indagator Roffensis, p. 588, &c. I will take the liberty of adding a few lines. The traces of a picture of the Annunciation in the East window of the North chancel affords a strong presumptive proof of its having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it appears from the will of R. Newbolt, in 1457, that there was a chapel to her honour in this church, Lib. Test. ii. fol. 88, a. In this will is a bequest of 100 sh. towards building a *new steeple*; so that this legacy, and that of Stephen Slegge, who was sheriff of Kent in the 27th of Henry VI. very nearly ascertain the time when this steeple was erected. The will of Nicholas Clement, in 1461, mentions the chapel of St. Blaze in Woldham church. It was probably in the South chancel, Lib. Test. fol. 11. 135. a. The following extracts from Brydges's History of Northamptonshire will answer one of the enquiries of your correspondent in note to p. 590. "Aston, p. 101: On the *North* side of the chancel, is a *confessionary*. Farningho, p. 170: Part of the South aile is inclosed, and through it you pass to the chapel abovementioned, called the chapel of our Lady. In the South wall, within the inclosure, there is an antient arch, where probably was a monument. In the *North* part of the inclosure was a *confessionary*." Confessionary, as is well known to your correspondent (see vol. LVII. p. 663), is an improper term; but it may be inferred from it, that stone seats or stalls

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are here ſpecified. Mr. Hutchinſon has alſo obſerved (Hiſtory of Durham, vol. II. p. 244), that, "within the altar rails of that cathedral, there are four ſeats on each ſide of the altar table for the officiating prieſts to reſt in, formed of pillars ſupporting pinnacle work. They are cloſed from the ailes behind with a wall." John Potkyn was preſented in 1525, at the archdeacon's viſitation, for not maintaining the rood light *(lumen crucifixi)* in Woldham church. Indagator, I ſuſpect, is not likely to meet with a rood loft in any church in this county. But in the Hiſtory of Durham above cited (vol. II. p. 270, note) there is a circumſtantial account of the antient rood loft in Durham cathedral. It is copied from Davies's deſcription, who terms it "the moſt famous rood that was in all the land." In the ſame preſentment it is entered, that John Beauley, gentleman, of Woldham, was indebted to Jeſus's light *(lumini* Jeſu) eleven ewes, and that he had with-held *de le gif ale*, of the value of eighteen ſhillings. With reſpect to *de gif ale*, his plea was, that he had offered to the pariſhioners four quarters of malt at the price of 6s. 7d. per quarter, and that they had abſolutely refuſed it. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

THough Mr. Gemſege (p. 420) has ſatisfactorily ſhewn that 1509, not 1409, was the date of the inſcription noticed by Dr. Harris in the chancel of Godmerſham church, and that conſequently the letters could not relate to Prior Chillenden, but to Prior Goldſton; yet, it being certain that Chillenden, who was Arundel's contemporary, built much at Godmerſham, there would be no anachroniſm in aſſigning to the archbiſhop the figure over the door of the principal entrance into the manor-houſe. However, from a hint dropt by your reſpectable correſpondent, I am for conſidering it as the figure of Chillenden himſelf. It is juſtly remarked by your valuable correſpondent, that the Priors of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury, enjoyed the privilege of wearing a mitre, and indeed every other habit and ornament of a biſhop; and it is obſervable, that it was during the priorate of Finch, the immediate predeceſſor of Chillinden, that Chillinden, by a perſonal application, obtained from Pope Urban VI. a permiſſion for the priors to uſe the paſtoral ſtaff and ſandals, and, in the abſence of the archbiſhop, to give the ſolemn benediction. Is it not, therefore, moſt likely that his effigies would be diſtinguiſhed by a mitre, and other epiſcopal enſigns?

Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

THAT the common ſtory of Kirk's cruelty, p. 611, is a calumnious falſehood, I have not the leaſt doubt. Indeed it is related with ſuch differing circumſtances, and of ſo many perſons, that I am willing to believe it true of none. I am moſt ſorry to find Mr. Hume miſplace his eloquence upon ſo incredible and unauthoriſed a tale. Honeſt Goldſmith reports it of Sir Ralph Aſhton, a creature of King Richard III. who, as Smollett ſays, "made a progreſs into the *weſtern counties*, and filled them with *blood and lamentation*." In ſhort, it ſeems neceſſary that every writer of the Hiſtory of England ſhould inſert the ſtory, though he is at perfect liberty to relate it of whom, and in what part of his work, he pleaſes.

I do not know how it is with you, Mr. Urban, but the more I read, and the older I grow, the more ſceptical I become. Kirk may be the man, or rather the devil, he is uſually repreſented, and yet I can almoſt perſuade myſelf, that he will one day or other be thoroughly white-waſhed, and proved a gallant, generous, and benevolent character. Lord Chancellor Jeffries is ſcarcely leſs odious; they are the *Pierres Coignets* of Engliſh Hiſtory, and an author has a right to throw his ink in their face: but Lord Clarendon, the younger will tell you, that Jeffries was a good ſort of a blunt, rough, well-meaning fellow, ſomewhat, I conceive, both in his perſon and manners, reſembling a certain ſucceſſor of his, whom you, Mr. Urban, have heard of, and I have ſeen. TIM. TWYLIGHT.

*** The curious medal, plate III. fig. 6, is ſent for farther illuſtration.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 12.

IN the famous correſpondence between Lord Hervey and Dr. Middleton reſpecting the Roman Senate, Lord H. enquires of the Dr. among ſeveral queſtions of greater importance, why the firſt twelve Roman Emperors are called Twelve Cæſars, ſince that appellation does not more properly belong to them than it does to their ſucceſſors. For all the Emperors down to the time of

of Dioclesian assumed that title, and six of the first twelve were of families nowise related to the Julian. Dr. M. however, either from inadvertency, or from being occupied in accounting for difficulties of greater magnitude, takes no notice of this query in the remainder of their correspondence, nor does Lord H. make any further enquiry. I have been always at a loss to account for this singular distinction, and have formed an opinion in my own mind upon it, which I should not have thought worth while to communicate to the publick, had I not perceived it was of sufficient consequence to engage the attention of so elegant a scholar as Lord H. My idea upon the subject is this. The lives of the twelve first Roman Princes are written by Suetonius, an author whose accuracy, and faithful description of the manners of the times in which he lived, have made him justly celebrated in all ages. By means of this work we are better acquainted with the actions and dispositions of the monarchs concerning whom it particularly treats, than with those of their successors, of whose lives we have only general histories and mutilated fragments to inform us. The frolicks of Caligula, and the cruelties of Nero, are more circumstantially known, than the virtuous conduct of Antoninus, and the numerous victories of Trajan. Might not therefore this book, read in all countries, and admired by the literati of all ages, occasion by its celebrity that the appellation of Cæsar should be first applied in particular to the Princes of whom it treats; that afterwards the ignorance of the bulk of mankind should establish this inaccuracy, and that the carelessness of learned men employed in affairs of greater moment should neglect to remove it?

I would wish you to insert this attempt at elucidating a point hitherto obscure, being in hopes that some one of your erudite correspondents will offer a more satisfactory explanation.

ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

THE friend and defender of Baretti, p. 569, has certainly an undoubted right to give him the character he thinks his deceased friend merited; but he has no right whatever to say that I hold the dagger, and the pen, which I have put into the hands of Baretti. I have said that which I believe to be strictly true; I have seen his familiar letters to his two brothers, written in Italian, and printed, I think, at Bolonga. He tells them, "that London is the *sink of Europe*," yet Baretti had *then* seen Paris; "that the prostitutes of London are children of ten or eleven years of age, and that officers of justice are placed at the corners of all the streets on Sundays, to hurry away all disorderly people they meet to a gaol," &c. It is many years since I saw those books, but I am confident they have the name of Joseph Baretti prefixed to the title-page. His attack upon Mr. Sharp was very illiberal, his attack upon Mrs. Piozzi more so; and he ought not to have so stigmatized the capital of a kingdom which received him, fed him, and in which he found so many friends, with the appellation of being the *sink of Europe*. I appeal to any man who has seen Paris, whether that city is not ten times more *sinking* than London? and I appeal to Mr. Horne Tooke, to repeat, for he can, if he be asked, *the disorder* Baretti laboured under at Genoa, when he lay confined to his bed under the character of a sick *English gentleman*, and the age of *the child* to whom he owed his *Italian malady*.—And now, Mr. Urban, I do assure you, that I never spoke a word to Baretti in my life; that he never offended me in his; that I despise the lady he has so be-spattered for her latter conduct; and that I am as much a stranger to her, as I was to him: and if his defender will leave his name with you, Mr. Urban, mine is at his service. I do not mean this as a challenge to fight, but a challenge to prove what I have asserted, and that I have not "a dagger in my hand," nor malevolence in my heart. I have said, and thought, ever since I saw Baretti's familiar Italian letters, that a man of his country, so received, so fed, and so careſſed in mine, should have honoured and loved its inhabitants, for many of his betters, and natives of England, would have been grateful for the good things he met with in *the sink of Europe*. His attack upon our Sundays was to contrast the levity of Italian and French Sundays; and I am sure those letters contained many other gross falsehoods relative to the customs and manners of the English nation, which did not become Mr. Baretti's pen, much less his *Italian press*.

preſs. A foreigner, who, when writing to the Engliſh, compliments the nation, and who when writing to his countrymen beſpatters them, is, in my opinion, a deſpicable wretch; and I call upon his defender, to defend him from theſe charges, or expoſe me. If he does not, he will ſtand ſelf-condemned.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* LORDS *and* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, *on* SETTLING *the* REGENCY. *(Continued from p. 626.)*

Tueſday, January 27.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer's *ſecond* motion (ſee the *firſt*, p. 625) was to the following effect: "That a committee be appointed, to communicate to the Queen the reſolution which relates to the care of the King's perſon being in her Majeſty." This reſolution being read,

Mr. *Burke* roſe to give notice, that, when the bill was brought in, he ſhould propoſe certain reſtrictions and limitations on the powers to be veſted in her Majeſty.

The motion was agreed to, and a conference deſired with the Lords, in order to deliver the two motions, and to require their Lordſhips' concurrence. The motions were,

1. "That a committee be appointed, to communicate to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the reſolutions which the Houſe of Lords and Commons have agreed to, for providing the means of ſupplying the defect in the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority, under ſuch regulations as the preſent circumſtances may require; and that the committee be directed to inform his Royal Highneſs, that the Commons expreſs their hopes that his Royal Highneſs will accept the ſaid charge, as ſoon as an act of Parliament can be paſſed for carrying into effect the ſaid purpoſe."

2. "That the reſolution which relates to the care of his Majeſty's perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's houſhold being in the Queen, ſhould be communicated to her Majeſty, with an addreſs, humbly deſiring her Majeſty, in the name of the Commons, to take under her care thoſe important truſts, as ſoon as an act of Parliament can be paſſed for that purpoſe."

Wedneſday, January 28.

Lord *Belgrave* accordingly waited upon the Lords, and the conference being agreed to and holden, the managers, being the ſame perſons who conducted the preceding conference, returned; and Lord Belgrave acquainted the Houſe, that, as he was directed, he had delivered the reſolutions to the managers for the Lords.—The Houſe adjourned.

Thurſday, January 29.

At the deſire of the Lords, a conference took place; and when the managers returned, Lord *Belgrave* acquainted the Houſe, that they had met the managers for the Lords, who had returned the reſolutions with the blanks filled up, as requeſted at a former conference.

As ſoon as the laſt meſſage from the Lords had been received, and an anſwer given to the Maſters in Chancery, who came as meſſengers from that Houſe;

Mr. Ch. *Pitt* moved, "That the order of the day, for going into a committee on the ſtate of the nation, be read;" which being read accordingly, he then moved, "That the ſaid order be diſcharged." This having been likewiſe agreed to, he next moved, "That the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the nation on the enſuing Monday."

Mr. *Sheridan*, riſing immediately, charged the Right Hon. Gent. with premeditated delay, he having on the preceding Tueſday declared, that the Houſe ſhould on that day [Thurſday] proceed on the ſtate of the nation.

Ch. of Exch. acknowledged having expreſſed a hope of the Houſe's being able to proceed on that day; which hope would have been fulfilled, had not affairs taken ſuch an unexpected turn as rendered it impoſſible.

Mr. *Grey* obſerved, that on Tueſday he had taken the liberty of ſtating, that a whole week would be loſt by the dilatory proceedings of Miniſters, when the Right Hon. Gent. denied the fact. What had ſince happened was a confirmation of the charge againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters, that their great object was delay; and that they proceeded on no ſort of ſyſtem, but crept on from day to day in the dark, ignorant one day what ſtep they ſhould take the next.

Mr. *Steele* ſpoke in defence of the Miniſter, whoſe declaration he in a great meaſure explained away.

Mr.

Mr. *Grey* replied, and inſiſted on what his Hon. Friend [Sir G. Cooper] had advanced the day before, that there was ſomething myſterious in agitation, in which Miniſters were not all of one mind. It had been given out at the Houſe of Lords, that the buſineſs was to originate at the Houſe of Commons, and at the door of the Houſe of Commons they had been ſent back to the Houſe of Lords. He believed the ſpectre they were about to bring forth was of ſo horrible a ſhape, they dreaded its appearance any where.

Mr. *Sheridan* propoſed an amendment; and that the word *Monday* be omitted, and the word *Saturday* ſtand in its room.

This was objected to, leſt it ſhould claſh with the ſame buſineſs in the other Houſe.

Mr. *Maſham* would contend, he ſaid, that this Houſe ought to do its duty, without regard to what might be doing in the other Houſe.

Mr. *Martin* was of the ſame opinion.

When the queſtion came to be decided, the original motion for Monday was carried—Ayes 70—Noes 51.

[Here it ſeems neceſſary to mark the extreme caution of both Houſes in their proceedings; for though the publick were in poſſeſſion of Mr. Pitt's letter to the Prince of Wales of the 30th of December, 1788, in which he acquaints his Royal Highneſs with the heads of the intended limitations and reſtrictions to be voted; and of the Prince's anſwer of acquieſcence; yet it was thought neceſſary to give a preciſe form to thoſe Reſolutions, and to preſent them properly, in order to receive a ſpecific anſwer before they proceeded to open the Parliament in the Houſe of Lords.

What follows will explain this buſineſs clearly. It had been ſaid above, that conferences had paſſed between the Houſes on the 27th and 28th of January; the following State Papers were the reſult.]

STATE PAPERS.

NUMBER I.

RESOLUTIONS *agreed to by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, preſented to His Royal Highneſs the* PRINCE *of* WALES, *on Friday, January* 30, 1789; *with* HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ANSWER.

Die Veneris, 23° Januarii, 1789.

RESOLVED, That for the purpoſe of providing for the exerciſe of the royal authority, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch extent, as the preſent circumſtances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, being reſident within the realm, ſhall be empowered to exerciſe and adminiſter the royal authority, according to the laws and conſtitution of Great Britain, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, and under the ſtyle and title of *Regent of the Kingdom*; and to uſe, execute, and perform, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and adminiſtration of the ſame, which belong to the King of this realm to uſe, execute, and perform, according to the laws thereof, ſubject to ſuch limitations and exceptions as ſhall be provided.

Reſolved, That the power, ſo to be given to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſhall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the peerage of the realm to any perſon whatever, except to his Majeſty's Royal Iſſue who ſhall have attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Reſolved, That the ſaid powers ſhould not extend to the granting of any office whatever in reverſion, or to the granting of any office, ſalary, or penſion, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, except ſuch offices as are by law required to be granted for life, or during good behaviour.

Reſolved, That the ſaid powers ſhould not extend to the granting of any part of his Majeſty's real or perſonal eſtate, except ſo far as relates to the renewal of leaſes.

Reſolved, That the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, ſhould be committed to the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty; and that her Majeſty ſhould have power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint ſuch perſons as ſhe ſhall think proper to, the ſeveral offices in his Majeſty's houſehold; and to diſpoſe, order, and manage all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, during the time aforeſaid: and that, for the better enabling her Majeſty to diſcharge this important truſt, it is alſo expedient that a council ſhould be appointed, to adviſe and aſſiſt her Majeſty in the ſeveral matters aforeſaid, and with power from time to time, as they may ſee cauſe,

cauſe, to examine upon oath the phyſicians and others attending his Majeſty's perſon, touching the ſtate of his Majeſty's health, and all matters relative thereto.

Die Mercurii, 28° *Januarii*, 1789.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed, to attend his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Reſolutions which have been agreed to by the Lords and Commons for the purpoſe of ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority during his Majeſty's illneſs, by impowering his Royal Highneſs to exerciſe ſuch authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, ſubject to the limitations and reſtrictions which the circumſtances of the caſe appear at preſent to require; and that the Committee do expreſs the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, entertain, that his Royal Highneſs, from his regard to the intereſts of his Majeſty and the nation, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important truſt propoſed to be inveſted in his Royal Highneſs, as ſoon as an act of Parliament ſhall have been paſſed for carrying the ſaid reſolutions into effect.

Die Jovis, 29° *Januarii*, 1789.

Ordered, That the Lord Preſident of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal do attend his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the ſeveral Reſolutions agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament for the purpoſe of ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority, during his Majeſty's illneſs, on the part of this Houſe.

Die Sabbati, 31° *Januarii*, 1789.

The Lord Preſident reported, That he and the Lord Privy Seal had (according to order) waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with the Reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament; and that his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for communicating to me the Reſolutions agreed to by the two Houſes, and I requeſt you to aſſure them in my name, that my duty to the King my father, and my anxious concern for the ſafety and intereſts of the people, which muſt be endangered by a longer ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of the royal authority, together with my reſpect for the united deſires of the two Houſes, outweigh in my mind every other conſideration, and will determine me to undertake the weighty and important truſt propoſed to me, in conformity to the Reſolutions now communicated to me.

"I am ſenſible of the difficulties that muſt attend the execution of this truſt, in the peculiar circumſtances in which it is committed to my charge, of which, as I am acquainted with no former example, my hopes of a ſucceſsful adminiſtration cannot be founded on any paſt experience. But, confiding that the limitations on the exerciſe of the royal authority, deemed neceſſary for the preſent, have been approved by the two Houſes only as a temporary meaſure, founded on the loyal hope, in which I ardently participate, that his Majeſty's diſorder may not be of long duration, and truſting in the mean while that I ſhall receive a zealous and united ſupport in the two Houſes and in the nation, proportioned to the difficulty attending the diſcharge of my truſt in this interval, I will entertain the pleaſing hope, that my faithful endeavours to preſerve the intereſts of the King, his crown, and people, may be ſucceſsful."

NUMBER II.

RESOLUTIONS *and* ADDRESS *agreed to by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, preſented to* HER MAJESTY *on Friday, Jan.* 30, 1789; *with* HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

Die Veneris, 23° *Januarii*, 1789.

RESOLVED, That the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, ſhould be committed to the Queen's moſt Excellent Majeſty, and that her Majeſty ſhould have power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint ſuch perſons as ſhe ſhall think proper to, the ſeveral offices in his Majeſty's houſhold, and to diſpoſe, order, and manage all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, during the time aforeſaid. And that, for the better enabling her Majeſty to diſcharge this important truſt, it is alſo expedient that a Council ſhould be appointed, to adviſe and aſſiſt her Majeſty in the ſeveral matters, and with power, from time to time as they may ſee cauſe, to examine upon oath the phyſicians and others attending his Majeſty's perſon, touching the ſtate of his Majeſty's health, and all matters relative thereto.

Die Mercurii, 28° *Januarii*, 1789.

Reſolved, That the reſolution agreed to by the Lords and Commons, reſpecting

ing the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, and the direction of his Majeſty's houſhold, be laid before her Majeſty, with an humble addreſs, expreſſing the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons entertain, that her Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to undertake the important truſt propoſed to be inveſted in her Majeſty, as ſoon as an act of parliament ſhall have been paſſed for carrying the ſaid reſolution into effect.

Die Jovis, 29° *Januarii*, 1789.

Ordered, That the Earl Waldegrave and the Earl of Ayleſbury do attend her Majeſty with the reſolution and addreſs agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament reſpecting the care of his Majeſty's royal perſon, and the direction of his Majeſty's houſhold, on the part of this Houſe.

Die Sabbati, 31° *Januarii*, 1789.

The Earl Waldegrave reported, that he and the Earl of Ayleſbury had (according to order) waited on her Majeſty with the reſolution and addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament; and that her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My duty and gratitude to the King, and the ſenſe I muſt ever entertain of my great obligations to this country, will certainly engage my moſt earneſt attention to the anxious and momentous truſt intended to be repoſed in me by Parliament. It will be a great conſolation to me to receive the aid of a Council, of which I ſhall ſtand ſo much in need in the diſcharge of a duty wherein the happineſs of my future life is indeed deeply intereſted, but which a higher object, the happineſs of a great, loyal, and affectionate people, renders ſtill more important."

Saturday, January 31.

The Lords having met in committee on the ſtate of the nation;

Lord Preſident [Camden] roſe, and ſaid, that having received the aſſent of her Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in the manner the Houſe had juſt heard, the next ſtep that appeared to him neceſſary was, by a formal reſolution, to impart a regularity to their own proceedings. They were at preſent merely a convention, without functions and without energy, and could do no one legiſlative act till they were enabled ſo to do by the preſence or aſſent of the Sovereign. Deprived of the aſſiſtance of his Majeſty in his *natural capacity*, they were compelled to reſort to his *political capacity*. There was but one organ by which this aſſiſtance could be obtained, and that organ was the Great Seal. This is in fact the mouth of the King. This mode of proceeding he knew had already been ridiculed as a *phantom*. But would thoſe who were thus free of their ridicule impart any other mode by which they could be extricated from their preſent difficulties? They could not. They were compelled, therefore, by neceſſity to reſort to a reſolution of the two Houſes, impowering the proper perſon to make uſe of the Great Seal; an inſtrument which, his Lordſhip ſaid, was of ſuch great and particular authority, that even if the Lord Chancellor committed a high miſdemeanor by fixing it to letters-patent, thoſe inſtruments muſt be conſidered valid; they would have the whole force of law, and could not be diſputed by the judges. His Lordſhip, in ſupport of this doctrine, quoted the conduct of Lord Choncellor Hardwicke, who had ſuffered the Great Seal to be affixed to an inſtrument in the manner he now propoſed. Two reſolutions, he ſaid, would therefore be found neceſſary to be adopted under their preſent circumſtances to compleat the Legiſlature. The firſt that he meant to ſubmit to their Lordſhip's conſideration was, to eſtabliſh a commiſſion to open and hold the Parliament in due form; the ſecond would follow up the firſt at a convenient time, for the purpoſe of impowering the royal aſſent to be given in his Majeſty's name to the Bill of Regency, by the ſame, or by another commiſſion. His Lordſhip concluded by moving, 'that it is expedient and neceſſary that letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, be impowered to be iſſued by the authority of the two Houſes of Parliament, in the tenor and form following:'

[Here followed an exact tranſcript of the writ uſually iſſued under the ſign manual, impowering certain commiſſioners to open and hold the King's Parliaments at Weſtminſter. The commiſſioners nominated by the preſent letters patent were, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Preſident and Privy Seal, the two Secretaries of State, Lord Chatham, Lord Weymouth, and ſome other of the great officers of ſtate.]

Lord

Lord Portcheſter obſerved, they were now in that preciſe ſituation where they ſtood two months ſince; with this difference only, that they were now going to do, by a pretended act of parliament, what ſhould have been done by a *declaration* of the two Houſes. They had declared their right to diſpoſe of the ſupreme authority, when its perſonal exerciſe was no longer poſſible in the Sovereign: but what uſe were they now about to make of this right? They were about to give a part of it to a creature ſet up by themſelves, to give what muſt be afterwards termed the royal aſſent; they were to give a part of it to the Queen; and the mangled remnant they were to give to the Prince Regent. But the noble and learned Lord need not be told, that, beſides this fiction of the Great Seal, there were other ſtumbling-blocks in their way. He held in his hand abſtracts from two acts of parliament, by both of which the ſign manual was made eſſentially neceſſary to the validity of any act. Theſe were the acts of 33 Hen. VIII. and the 1ſt of Philip and Mary; the former declaring that no act could be valid unleſs ſigned by the Sovereign; or, in his abſence, by the *Cuſtos Regni*; and the latter, in deciding on the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, ſpeaking the ſame language, but in ſtronger terms.

Lord *Camden* replied, that a different meaning was to be attached to thoſe acts. They were, he contended, acts merely *affirmative*;—that is, they aſſerted that acts ſo ſigned were legal, but they no where contained the aſſertion, that thoſe acts could not be legalized in any other form!—His Lordſhip added a precedent in point, that of 28 Eliz. which had actually paſſed under the Great Seal only, and without the ſign manual.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York roſe unexpectedly at this moment, and ſaid, he had not been informed that it was intended to inſert his name in the commiſſion, and therefore it had not been in his power to take any ſteps to prevent it. He could not ſanction the proceedings with his name, not wiſhing it to ſtand upon record, and be handed to poſterity, as approving ſuch a meaſure. His opinion of the whole ſyſtem adopted was already known; he deemed the meaſure propoſed, as well as every other that had been taken reſpecting the ſame ſubject, to be unconſtitutional and illegal. He deſired, therefore, to have nothing to do with any part of the buſineſs, and requeſted that his name, and that of his brother the Prince of Wales, might be left out of the commiſſion.

Lord *Camden* ſaid, upon a requiſition thus communicated, there could be no heſitation. He ſhould not for a moment reſiſt the Royal Duke's deſire, but would readily agree to omit his Royal Highneſs's nane, and that of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Cumberland next roſe, and deſired that his name, and that of the Duke of Glouceſter, might alſo be omitted.

Some difficulty here aroſe, as to the mode of complying with their Royal Highneſs's requeſts. Lord *Walſingham* ſuggeſted the regular parliamentary form of proceeding, that of reading the paſſage of the commiſſion deſired to be omitted, and putting the queſtion, "that theſe words ſtand part of the motion." This being admitted to be proper, his Lordſhip put the queſtion in form, and declared "the *non-contents* had it." But Lord *Fitzwilliam* remarked, that if the means of leaving out his Royal Highneſs's name, that had been reſorted to, were ſuffered to go upon the Journals, it would convey a marked diſreſpect to his Royal Highneſs.

At length it was ſettled, that the motion ſhould ſtand as it did; and that, when reported to the Houſe, Lord Radnor ſhould then move an amendment, that it might appear on the Journals, that it was at the deſire of their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York and Cumberland, being preſent, that their names, and thoſe of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Glouceſter, were omitted in the commiſſion.

Lord *Stormont* then returning to the general queſtion, ſaid, that of the reſolution now before the Houſe, and of that by which it was intended to be followed, his firm opinion was, that the firſt was informal, and the ſecond totally illegal. The two Houſes were now ſaid to be a Convention. Why then had they been ſuffered to remain ſo long in that ſituation, if, by ſuch a reſolution as the preſent, they had the power of erecting themſelves into a Parliament? The ſecond reſolution, however, with which they were threatened, was matter of very different conſideration. By that reſolution the two Houſes were to aſſume, what it was on all hands acknowledged

knowledged that, conjunctly or ſeparately, they could not poſſibly claim, the right of legiſlating. It was aſked, how this uſurpation was to be avoided? This queſtion had even been repeated with an air of triumph; yet nothing was more eaſy than the reply. They might have avoided it in the firſt inſtance, by addreſſing the Prince, and praying him to aſſume the legiſlative rights alone belonging to the Crown. By this mode the royal aſſent would have been fairly obtained; the three eſtates would have been conſtitutionally completed; and, what was equally eſſential, the Crown would not, as in the preſent inſtance, have been robbed of its negative. His Lordſhip concluded by ſaying, that he felt the more from the delays which had taken place in this buſineſs, becauſe he was firmly convinced that more republican ideas had been diffuſſed and impreſſed on their Lordſhips minds in the laſt three months, than had been during the whole of his political life.

Lord *Hawkeſbnry*, ſpeaking of the diſtinction between the natural and political capacity of the King, ſaid, that thoſe who did not regard the latter as complete and entire at the preſent moment, muſt argue what he thought would be ſcarcely advanced, that every thing which had been tranſacted this and the preceding term, in the ſeveral courts of law, had been done illegally!

E. of *Carliſle* obſerved, that the whole of what could be collected from the precedents adduced was, that the Great Seal had, on ſome occaſions, been put into the hands of a ſingle commiſſioner, who was to give the royal aſſent. Had this been done in the preſent inſtance, and that commiſſioner been the Prince of Wales, they would have avoided the many abſurdities which had now occurred. They would have eſcaped the diſgrace of attacking the prerogative in its enfeebled ſtate—cutting the *hairs* of its ſtrength when aſleep in their *lap* for protection!

The Marq. of *Carmarthen* profeſſed to have as high an opinion of the Prince as any other perſon, yet he could not think that all the barriers of the conſtitution were to be thrown down merely from a perſonal confidence in any individual.

E. of *Carliſle* replied, that no ſuch ſacrifice was claimed by the Prince or his friends. The conduct of the former, in ſubmitting himſelf to Parliament, was in proof of the contrary.

The queſtion on the firſt reſolution being put, and carried without a diviſion, the Houſe was reſumed: and

Lord *Radnor* moved his amendment as above, which likewiſe paſſed without a diviſion.

The commiſſion for opening the Parliament was then fixed for Tueſday, to give time for the Commons to debate on Monday. *(To be continued.)*

IT appearing from an overſcrupulouſneſs in ſome perſons, otherwiſe well diſpoſed to aſſiſt in relieving the objects of the HUMANE SOCIETY, that ſome inſtances had occurred wherein the means recommended by them for recovery of drowned perſons had been omitted, it was thought proper, particularly for the ſatisfaction of an individual in the country, who has been zealous in the laudable cauſe, to take, in June, 1788, the opinion of a Special Pleader of great eminence; a copy of which, with the caſe, we have procured, and now lay before the publick.

CASE.

"THE Humane Society, eſtabliſhed in London for the recovery of perſons apparently dead by drowning and other accidents, among many laudable exertions for the reſtoration of the lives of their fellow-creatures, have publiſhed methods recommended to be practiſed; and depoſited at certain ſtations along the ſea-coaſts, and near the banks of the great rivers, drags and other implements neceſſary for effectuating the purpoſe of recovery; and by ſuch means many lives have been actually ſaved. But the ends of the Society have in ſome inſtances been fruſtrated, from an apprehenſion of many people, in parts diſtant from the capital, otherwiſe well diſpoſed to uſe the means preſcribed by this Society, that it is contrary to law to meddle with bodies apparently dead until the coroner and his jury have taken their inquiſition upon them, by which delay frequent lamentable inſtances have occurred wherein lives otherwiſe redeemable have been totally loſt.

Query, Are there any and what ſtatutes, or other laws, now in exiſtence, in any manner prohibiting perſons, other than the coroner and his jury, from intermeddling with human bodies dead, or apparently dead, from drowning, ſuffocation, ſtrangling, &c.?"

"It

"It is a miſdemeanor by the common law, and an indictable offence, to prevent the coroner from doing his duty, or to obſtruct him in the execution of it. But the meddling with a body apparently dead, for the purpoſe of preſerving life, is not a tranſgreſſion of the law in either of theſe reſpects; nor do I know any ſtatute by which ſuch an act is prohibited. In ſuch caſes the coroner ought certainly to be called in as ſoon as it is evident that the body is dead. If this precaution be taken, it is not probable that the removing of a dead body from the place where it is found, for the benevolent purpoſe above-mentioned, ſhould ever be made the ſubject of a criminal proſecution: but if it ſhould be, the party would undoubtedly be acquitted, upon proving that his interpoſition was with the deſign of preſerving life, and that the coroner had an opportunity of taking an inqueſt on the body as ſoon as that interpoſition appeared to be in vain."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

THE benevolence and humanity which ſo ſtrongly characterizes A. B. p. 588, muſt, if I may ſpeak from my own feelings, be highly gratifying to every philanthropic mind.—It would give me the greateſt pleaſure to unite my feeble efforts with his, in ſaving the lives, and preſerving the health, of ſo valuable a part of the community as the COAL-MINERS; *omnia conſilia noſtraque facta ad conſervandam vitam dirigenda ſunt.*—As a proof of the ſincerity of my intentions, I incloſe you, Sir, *five guineas* for an HONORARY GOLD MEDAL to that gentleman who writes the beſt and moſt uſeful diſſertation on the following queſtion, founded on the judicious reflexions of A. B.:

WHAT ARE THE MOST EFFICACIOUS MEANS OF RESTORING LIFE TO COAL-MINERS, APPARENTLY DEAD BY SUFFOCATION; AND WHAT WILL PREVENT THOSE ACUTE PAINS AND MORBID AFFECTIONS CONSEQUENT ON A LESS VIOLENT EXPLOSION OF THE INFLAMMABLE AIR IN THE COAL MINES?

REGULATIONS.

It is my wiſh, Mr. Urban, that you, and two phyſicians, well known to you for their profeſſional abilities and ſkill in chemical philoſophy, be the adjudicators.

I. Each Diſſertation ſhall be delivered or ſent to Mr. Urban, at Mr. Nichols's, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet ſtreet, on or before the firſt week in May, 1790.

II. With it ſhall be delivered a ſealed packet, with ſome device on the outſide, and within the author's name and deſignation.

III. The ſame device to be put on the outſide, that Mr. Urban may know how to addreſs the ſucceſsful candidate.

P. S. As ſo intereſting a ſubject was firſt ſuggeſted, ſo there appears a peculiar propriety in proſecuting it in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; a publication which has advanced medical, philoſophical, and, indeed, every kind of knowledge. W. H. W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

D. H. in your Mag. for the preſent year, p. 427, ſeems to underſtand, that the third volume of *Mr. Haſted's* Hiſtory of *Kent* is already publiſhed, which is not the fact; and leſt ſuch an inſinuation ſhould prove of prejudice to that gentleman, by exciting a ſuſpicion in the minds of his ſubſcribers, that copies of the ſaid third volume have been delivered to others and not to them, it is perfectly neceſſary that the miſtake of D. H. ſhould be corrected by a true and ſhort ſtatement of the caſe.

P. G. in p. 420, did not advance that the volume in queſtion was *actually publiſhed*, but only cited a particular paſſage from it; which he was enabled to do, by having a ſheet or two relative to *Godmerſham* tranſmitted to him by a friend. D. H. and P. G. are both of them friends to Mr. *Haſted*; and hope this declaration will prove ſo far ſatisfactory to his other fautors, as to wipe off all imaginations or ſurmiſes they may have entertained of any partiality or neglect in him. P. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17.

THE figures from Chatham church, vol. LVIII. p. 1159, ſupport the arch of the Weſt window, which is in the ſtyle ſaid to be introduced temp. Henry VII. They are neatly cut in marble well poliſhed, and the inſcription, which has been purpoſely defaced, reads **plece god**. The faint marks of a croſs ſtained under the word on the ſecond ſhield, denotes that part to have been painted or covered with a croſs of ſome other materials. The figures have been lately whitewaſhed with the reſt of the church, by which means the croſs is entirely gone. A. C.

214. AR-

214. ARCHÆOLOGIA; *or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *Volume IX.* 4to.

THIS volume opens with a curious account of the discovery of the body of Queen Catherine Parr, in the chapel of Sudley castle, the seat of lord Rivers, by Dr. Nash.

Articles II. and III. are historical disquisitions on the game of chess, addressed to count Bruhl, by the Hon. D. Barrington, deducing it from *China*, whence it travelled round to Tibet, Bengal, Indostan, and Persia, and so into Turkey, and thence, with the crusaders, into Europe. Professor Hyde, however, mentions a set of chess men belonging to Charlemagne, the principals of which had on their backs *Arabic* characters, with the name of the maker; a certain proof that this Eastern game got earlier into Europe than Mr. B. is disposed to allow; and not that, "if "Charlemagne had been a player at "chess, he would have probably em-"ployed an artist of his own domi-"nions." He might not be able to find one, and an Asiatic chess-board was a greater rarity.

Art. IV. A letter from Mr. Bowle to the Bishop of Salisbury, on the canonization of Bishop Osmund. Mr. B. *supposes* this was procured by Bishop Beauchamp, in the middle of the 15th century, and that the ceremonial of it is to be found in the Salisbury registers. Mr. B. should have come before the Society better prepared with an actual extract from the registers, and not have put us off with the ceremonial of Becket's translation into his shrine, from the golden legend, which may be like the other, or totally different from it. What Mr. B. adds about the *boy bishop* is neither new nor interesting.

Art. V. Mr. Pegge describes another Roman pig of lead found in Derbyshire, and purchased by Mr. Molesworth, inscribed,

TI CL TR IVT BR EX ARG.

that is,

Tiberius Claudius Tribunitia potestate *Britannicus ex Argento.*

Art. VI. is an account of the antient lordship of Galloway, from the earliest period to 1455, when it was annexed to the crown of Scotland, by Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, Esq. The accurate researches of this writer have since obtained for him the title of F.A.S.

Art. VII. P. Gourdin, in a dissertation on satirical medals, shews, that the antients had not carried the freedom of satire to such lengths as the moderns, and that neither pasquinades, lampoons, nor caricatures were so well understood by antient as by modern Europe.

Art. VIII. The account of Roman coins of Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, and later emperors, found in the Nellour country, 1786, in a letter from Col. Sydenham to Lord Macartney, will furnish matter for curious conjecture.

Art. IX. Mr. Pegge's account of celts, and other brazen weapons found in Ireland, deserves attention.

Art. X. Mr. Bray traces a Roman road from Southampton to London, through Surrey and Sussex.

Art. XI. abounds with those ingenious reveries which distinguish its author. But with us one authentic papal document, *establishing* the corporation or college of free masons, would far outweigh all negative proof from statutes *repealing* it. The succession of the Christian cathedral of Upsal to the Pagan one is also of doubtful authority.

Art. XII. Mr. Barrington's conjectures on the arms of the Inner and Middle Temples, how they came to be changed from two knights on horseback to a *Pegasus*, and how the Holy Lamb was first introduced as their badge.

Art. XIII. Major Rooke describes some ancient Roman buildings and camps at Buxton.

Art. XIV. contains some curious discoveries respecting antient painting in England, illustrated by figures on the cieling of Peterborough minster, and extracts from the records of the church of Ely.

Art. XV. contains a vindication of the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, by Mr. Gough, against the objections of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, first started in his *Essay on Punctuation*, 1785, and taken up in our Miscellany, vol. LV. p. 603. Our limits do not allow us to follow Mr. Director in all his train of arguments; but we join with him in expressing our surprise that the defence of so curious a monument of antiquity, deposited in the University of Oxford, should have devolved on two members of the University of Cambridge. See Mr. Hewlett's defence of it, p. 50 of our present volume.

Art.

Art. XVI. An account of ſome antiquities, ſeemingly *Saxon*, diſcovered near St. Auſtel in Cornwall.

Art. XVII. Diſcoveries of ſome enamelled metal claſps, and a ſmall earthen vaſe, whoſe uſe is not eaſily aſcertained; by Mr. Pegge.

Art. XVIII. Mr. Rooke's obſervations on the Roman roads and camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouſes; with an introductory letter from Sir George Yonge, Bart. ſecretary at war, on the ſubject of exploring and tracing Roman ways and camps.

Art. XIX. Mr. Rooke's deſcription of ſome Druidical remains in Harborough rocks in Derbyſhire.

Art. XX. Account of ſome antiquities at Warton Crag, in Lancaſhire, by Mr. Hutchinſon; deſcribes ſeveral rocking ſtones, intrenchments, &c. hitherto unnoticed in that neighbourhood. Mr. H. conjectures the rocking ſtones were uſed to give alarms with, and deduces *Warton* from *Weirds town*; *q. d.* the town of wizzards, or learned men. But why change the military name of the place, when the rocking ſtones have a military uſe now, for the firſt time, aſſigned them.

In Art. XXI. Major Rooke deſcribes ſeveral Roman altars and other remains in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, and at Netherby.

Art. XXII. Obſervations on certain ſtamps or ſeals uſed by the antient oculiſts. By Mr. Gough.

Art. XXIII. Extract from a wardrobe account of Henry VIII. in the Augmentation Office, by Mr. Caley.

Art. XXIV. Account of ſome diſcoveries in the church of Brotherton, in Yorkſhire: a body, with a chalice, patten, and ſpur, which Mr. Drake inclines to aſcribe to Lord Clifford, ſlain at Ferrybridge.

Art. XXV. Obſervations on the round towers in Ireland. By Mr. Harmer, late diſſenting miniſter at Watersfield, in Suffolk.

Art. XXVI. Some remarks, by Mr. Cade, on the ſtation of Cataractorium, and Roman antiquities exiſting and found round his reſidence at Gainford on the banks of the Tees.

Art. XXVII. Mr. Denne's obſervations on certain perſons called Waldenſes, tenants of the manor of Darent in Kent.—Mr. D. ſuppoſes theſe perſons to have been ſome of the fore-runners of Wicliffe and the Reformation, but totally different from the Vaudois. But we think he refines too much on the ſeverity of their fate. It is a ſuppoſition perfectly admiſſible, that the dread of excommunication and church power in the 11th century might urge our countrymen to neglect theſe poor wretches till they periſhed with cold and hunger. It was not the faſhion to treat the Jews better.

Art. XXVIII. Mr. Lyſons gives an account of two Roman villæ found near Cirenceſter, but, unfortunately, not ſo well attended to as thoſe at Mansfield Woodhouſe, in the preceding volume. See Mr. Bigland's XIIIth number, in his account of Coleſborne Magna.

Art. XXIX. Mr. Leighton gives a curious account of Roman baths laid open at Wroxeter, where one had been found in the laſt century.

Art. XXX. Mr. Riddel on the title of Thane and Abthane.

Art. XXXI. Mr. Drake reſumes his obſervations on the Engliſh language, from vol. V. p. 379.

Then follows an Appendix of miſcellaneous articles, as in former volumes.

This volume contains XXIV plates.

215. *A View of the Reign of* Frederick II. *of* Pruſſia; *with a Parallel between that Prince and* Philip II. *of* Macedon. *By* John Gillies, *LL.D. F.R.S. and S.A.* 8vo.

THIS well-written work gives an accurate and clear account of the reign of a Monarch illuſtrious in war and in peace; and the recent publication of whoſe works affords the moſt ample and authentic materials. Dr. Gillies, already well known by his tranſlations of Lyſias and Iſocrates, and by his *Hiſtory of Greece*, has here entered a new field, and left for a ſeaſon the ſtudy of antient hiſtory for that of the moſt modern. His ſtyle, in his Grecian Hiſtory, has been accuſed of too elaborate pomp and brilliancy by thoſe who forget that Greece is enthuſiaſtic ground, and that to treat her hiſtory in a jejune and ſimple ſtyle might imply want of taſte and of learning. In the preſent work he has ſhewn that he can vary his ſtyle as the occaſion demands; and neatneſs and preciſion are now his characteriſtics.—But, to enable the reader to judge, let us preſent him with ſome extracts.

The parallel between Frederick and Philip, with which the work begins, is opened in theſe words:

"In the courſe of laborious application to a long work, it is neceſſary ſometimes to unbend, and ſometimes to divert, attention; but

but amuſement is more uſeful than repoſe, eſpecially when congenial to the ordinary aim of our labours. Devoted, for ſeveral years paſt, to the illuſtration of that important period of hiſtory which elapſed from the death of Alexander to the dominion of Auguſtus, and which comprehends the actions of the greateſt men, and the revolutions of the greateſt nations, of antiquity; I am tempted often to deviate into collateral tracts of ſtudy; to conſider, under ſimilar points of view, the genius of antient and modern times; to examine their reſpective merits in arts and arms; to aſcertain their agreement by compariſon, and to illuſtrate their differences by contraſt. Of a man accuſtomed to give free ſcope to the exerciſe of ſuch comparative meditations, the Memoirs of Frederick II. of Pruſſia, copiouſly related by himſelf, and, by a felicity equally rare, carefully publiſhed under the auſpices of his illuſtrious ſucceſſor, could not fail to excite the attention in a very uncommon degree; ſince the enterprizes of him, whoſe tranſactions they deſcribe, accord far better with the tumultuous conflicts of Alexander and of Cæſar, than with the regulated tameneſs of the eighteenth century."

The parallel between Frederick and Philip exhibits a remarkable number of coincidences. Among others of more importance the following is curious:

"Not only in the variety, but in the caſt and bent of their genius, the coincidence is remarkable. The ſame eaſy flow of animated compoſition, the ſame livelineſs of fancy, which will perpetuate their ſayings to the lateſt times; the ſame talent for ridicule, chaſtiſed by equal politeneſs; the ſame judgment of things, and the ſame diſcernment of characters. Born amidſt the half-barbarous Macedonians and Pruſſians, the minds of both princes emerged from the obſcurity into which fortune had thrown them, and finding nothing congenial to their own feelings in the objects with which they were ſurrounded, both looked abroad, and diſcovered, the one in Athens, and the other in Paris, men whoſe attachment they deſerved by a ſympathy of character and purſuits; and who were qualified to illuſtrate their courts with a real ſplendour, beyond any that wealth can purchaſe, or power command. In his letter to Ariſtotle, 'I rejoice,' ſaid Philip, 'not ſo much that a ſon is born to me, as 'that he is born at a time when Ariſtotle 'lives.' And his Pruſſian Majeſty diſcovered a ſolicitude, the ſtrongeſt and moſt extraordinary, to acquire the friendſhip, and enjoy the converſation, of D'Alembert and Voltaire. During a long and incurable malady, the former of theſe celebrated Frenchmen derived his principal conſolation from the correſpondence of his royal friend; and the unrivalled talents of the latter were admired and praiſed by a prince above reſentment and above envy, after the envenomed ſatiriſt, or rather ſerpent, warming in the boſom of Friendſhip, endeavoured to ſting his invulnerable fame.

"Philip alſo found a Voltaire and a ſerpent in Theopompus the Chian, whoſe brilliant fancy and perſuaſive eloquence feebly atoned for the cruelty of his invective, and the wickedneſs of his calumny. He was the friend, the hiſtorian, the admirer, and the ſcourge, of the Macedonian prince. His indecency accuſed Philip of the ſame infamous paſſions which the impure fancy of the author of the *Pucelle* has imputed to the King of Pruſſia; while the Diet of the empire arraigned Frederick for the ſame crimes, of rapacity, perfidy, and inordinate luſt of power, which the vehement declamation of Demoſthenes has arrayed in ſuch force and ſplendour againſt the "barbarous Macedonian."

The work is divided into ſeven chapters. The firſt extends from Frederick's acceſſion to the peace of Breſlaw; the ſecond goes to the peace of Dreſden; the third to the battle of Leuthen; the fourth to the battle of Targau; the fifth to the peace of Hubertſburgh; the ſixth contains the domeſtic improvements from 1763 to 1773, the partition of Poland, &c.; the ſeventh, among other matters, gives an able analyſis of the proſperity of Frederick's dominions under his government.

Our author gives the following account of the unfortunately abſurd expedition of the Duke of Cumberland, July to September, 1757:

"According to the abſurd project of the Hanoverian Miniſters, his Royal Highneſs determined to defend the Eaſtern bank of the Weſer, as if that river had been as impaſſable as the Rhine. He gave orders for the fortifying of Minden and Hameln; a deſign, of which ſurely it was too late to think. The French advanced to Corbie, paſſed to the Weſer, proceeded to Munſter; and the Duke, fearing leſt he ſhould be attacked, aſſembled his detachments, and encamped at Haſtenbeck, the poſition of which had been deſcribed to him as excellent. The French army approached on the 24th of July; the following day Mr. d'Etrees ſpent in examining the ground, and the Duke of Cumberland in cannonading him without effect. On the 26th the French, availing themſelves of the concealment of a wood, attacked the left of the allies, and ſeized one of their batteries. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick regained the battery, ſword in hand, and proved, in his firſt exploit, that Nature had formed him for a hero. At the ſame time a Hanoverian colonel, named Breitenbach, obeying no other order but that of his own courage, aſſembled a few battalions, penetrated into the wood, attacked the French in rear, put them to flight, and made himſelf maſter of their

cannon

cannon and colours. Mr. d'Etrees, regarding the battle as loſt, ordered a retreat, and had hardly time, by the advice of the Duke of Orleans, to countermand his orders, when, to the univerſal aſtoniſhment of the French army, it appeared that the Duke of Cumberland was himſelf retreating in great haſte towards Hameln. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was obliged to abandon the battery which he had recovered with ſo much glory, and the courageous Breitenbach was deſerted. That moſt deſerving officer remained alone maſter of the field of battle, and carried next day to the Duke of Cumberland the trophies of his victory.

"His Royal Highneſs regretted his own precipitation, in quitting a field which the enemy had no inclination to diſpute; but neither the remonſtrances of the Duke of Brunſwick, nor the repreſentations of his Generals, could perſuade him to interrupt his flight. He haſtened to Nienbourgh, from thence to Verden, and then followed the road to Staden through Rotenbourg, abandoning, by this injudicious movement, the whole country to the French, from whom, after the affair of Haſtenbach, he determined to keep at a due diſtance. But to this reſolution the Duke of Richelieu, who ſucceeded M. d'Etrees, was unwilling to conſent. The Engliſh Duke was ſhut up in an angle, and compelled to ſign the famous convention of Claſter-Seven. By this treaty the troops of Heſſe, Brunſwick, and Gotha, were to return to their reſpective countries; the Hanoverians were to remain at Staden, in a diſtrict aſſigned them: no mention was made of their electorate, which remained in poſſeſſion of the French; and the Duke of Cumberland, without waiting to ratify the treaty, haſtened to England."

216. *Remarks on the Coinage of* England, *from the earlieſt to the preſent Times, with a View to point out the Cauſes of the preſent Scarcity of Silver for Change, and to ſhew the only proper Way to make it plentiful.* Nottingham. 8*vo*.

THIS ſeaſonable and uſeful tract enters into a good deal of inveſtigation on the cauſes of the badneſs and ſcarcity of our ſilver coin. Mr. Merrey, the author, a conſiderable manufacturer, as appears from this work, thinks that the chief cauſe of that ſcarcity ariſes from the high value which the weak vanity of our monarchs has induced them to put upon our gold coin; a vanity as old as the firſt appearance of our gold coin under Edward III. By this mean our gold becomes ſo dear that no other nation chuſes to have it, and our ſilver ſo cheap, that no other nation will return our good ſilver, at the value we put on it; ſo that what paſſes abroad remains, and we have only the traſh at home. If, by law, the guinea were reduced in value to twenty ſhillings, which is the value it was really meant to go at, though the badneſs of our ſilver, at the time it was firſt iſſued, has kept it up to twenty-one ſhillings, and ſometimes even higher, it would be quite as much as it is intrinſically worth; and our gold and ſilver might thus be kept in their proper level. When parliament gets ſick of faction and game laws, and high roads and bridges, and, by appointing county courts for county buſineſs, can attend to the great concerns of the nation, it is hoped the deplorable ſtate of our ſilver coinage will attract its attention. To give a good ſilver coinage, and then reduce the value of gold, ſo oddly much higher in England than in all the reſt of Europe, would be one of the moſt important objects that can intereſt a national council. If our trading cities ſee their true intereſt, they will certainly petition parliament for this purpoſe, as they have already done for a reform of our copper coinage.

"If a rich man," ſays Mr. Merrey, "ſends a guinea to change to a tradeſman, efforts will be made to oblige him; hence he knows but little of what the poor ſuffer on this account. Of late years, manufacturers have been obliged to apply to a baker, or publican, weekly, for a little change to pay their workmen with, which, if complied with, was always for the ſake of getting a quantity of halfpence off his hands; when all ſorts of baſe copper paſſed, it would moſtly exceed the value of the ſilver; the workmen had theſe halfpence, tied up in papers of half a crown and five ſhillings, and were hardly ever paid without one or two of theſe papers. Thoſe maſters who were mean enough to procure them from the maker, at a low price, having leſs ſilver than others to pay with, would frequently pay all in copper."—"I have known a poor fellow, who had been thus hindered in getting change, come to me at four in the evening of a wet winter's day, when I was forced to give him a guinea to change, or truſt him for the overplus till the next week: he had then ſeven miles to walk, wet and dark, moſt part of which was over two moors, or commons, without incloſure to guide him; ſo that when ſnow has fallen at ſuch a juncture, people have not only loſt their way but their lives. It is impoſſible to deſcribe all the hardſhips the poor ſuffer for want of ſilver, or ſmall gold, for change."

When we are ranſacking Africa and America for objects of romantic charity, let us not, in the name of all that

relates to common ſenſe, forget our own poor at home.

The reader needs not to be told that the argument treated by Mr. Merrey requires much illuſtration from the hiſtory of our coinage, the value of bullion, and other collateral matter. So that, for a due ſtate of it, we muſt refer him to the pamphlet itſelf, contenting ourſelves with further extracting only one ſummary remark.

"Glad was I to receive as a preſent a new ſhilling and ſixpence, and more ſo to find them of the old ſtandard. I thought, before fifty thouſand pounds appeared, I ſhould be able to prove that guineas muſt be reduced, if Government deſired to keep the new coin at home; and probably this ſtep muſt be taken many months before ſilver will be procured for a new coinage. It will be found that ſilver will fall in proportion to the fall of guineas; if guineas are reduced ſix pence each, ſilver will fall three halfpence an ounce, except an extraordinary demand, or a failure in the plate-fleets, make a little alteration. It is often better to meet an enemy in the face, than to ſkirmiſh and ſhrink away from him; and I believe it would be better to reduce guineas ſufficiently at once, than to do half at one time and think of doing the other half ſeven years after."

Mr. Merrey thus only propoſes to reduce the guinea ſix pence; but twenty ſhillings and ſix pence would be an odd value for our chief piece of gold. If, from circumſtances, the guinea will not bear being reduced to twenty ſhillings, it would ſurely be better to take the other ſixpence off the weight of our guineas in a new coinage.

217. *Tempora* Thomſoni *in* Latino *Verſu reddita a* Roberto Chriſtiano Brownell.

AS fair ſpecimens of this work we ſelect the beginnings of Spring and of Winter; for the author's pathetic addreſs in his preface diſarms all criticiſm: "*Sed, lector, ſi mens penè, infortuniis* "*obruta tecum utia valeat, miſericors* "*culpis atque erroribus parce.*"

"Ver, geniale, veni, comitans clementia adeſto
Ætheria, et gremio nubis ſtillantis in aer,
Muſica dum circum ſurgit, velata roſarum
Umbris, in campos noſtros deſcende vocatum.
Aſpice tranſit Hyems, atque intractabilis horror [acerbos;
Uſque axem ad gelidum, flatuſque arceſſit
Et parent dociles, linquunt montemque frementem,
Sylvas quaſſatas, plenam vallemque ruinæ:
Auræ dum teneræ ſuccedunt, flamine leni,
Liquunturque nives, tectæ torrentibus atris
Cæruleos apices nebulis monteſque reſurgunt."

Winter opens thus:

"Aſpice, triſtis Hyems, ſurgenti cum agmine toto, [bernat:
Mæſta venit nigrans, variatum annumque gu-
En nubes, tempeſtateſque, udique vapores,
Accelerant hilares; dominum agnoſcuntque tremendum. [noſtra
Fas mihi tanta loqui, quæ exaltant pectora
Ad cœlos, animaſque levant! Salvete! receſſus
Cognati horroreſque mei, Salvete! frequenter
Mane ſalutifero vitæ nutritus, et omni
Exemptus cura, Naturæ facta revolvens,
Lætitia augenti tunc per tua lurida regna
Errari placidus; compreſſique ipſe ego purus
Virgineis nivibus: tenebris ventoſque furentes,
Torrentem horrendum, tempeſtatemque profundam
Montibus audivi, inſolita caligine cœlum
Veſpere cum nigreſcebat. Sic tempora degi,
Ver donec arridens placide deſpexit ab Auſtro."

This work is neatly but careleſſly printed; and a liſt of errata is wanted.

218. *A Diſcourſe, containing a Summary of the Proceedings of the Directors of the Society for extending the Fiſheries, &c. of* Great Britain, *ſince the 25th of* March, 1788. *By* George Dempſter, *Eſq. one of the Directors.*

THE character of Mr. Dempſter, as a patriotic ſenator, is ſo well known, that his ſentiments upon this great national ſubject muſt be received with much reſpect. This diſcourſe gives a clear and accurate detail of the Society's proceedings; and we are happy to learn that, in addition to the ſettlements at Tobermory and Ullapool, they have acquired others at Stein, in the iſle of Sky, and in the iſle of Cannay. May ſucceſs attend their endeavours to introduce induſtry into the Highlands, and, of conſequence, to increaſe the wealth and proſperity of the Britiſh dominions!

219. *The Trifler, a new periodical Miſcellany, by* Timothy Touchſtone. *Second Edition.* 8*vo.*

THIS work, if produced by men, would merit praiſe; as the iſſue of Weſtminſter School, it excites a degree of wonder. The ſubjects are ſo various, and, though unequally, often ſo ably treated, that the authors may certainly rank next to the firſt claſs in this mode of compoſition. There is perhaps too much poetry, and it is not equal to the proſe; ſo that leſs of it, and more ſelection, would have been preferable. Some pieces of the poetry are, however, very good; and truer humour we have hardly ſeen than in the "Verſes to a "Lady on the Death of her Gold Fiſh."

To give long extracts from a popular periodical work would be ridiculous; but

but to enable ſuch of our readers as may not have ſeen it to form ſome judgement, we have ſelected the two following letters.

"To Timothy Touchstone.

"Sir,

"The dangerous conſequences that inſeparably attend too refined an education, by which falſe notions of pride and grandeur are imbibed into the mind, are ſo general, that I take the liberty of ſending you the following ſtory, that its contents may promote the eradication of that foible.

"My father had two children, a daughter and myſelf. Anxious for our improvement, he injudiciouſly conceived, that the firſt duty incumbent upon every parent was that of beſtowing a genteel education on his children. Accordingly he ſent us to the moſt reſpectable ſchools he could ſelect, where we received inſtructions that would have enabled us to have appeared in the higheſt ſphere of life. My father, who was a woollen-draper, upon my leaving ſchool, diſcloſed to me his intention of binding me apprentice to himſelf, and intending me as his ſucceſſor; but my vanity revolted at the idea. I was ſhocked beyond conception, and left my father's preſence with evident ſigns of anger and diſapprobation. He now diſcovered his folly, and repented that he had beſtowed on me an education from which I had imbibed principles ſo repugnant to a ſituation I conceived derogatory of my character. But repentance, he found, was fruitleſs; and all his menaces and ſolicitations proving ineffectual, he ſent me to the Eaſt Indies, through the intereſt and recommendations of ſome of his friends, in the capacity of a writer. Poverty ſeemed preferable to the ſituation of a mechanic. I joyfully accepted of the place, and at length, by ſucceſſion, became a ſenior merchant, in which ſtation riches poured in upon me unſolicited.

"Having obtained an affluent fortune, I returned to my own country, after an abſence of twenty-five years. The firſt enquiry, you muſt naturally imagine, I made on my return, was after my father and ſiſter (my mother, I ſhould have told you, died when we were infants); the former, I heard, had ſome time ſince fallen a victim to affliction: and how great was my aſtoniſhment when I heard that my ſiſter had been the fatal cauſe of it, by a miſerable proſtitution of her perſon! In vain I made uſe of every channel of information for the recovery of my poor wretched Maria. Every attempt to gain any knowledge of her was vain, and her fate might perhaps have remained unknown to me till this day, had not chance directed me to her.

"As I returned home from the conviviality of ſome friends one night, a little intoxicated, with others in the ſame ſituation as myſelf, having ill-treated a man who had expoſtulated with us for diſturbing the neighbourhood at ſo late an hour, we were conducted to the watch-houſe, where I ſhortly heard the groan of a female in an adjoining room. My mind was ſtill ſuſceptible of pity; and, though almoſt overcome by the power of wine, my ſenſations were equally tender.

"A preſcience of mind, or ſome inſtinctive power, induced me to enquire into the ſituation of the miſerable object. 'It proceeds,' ſaid the watchman, 'from a wretched proſtitute, whoſe diſtreſſes have moved 'me to aſſiſt her. My wife,' added he, 'is 'now with her, uſing her utmoſt endeavours 'to prolong her exiſtence; but I fear every 'attempt will prove uſeleſs.' I earneſtly entreated him to lead me to the unfortunate woman before ſhe breathed her laſt. He conſented. But what was my aſtoniſhment and ſenſations when I recogniſed, in this almoſt expiring object of pity and miſery, my poor, long-loſt Maria! Overcome by the diſtreſſing ſight, I fell breathleſs in the keeper's arms. It was too much for human ſenſibility to ſupport. When I recovered, the unfortunate wretch was clinging round my neck, in all the agonies of grief and deſpair, exclaiming, in the moſt piteous accents, "O look upon me, look upon me, Edward, "and bleſs me with your forgiveneſs before "I die! Oh, my brother, my Edward, for"give and bleſs your poor Maria!" She ſaid no more; and I had ſcarce time to ſay 'I 'forgive thee,' when ſhe expired in my arms.

"When I had recovered a little from the horrors which enveloped me, I laid the dead corpſe on the bed, and ſcarcely could my friends diſentangle me from the body. I remained ſome time in a ſtate of ſtupefaction, and was lamenting that ſhe had not been able to recount the tale of her miſeries, that I might be revenged on her ſeducer, when the keeper's wife interrupted my lamentation by informing me, that my ſiſter had briefly diſcloſed to her, a few moments before my entrance, the ſource of all her wretchedneſs. "It originated," ſhe ſaid, "from the well"meaning but falſe ideas of her father. An "education that he had beſtowed on her, "ſuperior to her humble ſituation, continu"ally harraſſed her mind with falſe notions "of vanity, which were the firſt motives "that induced her to aſpire to the aſſociation "of a woman eminently her ſuperior, and "with whom ſhe had formed an intimate "connection at ſchool. A heart like her's, "envenomed by that deſtructive poiſon, "*pride*, and ſo nicely ſuſceptible of the ten"der paſſion, could not long withſtand the "ſeducing arts that were ſo aſſiduouſly "ſpread to enſnare her virtue. To conclude, "good woman," added ſhe, "I fell a victim "to my own vanity, the foundation of which "was innocently laid by my poor father."

"Thus, in a watch-houſe, ended the miſerable exiſtence of a woman whoſe heart, being

being fundamentally good and virtuous, might have formed an useful and respectable member of society, a tender wife, and an affectionate mother, had not her brain been intoxicated by the effects of a false education.

"If this relation should produce the desired effects on your readers, my trouble will be amply compensated; and I am yours, L. A."

"Dear Sir,

"I am a poor but honest porter, and am so far of a gentleman as to live at the West end of the town; for though I am a poor man, yet what of that? I like to retain as much of the gentleman's character as I can, and so I and my family live in the worst end of a genteel street, in the neighbourhood of Berkley Square. I was born and bred a gentleman, and at your age had, I dare say, as good ideal pretensions to a pair of lawn sleeves as yourself: but Fortune viewed me with a malign eye, and resolved to make me the sport of her whims and fancies; under her auspices I have basked in the sunshine of never-ceasing prosperity, and rode triumphant on the waves of bliss; but the prospect was quickly overclouded, and the fickle goddess frowned upon me with a most distorted visage: I was doomed to taste the bittersest gall her malice could distill, and "sweat and groan under a weary life," during the long fit of her unrelenting displeasure. I experienced the various vicissitudes of life, and proved the truth of the proverb, *Argillâ quidvis imitaberas udâ.* To be brief, Sir; from a series of adverse and unforeseen events, my father was reduced from a state of affluence to a bare subsistence, and I, with my brothers, necessitated to prove the hardships of a rarely favourable world. As I had had the rudiments of a liberal education, and made it my business rather to court the Muses than to study mathematical projections of penmanship, and ascertain the due proportions of bold and hair strokes, I found myself much better qualified for a garret in Grub Street than the submissive stool of a merchant's compting-house. Besides, Sir, my innate pride was shocked at the idea of my becoming a servile drudge to some illiterate blockhead, and being liable to a torrent of unjust and ungrammatical abuse from the mouth of one whom that blind arbitress, Fortune, might have raised above my head. I determined, at all rates, to be my own master, and accordingly purchased a very pretty room up three pair of stairs, in a retired corner of the town, and set my wits to work without loss of time or hindrance of business. I set forth the ills of this life in a most pathetic elegy, and described the blessings of the next in a very beautiful hymn: but I found the world too well convinced of the melancholy truths conveyed in my first production to need any instruction on that head, and too wise to refresh their memories with a tale of woe, and exclamations of the uncertainty of worldly bliss, and the certainty of its hastening end. As to my hymn, the greater part of the world acknowledged its tenets, but found nothing more in it than what they knew before. The numerous sects of atheists, free-thinkers, and other unbelievers, rewarded my labours with a smile of contempt, and blasted the early efforts of my pious Muse with all the marks of studied disapprobation. I found it therefore necessary to dismount from Pegasus, and prefer the more humble, but (as I expected) the more lucrative, pages of prosaic composition. I accordingly commenced hireling for a newspaper, and told of deaths which had never taken place, except in my brain, and cut throats without even approaching these victims to suicide, or knowing the unhappy mortals whom I destined to die by poison. Such a line of writing I found inadequate to my expences; an eighteen-penny death might purchase me a dinner, or a six-penny anecdote enable me to spend my evening comfortably. Such a business promised no increase of wealth; my revenue was easily expended in immediate use, and flattered me with few hopes of mending. These supplies, when they came, were always seasonable and highly agreeable; but when this resource failed of success, my plight was miserable indeed. I resolved, therefore, only to write so much for the paper as to bring me in a sum which, with excellent management, and the most rigid œconomy, might support me for a while, and I sat myself down to what I imagined a more profitable employment, namely, the writing a novel. After barely subsisting for six weeks, that I might feast for the next six months, I completed my arduous undertaking, and committed it into the hands of a bookseller, who professed himself my friend. After a fortnight's impatient waiting, I took the liberty of calling for my reward; but how great was my surprise when, with an obliging simper, he informed me, that he had entirely forgot he had ever such a thing committed to his care! He bade me, however, not to be disheartened, for that he would immediately send it to a friend of his to peruse, and if it met with his approbation, it should be printed off without any further delay. He added a thousand apologies for his neglect, and I as often begged he would not concern himself on that score, as what was passed could not be recalled, and all his compliments were but so much spent breath. In short, Sir, I called again; and he again apologised; and at my third time of troubling him, returned my manuscript in a tattered condition, and altered in such a manner, and in so many passages, that I found it extremely difficult to make out. Judge of the warmth of my indignation when he recited to me a string of imperfections; when he told me that the story had been the subject of more than one novel before I ever took pen in hand; that the orthography would be a dis-

grace

grace to ballad-writers; and that all genteel perſons had baniſhed the poor unfortunate letter *u* from their favourite words; that the language was too coarſe for the reader of quality, too flimſy for the reader of ſenſe, and too inelegant for the reader of taſte. He was kind enough to take the trouble of pointing out many other faults; but after buttoning my manuſcript up in my pocket with the greateſt care, as an ineſtimable jewel, I clapt both hands up to my ears, and ran out of the ſhop as faſt as my heels would permit me; and, after trying the taſte of one or two more bookſellers, found them all equally blind to the merits of my performance, and left off the miſerable trade of author, in a fit of deſpair.

"Having tried my fortune, with very indifferent ſucceſs, in ſeveral lines of life, I am at length conſtrained to prove the verity of a remark which my father, I remember, often uttered with a ſmile, and my mother as often reproved by a frown, "That, the worſt "come to the worſt, I had a pair of ſhoul-"ders, which would conſtitute me a good "porter." After making trial of various employments, with very bad ſucceſs, I reſolved to inveſtigate the truth of this ſaying, and am happy in having it in my power to add, that it has turned out to my advantage beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations. I am happy to have an opportunity of diſburthening my mind through the medium of your paper; and if any of your youthful readers are ſo unfortunate as to be reduced to my firſt condition, or ſo proud as to take the ſame ſteps that I have trodden before them, I hope my example may prove efficacious in warning them from the miſfortunes which my imprudence has brought upon me, and ſhewing them that it never is too late to mend. Yours, POLYTROPOS."

220. French *Morality cut ſhort*; *or, The Chance attending a Seat at a Fire-ſide. A Moral Dialogue. Tranſlated from the* French *of M.* de Crebillon, *Fils.*

THIS is rather a deſcription of French *manners* than of *morals*, given by an author who was well acquainted with his ſubject, as thoſe who are converſant with the literature of France already know, as well as capable of embelliſhing it with thoſe nicer touches that diſtinguiſh the hand of a maſter. The language of his dialogue is ſuch as might be expected from the character of the ſpeakers, who were perſons of the firſt rank; it is ſpirited with eaſe, and correct with elegance. The affectation of metaphyſical ſubtilty which runs through it, however incongruous with Engliſh taſte, on the topic of love, will not be deemed unnatural when it is conſidered that the ſcene is laid in a country where gallantry is reduced to a ſyſtem, upon which even the ladies argue with a philoſophic preciſion. That which, amongſt a *free* people, is the *amuſement*, under a *deſpotic* government ranks as the *buſineſs*, of life; we therefore doubt not that the late revolution in politics will introduce a ſtriking change in the national taſte and character of France. The tranſlator has not only preſerved the *ſenſe*, but has happily imitated the *manner*, of Crebillon: he is alſo entitled to praiſe for the ſuppreſſion of ſome paſſages which, though not inconſiſtent with the boaſted refinement of our polite neighbours, would ſhock the ſuperior delicacy of an Engliſh ear.

221. *The* London *Medical Journal. Vol. X. For the Year* 1789. *Part I.* 8vo.

ARTICLE I. *An Account of an epidemic Sore Throat which appeared at* Cheſham, *in* Buckinghamſhire, *in the Year* 1788. *Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by Mr.* Henry Rumſey, *jun. Surgeon at* Cheſham, *and Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of* London.

The diſeaſe here deſcribed appeared in Cheſham and its neighbourhood in April 1788, and continued to prevail, more or leſs, till the month of November following. The account given of it by Mr. Rumſey appears to be very judicious and ſatisfactory.

Art. II. *A Caſe of Cancer of the Breaſt; with Remarks. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by Mr.* T. Hughes, *Surgeon at* Stroud Water, *in* Glouceſterſhire.

To an accurate account of the cure, and of the appearances on diſſection, Mr. Hughes has added ſome valuable remarks on the treatment of cancers, from which we ſhall extract the following paſſage:

"It would be a curious, if not an uſeful, inquiry, to aſcertain the proportional ſucceſs attending the extirpation of cancers in different parts of the body; but it may be doubted whether the practice of any individual, however extenſive, is ſufficient for this purpoſe; therefore it would be beſt done by the joint obſervations of many. From the hiſtories of caſes already publiſhed, not given in a regular ſeries, an abſolute concluſion cannot be drawn, more eſpecially as writers have been too fond of relating their ſucceſsful caſes only, or of publiſhing them before a ſufficient period has elapſed after the operation: but perhaps we ſhall make ſome approaches towards the truth by examining how

how they ſtand in this view, or what is the proportion of ſucceſsful caſes to thoſe which either entirely failed, or in which relapſes happened, ſooner or later, after the healing of the wound.

"Of the caſes which I have met with, being upwards of two hundred, and taken as they occurred, without ſelection, I obſerve, that in cancers affecting the ſkin chiefly (of which there are four in the lip, or other parts of the face, to one in all the other parts of the body), ſucceſs has been procured in about four-fifths. In the eye, the ſucceſsful caſes are more than one half; in the mouth, about two-thirds; in the breaſt, they hardly exceed one half; in the teſtis, about four-ſevenths; in the penis, they equal or exceed thoſe of the ſkin; in the limbs, if not confined to the teguments, not more than one-third."

Art. III. *A Caſe of Hernia. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *F.R.S. by Mr.* Thomas Clowes, *Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of* London, *and Surgeon at* Wingham, *in* Kent.

Art. IV. *A Caſe of Tæniæ Hydatigenæ, or Hydatids, ſucceſsfully treated by the Uſe of Mercury. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *F.R.S. by* James Lind, *M.D. F.R.S. Phyſician at* Windſor, *Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society of* Edinburgh.

"The tænia hydatigena, or hydatid," according to this ingenious writer, "con-"ſiſts of a double pellucid veſicle; the "inner bag is of the ſhape of a ſmall "bladder, the neck more opaque than "the reſt of it, and is formed of a num-"ber of muſcular rings, with a ſmall "orifice at the extremity. This vermi-"cular part is endued with motion, and "other animal powers. The outer bag "is but ſlightly attached to the inner "one. The whole appears like a ſmall "tranſparent bladder, which is about "two thirds filled with lymph or ſe-"rum."— In the caſe here related, the patient is ſaid to have voided, by ſtool and by vomiting, at leaſt a thouſand of theſe hydatids, the ſize of which varied from that of a ſmall pea to an inch and a half in diameter.

Art. V. *An Account of the ſucceſsful Application of the Trepan in a Diſeaſe of the Tibia. By M.* Verguin, *Surgeon-major of the Naval Hoſpital, and Inſpector of the Royal College of Surgery at* Toulon.

The ſubject of this curious paper was a galley ſlave at Toulon, who had received a hurt on one of his legs by the fall of a piece of timber. He complained of violent lancinating pain within the tibia; but no appearance of fracture, or other injury of the bone, was perceptible externally. The limb ſwelled conſiderably; and during the ſpace of five months the wound of the integuments remained ill-conditioned, and the painful affection continued. In this ſtate of things the author, after having tried a variety of remedies without effect, had recourſe to the trepan, which he applied to the middle part of the tibia. The opening made by this operation diſcovered to him three ſmall looſe portions of bone, which were removed, and the pain ceaſed almoſt immediately. The wound afterwards healed kindly.

Art. VI. *A remarkable Caſe of numerous Births; with Obſervations. By* Maxwell Garthſhore, *M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. In a Letter to Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P.R.S.*

This paper is copied from the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; but we find annexed to it an Appendix, containing an account of ſome facts, relative to numerous births, collected by Dr. Garthſhore ſince the publication of that work. The firſt caſe of this kind is that of a poor woman in Ayliffe-ſtreet, London, who, in September 1786, was delivered of four children at a birth.

Dr. Garthſhore next mentions an account, given formerly in the *Journal des Sçavans*, by M. Seignette, phyſician at Rochelle, of a woman of Saintonge, who was, at one birth, delivered of nine well-formed children, ſo far advanced that their ſexes could be diſcovered. And he farther obſerves, that Bianchi, in his work *De Naturali in Humano Corpore vitioſa morboſaque Generatione*, aſſerts, that, in his time, the circumſtance of three children at one birth had happened more than once; that in ſome of the diſtricts of Piedmont there had been ſometimes five at a birth; and that in the duchy of Milan, a very little time before the year 1741, when his work was publiſhed, ſeven had been born at one time.

In the Harlem Courant for 1755 our author has found an account of a man who was preſented to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and who was remarkable for being the father of ſeventy-two children by two wives. He likewiſe informs us, that the daughter of Gerard Vanderguicht, engraver to Sir Hans Sloane, confirmed

confirmed lately to Dr. Combe a fact he had often heard, that her mother, who is now alive, and in her eighty-ſixth year, had borne thirty-two children, at one and thirty births, the laſt being twins, and that they all lived to be chriſtened.

The laſt fact related by Dr. Garthſhore is given on the authority of Mr. Kirwan, a very reſpectable philoſopher, and fellow of the Royal Society. It relates to a gentleman in Ireland, who was the youngeſt but one of forty ſons, all produced in ſucceſſion from three different wives, by one father, and who all arrived at the age of manhood *.

222. ARTHUR; *or, The Northern Enchantment. A Poem in Seven Books. By the Rev. Mr.* Hole.

REAL events, ſevere ratiocination, and philoſophical preciſion, will not intereſt our feelings, nor affect the mind ſo forcibly, as avowedly fictitious incidents, ideal ſcenery and deſcription, if the firſt be conducted with ingenuity, and the other pourtrayed in the brilliant colours of a vivid imagination. The peruſal of the preſent poem excited this idea; and we gave ourſelves up voluntary captives to the pleaſing deluſion, that carried us back a dozen centuries, to times almoſt wrapt in darkneſs but to the poetic eye, to imaginary ſcenes, and fancy-formed tranſactions.

The manners, however, we take to be real; at leaſt we are induced to ſuppoſe ſo from what the author ſays in his preface, in which an ingenious compariſon is drawn between the heroes of romance and the Northern champions of the middle ages, as recorded in Hiſtory. The reſemblance is ſtriking, and, "the marvellous excepted," Mr. Hole ſhews that our early romances were drawn from Nature, and conſonant to the manners of the times. "The de-"lineation, however," he ſays, "of "theſe manners has been but a ſecon-"dary conſideration." This performance is chiefly referred to the "tribunal "of Fancy, and, if there condemned, it "makes no farther appeal." He certainly makes his appeal, and refers his cauſe to the proper court. A jury of critics in that of the *Regular Epic* would condemn him, for violating one of its principal rules. The firſt three books are indeed ſtrictly regular; but, after that, the ſcene is perpetually changing; and the laſt book, commonly the moſt buſy and ſplendid, is here, comparatively ſpeaking, tame and quiet. The plot, likewiſe, is conducted in a peculiar manner. The uſual great event of an epic poem is the death of the hero's principal antagoniſt by his hands. It is here quite different. Two of his moſt formidable opponents fall by each other's ſwords; the third by that of a youth, in his firſt eſſay at arms. Will the novelty atone for ſo unuſual a circumſtance? However, to keep up the neceſſary elevation of his hero's character, Mr. H. introduces him as meeting no equal in the field of battle, and gaining a deciſive ſuperiority over, though not killing, his braveſt enemy, who was, by the power of the Weird ſiſters' incantations, exempt from all danger of that kind from a Briton;—their bringing about, through their enchantments, by which they meant to counteract the decrees of Heaven, the moſt favourable events to the hero of the poem, ſuch as otherwiſe could not have been effected, was a thought no leſs happy than ſkilfully conducted. The reader is always pleaſed when he finds that

"The ſecret ſnare when Falſehood ſpreads,
Herſelf ſhe fetters in the ſubtle threads;"

or, in the words of Ovid,

"*Necis artifices arte perire ſuâ.*"

The picturesque beauties in this poem are peculiarly ſtriking; the images are brought directly before our view. How ſtrongly are the ſcenery and the principal figure painted on the mind's eye in the following lines!

"Faint ſtreaks of light the purpled Eaſt illume,
And Weſtward rolls the ſlow decreaſing gloom.
With various ſcreams around Conagra's height
The birds of ocean urge their eddying flight.
Some o'er th' unruffled main diſporting ſweep
On outſtretch'd wings, ſome mid the briny deep
With pinions clos'd fall headlong, and convey
Exulting to their young the ſcaly prey.
Soon brighter beams, as o'er the hills is borne
The vapour dim, its curling ſides adorn [gale
With golden tints: mean while th' enlivening
With ſhadowy waves o'ercaſts the graſſy vale;
And the rill, burſting from the rocky height,
Winds thro' the narrow dell in floating light.
Beſide its bank, where droops the willow green,
The ſtately form of Uther's ſon is ſeen.

Oft-

* The following epitaph, commemorating an inſtance of remarkable fecundity, is inſerted by Mr. Pennant in his *Journey to Snowdon*:—"Here lyeth the Body of Nicho-"las Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was "the 41ſt Child of his Father, William "Hookes, Eſq. by Alice his Wife, and the "Father of Twenty-ſeven Children, who "died the 20th Day of March, 1637."

Note by the Editor of the Journal.

Oft-times he plunges mid the liquid ſtream
His pointed lance; the parted waters gleam
On either ſide ——"

We reſpect Merlin at his firſt entrance, and are led to expect from him thoſe moral ſentiments which, ſimilar to the Chorus of old, mark his character.

"A reverend ſage, of awe-commanding mien,
Robes, whoſe pure whiteneſs match'd the new-fall'n ſnow,
Inveſt his form, and on the pavement flow;
The purple girdle, that around his waiſt,
Studded with ſparkling gems, the veſture braced, [bare,
Shot mingled beams of light; his head was
His brow imprinted with the tracks of care:
A few grey locks his temples crown'd, the wreath
Of honour'd age; his ample cheſt beneath,
White as the thiſtle's ſilvery down, that plays
On Zephyr's wing amid the ſummer rays,
His flowing beard deſcended: in his hand
Appear'd, with myſtic figures graved, a wand
Of wondrous power."

The manners of the inhabitants of the Weſtern Iſles, as we may naturally ſuppoſe them to have been in the ſixth century, and the ardour of a brave youth who wiſhes to ſignaliſe himſelf, are thus ſtrongly marked:

"'Tis ours to urge the race, or bend the bow,
Launch the ſtrong ſpear, the wreſtler's art to know;
To climb the rugged rock's tall head; to bound
From crag to crag, nor heed the ſea profound
That roars below; in ſlender barks to brave
The threatening ſtorm that ſwells the wintry wave, [main,
And pierce the whale, when, tempeſting the
Th' enormous monſter ſpends her rage in vain.
Shall we, who every form of hazard court,
To whom toils pleaſure yield, and dangers ſport,—
Oh ſay, my ſire, ſhall we refuſe the call
That ſounds to battle? Can I nobler fall,
If ſo Fate wills, than on th' enſanguin'd plain,
With mighty Arthur and his gallant train?"

The beneficial effects, which reſult from the introduction of civilization and religion, are happily exemplified in the following admirable lines:

"Farewell, ye lonely iſles! where to the ſkies,
Enwrapt in tempeſts, towering rocks ariſe;
Where low-hung vapours chill the barren plain,
And round you raves th' inhoſpitable main.
Yet ſoon ſhall climes, which ſuns more genial crown,
With purer luſtre envy your renown.
The deſert coaſt, now ſcarcely known to fame,
Shall bear to future times Columba's name.
The ſainted ſage! within its hallow'd ſhore,
Life's chequer'd dream, its toils, its pleaſures o'er,
The ſad recluſe his wearied eyes ſhall cloſe,
And ſcepter'd monarchs in its duſt repoſe.
Where now the wild weed creeps ſhall roſes bloom,
The dark-brown dell a verdant tint aſſume;
And the rough rock, whoſe ribs of marble brave
The loud-reſounding ſtorm, the daſhing wave,
Shall then ſubmit to man's ſucceſsful toil,
And riſe a taper ſpire or maſſy pile.
Whilſt Nature thus laborious Art ſubdues,
A taſk more arduous ſtill the Saint purſues:
He tames the ſavage mind; he bids the fire
Of pure Religion pagan breaſts inſpire,
And Sion's ſacred ſongs burſt from the Celtic lyre."

There is great ſoftneſs of manner and ſweetneſs of ſtyle in the opening of the ſeventh book, where the ſhepherd and his conſort are deſcribed:

"In rural cares their fleeting hours were ſpent, [tent."
Their labour pleaſure, and their wealth con-

It is happily introduced after a long account of varied horrors, and we have not too much of it. In an heroic poem like the preſent we ſhould have been diſpleaſed with a long paſtoral ſcene, as ungenial to its nature; a ſhort one, like this, tends to unbend the mind. We muſt tranſcribe a few lines, on account of the picture's being ſo cloſely copied from Nature. The children are repreſented as gazing in terror at Arthur's ſplendid armour, and clinging round their mother for protection. His kind attention relieves their diſtreſs.

"Embolden'd by the hero's words, advance
The infant pair; oft-times his weighty lance
They vainly ſtrive to lift, and, half afraid,
Touch the keen edge of his deſtructive blade.
Now mid the helm's white plumes their fingers ſtray,
And with its ſculptur'd forms delighted play.
The mother frowns and chides; whilſt in her eyes [belies."
Joy conſcious ſprings, and her feign'd wrath

His preſenting them with ſome grateful cates, their parents' increaſed pleaſure, and wiſhes for his proſperity in conſequence, and that they could afford him better entertainment, equally ſhew the genuine feelings of the human heart, and introduce this addreſs to Hoſpitality:

"Oh Hoſpitality, thou power benign!
Though others bow not at thy ſacred ſhrine,
Yet may'ſt thou never from this realm depart,
But find a temple in each Britiſh heart!"

Mr. Hole not only ſucceeds in the milder ſcenes of poetry, but in many paſſages he is truly ſublime. There is much of the gigantic and vaſt in the deſcription of the Weird ſiſters; and the

the repreſentation of Odin poſſeſſes a great air of boldneſs and originality. The characters of the different chieftains are ſtrongly diverſified and well ſupported. The energetic and military eloquence of Lancelot's ſpeech ſeize our attention; and the following compariſon of Arthur's rallying his diſcomfited troops appears to be original, and ſtrictly juſt:

" Enraptur'd they behold, enraptur'd hear
The hero's voice, and ſcorn their former fear;
Again they turn, they form the deepening line,
And cloſe-wedg'd ſhields a glittering rampart ſhine.
Chill, watery vapours thus that float on high,
Their grey robes waving thro' the wintry ſky,
From ice-clad realms when burſts the polar blaſt,
Condenſe, then gathering ſhade on ſhade, o'er-caſt
The front of heaven, and on the ravag'd vale
Pour the ſharp fleet and loud-reſounding hail."

The character of Arthur is drawn with great ſpirit and conſiſtency; and the deciſion with which he undertakes the adventure of the deſtruction of the Enchanted Caſtle is truly animated,—when

" ——— ——— he found
A ſpacious moat the rugged walls ſurround,
Save where a bridge to the huge portal led,
On which inſcrib'd thoſe characters he read,
' Long as this dome ſhall o'er the mountain tower,
' Muſt Britain bow beneath the Saxon power.'
" Sink then, ye gloomy turrets," Arthur cries,
" And Britain's glory on your ruins riſe."

The idea of Stone-henge, that *inſana ſubſtructio*, as Camden calls it (making uſe of Cicero's words), being the remains of this magic caſtle, will, however clear to poetic eyes, not be ſo obvious to the antiquary. Indeed we think, if introduced at all, Mr. H. might have made better uſe of it by ſticking to its old romantic hiſtory, that it was erected by Merlin as a ſepulchral monument for the Britons treacherouſly ſlain by Hengiſt.

The preface and notes contain much learning, and many obſervations in them are equally new and ingenious. It is ſaid in one, that " the hero of the moſt " popular romances has ſeldom been re- " preſented as a native of that country " in whoſe language his exploits are " celebrated. The Engliſh adopted " Arthur, who ſo bravely repelled the " incurſions of their anceſtors. The " French, in a great meaſure, followed " their example. No character appears " to have been more frequently intro- " duced, or more highly celebrated, " than his in their earlieſt compoſitions " of this kind. But Amadis de Gaule, " if we credit Don Quixote, no incom- " petent authority in theſe matters, gave " name to the firſt and moſt popular ro- " mance in Spain: and the oldeſt Ita- " lian writers, who exhibit the imagi- " nary exploits of chivalry, thoſe at " leaſt who have conferred the greateſt " honour on that nation by their inven- " tive and poetical merit, have repre- " ſented Charlemagne as the principal " perſonage, and Orlando as the moſt " enterpriſing character, in their per- " formances. If, again, we refer to the " patron ſaints of theſe nations (and " the inſtances might be extended), " who, by ſome means or other, have " been converted into knights-errant, " we ſhall find they have been adopted " and naturaliſed with as little diſcre- " tion. The Italians derived theirs " from Egypt, and the Spaniards from " Judea. The latter probably forgot, " when they inſtituted the inquiſition, " that they were perſecuting their ſaint's " countrymen. It certainly does not " appear to have been a well-choſen " method for conciliating his favour. " The French ſaint was born at A- " thens; and ours, if ever born at all, " in Cappadocia. The Welſh alone " have choſen a hero and ſaint, with a " laudable kind of patriotiſm, from " their own country, nay, from the " ſame family, for David is ſaid, by the " mother's ſide, to have been uncle to " Arthur. Their knights, among whom " Lancelot made a principal figure, " have gained an eſtabliſhment in moſt " of the European languages. France " claims the merit, if any be allowed, " of inventing that ſpecies of compoſi- " tion called romance, which is formed " on the baſis of the metrical tales of " the antient bards, and ſuppoſed to " have taken its name from the mixture " of the language of the Franks and " barbarous Latin ſpoken by the French " in the ninth century. The firſt mar- " vellous ſtories, however, to which " they annexed that title, appear rather " to have been the adopted than ge- " nuine produce of that country. Ar- " thur, or one of his knights, is com- " monly the hero of the tale; and is it " not moſt probable that they borrowed " them from the Britons who ſettled in " Armorica ſoon after the Saxon inva- " ſion? They commonly aſſign to Ar- " thur the ſovereignty of that province, " where he occaſionally holds his court, " and

"and preſides at the round table;—a "preſumptive evidence both of his ex- "iſtence and extenſive authority."

We have little to object to the juſtice of theſe remarks, except that Orlando, or Rolando, ſeems to have divided romantic fame with Arthur in France. Indeed, though not of equal antiquity, he was probably more generally the ſubject of their tales, as the well-known ſong which was ſung at the battle of Haſtings by the Normans ſeems to evince. Amadis, though the favourite hero in Spain, we apprehend, made his firſt appearance in *that* language, and was tranſlated into Spaniſh by Vaſco Lobeyra, about the year 1300. Mr. H. proceeds to obſerve, that thoſe who have allowed the former, "have ſtrong- "ly denied the latter." He produces a long and curious quotation from Joannes Magnus, tending to ſhew that he really *did* ſubdue moſt of the Northern nations. On conſidering the matter, however, we muſt conclude with him, that the Britiſh tales of King Arthur had gained an eſtabliſhment in moſt countries; and that Joannes Magnus was deceived by conſidering ſome antient Gothic manuſcript as an original performance, containing genuine hiſtorical events, when, in fact, it was only a tranſlation of an old Britiſh romance.

The elegant arts which characteriſe the preſent age, happily, are not confined to the mere profeſſors, to thoſe whoſe genius is ſtimulated by the deſire of public praiſe, and whoſe application is ſupported by the expectation of future emolument; but they have univerſally ſpread their influence, and have laid open to the private walks of life, and to the higheſt ranks of ſociety, the ſources of varied and rational employment. In particular, the minds of our fair countrywomen are expanded and improved by the cultivation of thoſe liberal arts which were almoſt unknown to the preceding generation. Among the moſt uſeful is that of deſign. This talent enlivens the hours of retirement, and relieves the fatigue of ſociety. In this free country, at this very moment, it is reſcued from the ſordidneſs of the Flemiſh, and the ſuperſtition of the Italian, ſchools. Pleaſing ſubjects for compoſition are ardently ſought after from the relations of hiſtory, or the fictions of poetry: and though the execution ſhould by no means equal the ſober truth of the one, or the glowing expreſſion of the other, yet it is a more inſtantaneous appeal to our ſenſes; and ſympathy, or the delight which the human mind conceives from a communication of pleaſure, is more forcibly and more univerſally excited from the pencil of the painter than from the pen of the poet or hiſtorian. The author, therefore, is a benefactor to poliſhed life, who, abſtracted from the charms of poetry, embelliſhed by the pureſt morality, ſuggeſts ſo many ideas, and holds out ſo many new ſubjects ſuited to the elegant compoſitions of the pencil, as Mr. Hole does. We therefore particularly recommend his poem to the notice of all readers of taſte. Some of his deſcriptions we have taken notice of; many others we could point out, as truly pictureſque and beautiful, were they conſiſtent with the limits of our publication.

223. *Obſervations relative to the Mineralogy and Chemical Hiſtory of the Foſſils of* Cornwall; *by* Martin Henry Klaproth, *Aſſeſſor of the College of Phyſicians, &c. of* Berlin. *Tranſlated from the* German, *by* John Gotlieb Groſchke, *M. D.* 8*vo.*

ONE would have thought after Borlaſe and Pryce nothing remained to be ſaid of the Corniſh foſſils or minerals. The Germans have made mineralogy a favourite ſtudy, and it ſhould ſeem, by this eſſay, are better acquainted with our minerals than we ourſelves. Mr. K. deſcribes only ſuch as he has procured ſpecimens of. He gives a ſketch of their natural hiſtory, and then an analyſis of ſeveral tin, copper, and cobalt ores, tungſton, wolfram, and ſoap rock.

224. BOSCOBEL; *or, The Hiſtory of his Sacred Majeſties moſt miraculous Preſervation after the Battle of* Worceſter, 3 Sept. 1651. London, *Printed for* Henry Seile, 1660, 8*vo*, *pp.* 55.

A Correſpondent, "in return," as he expreſſes it, "for the entertainment he "has received from the curious Narra- "tive in p. 593," has ſent us what may be called "a Review" of the curious little book which bears the above title.

In a Dedication to the King, and Preface to the Reader, the author, Thomas Blount, gives ſome forcible proofs of the authenticity of his performance.

"No ingenuous perſon will think me ſo frontleſs as knowingly to write an untruth in an Hiſtory where his ſacred Majeſty * (my dread Sovereign and the beſt of Kings) bears the principal part, and all the other perſons concerned in the ſame action (except

* See our vol. XXXVI. p. 332. EDIT.

the

the Earl of Derby and Lord Wilmot) ſtill alive, ready to pour out ſhame and confuſion on ſo impudent a forgery.—But I am ſo far from that foul crime of publiſhing what is falſe, that I can ſafely ſay, I know not one line unauthentic; ſuch has been my care to be ſure of the truth, that I have diligently collected the particulars from moſt of their mouths, who were the very actors themſelves in this ſcene of miracles."

King Charles II. was crowned at Scoon, Jan. 1, 1650-51; on the 1ſt of Auguſt following began his march into England; and on the 5th, from his camp at Woodhouſe near the Border, publiſhed his declaration of general pardon, the actual regicides alone excepted. Marching into Lancaſhire, the firſt oppoſition he experienced was at Warrington Bridge. On the 22d, after a march from St. Johnſton's in Scotland, of 300 miles, he arrived at Worceſter, and was proclaimed King there on the 23d. On the 25th, his friend the Earl of Derby was defeated by Col. Lilburn, at Wigan. On the 26th, a general rendezvous of loyaliſts (10,000 Engliſh and 2000 Scots) was held at Pitchcroft, near Worceſter; and on that ſame day the King's declaration, incloſed in a gracious letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, was burnt, by order of the Uſurper, at the Royal Exchange. On the 28th began the prelude to the grand engagement;—Major General Maſſey, on the King's part, after gallantly defending the bridge and paſs at Upton upon Severn, was diſpoſſeſſed by Lambert and a ſuperior number, but retreated in good order to Worceſter. Cromwell himſelf, during this rencontre, advanced to Stoughton, within four miles of Worceſter, which city he forced with a party of horſe in the evening; and appeared next morning with a great body of horſe and foot on Redhill.

"On the 30th it was reſolved by his Majeſty, at a council of war, to give the enemy a camiſado, by beating up his quarters that night, with 1500 ſelect horſe and foot, commanded by Major-general Middleton and Sir William Keyth; all of them wearing their ſhirts over their armour for diſtinction; which accordingly was attempted, and might in all probability have been ſucceſsful, had not the deſign been moſt traiterouſly diſcovered to the rebels by one Guyes, a taylor in the town, who was hanged afterwards as the juſt reward of his treachery. In this action Major Knox was ſlain, and ſome few taken priſoners. A conſiderable party of the rebels, commanded by Col. Lambert, Col. Ingoldſby (not yet a convert), and Col. Gibbons, being got over the Severn at Upton, marched the next day to Powick Town, where they made an halt; for Powick Bridge, lying upon the river Team (between Powick Town and Worceſter), was guarded by a brigade of his Majeſty's horſe and foot, commanded by Major-general Robert Montgomery and Col. George Keyth. The fatal 3d of September being come, his Majeſty this morning holds a council of war upon the top of the College-church-ſteeple, the better to diſcover the enemy's poſture. Here his Majeſty obſerved ſome firing at Powick, and Cromwell making a bridge of boats over Severn under Bunshill, a mile below the city towards Team mouth. His Majeſty preſently goes down, commands all to their arms, and marches in perſon to Powick Bridge, to give orders, as well for maintaining that bridge, as for oppoſing the making the other of boats, and haſted back to his army in the city. Soon after his Majeſty was gone from Powick Bridge, the enemy aſſaulted it furiouſly, which was well defended by Montgomery, till himſelf was dangerouſly wounded, and his ammunition ſpent, ſo that he was forced to make a diſorderly retreat into Worceſter; and Col. Keyth was taken priſoner at the bridge. At the ſame time Cromwell had, with much celerity, finiſhed his bridge of boats and planks over the main river, without any conſiderable oppoſition, whereby he might communicate with thoſe of his party at Powick Bridge, and was the firſt man that led the reſt over, and then went back himſelf, and raiſed a battery of great guns againſt the Fort-royal, on the South ſide the city. His Majeſty being returned from Powick Bridge, marched, with the Duke of Buckingham and ſome of his cavalry, through the city, and out at Sudbury-gate, by the Fort-royal, where the rebels' great ſhot came frequently near his ſacred perſon. By this time Cromwell was got to an advantageous poſt at Perry Wood, within a mile of the city, ſwelling with pride, and confident in the numbers of his men; but Duke Hamilton (formerly Lord Lanerick) with his own troop and ſome Highlanders, Sir Alexander Forbus with his regiment of foot, and divers Engliſh lords and gentlemen volunteers, by his Majeſty's command and encouragement, engaged him, and did great execution upon his beſt men, forced the great Sultan (as the Rhodians in like caſe did the Turk) to retreat with his Janizaries, and were once maſters of his great guns. Here his Majeſty gave an incomparable example of valour to the reſt, by charging in perſon; which the Highlanders eſpecially imitated in a great meaſure, fighting with the butt-ends of their muſkets, when their ammunition was ſpent. But new ſupplies of rebels being continually poured upon them, and the Scotch horſe not coming up in due time from the town to his Majeſty's relief, his army was forced to retreat in at Sudbury-gate, in much diſorder. In this action Duke Hamilton (who fought valiantly) was mortally wounded,

of

of which he died within a few days. Sir John Douglas alſo received his death-wound; and Sir Alexander Forbus was ſhot through both the calves of his legs, lay in the wood all night, and was brought a priſoner to Worceſter the next day. The rebels in this encounter had great advantage, as well in their numbers as by fighting both with horſe and foot againſt his Majeſty's foot only, the greateſt part of his horſe being wedged up in the town; and when the foot were defeated, a part of his Majeſty's horſe afterwards fought againſt both the enemy's horſe and foot, upon great diſadvantage. At Sudbury-gate, a cart loaded with ammunition was overthrown, and lay croſs the paſſage of the gate, ſo that his Majeſty could not ride into the town, but was forced to diſmount, and come in on foot. In the Friers Street his Majeſty put off his armour (which was heavy and troubleſome to him), and took a freſh horſe; and then perceiving many of his foot ſoldiers begin to throw down their arms, and decline fighting, his Majeſty rode up and down among them, ſometimes with his hat in his hand, entreating them to ſtand to their arms, and fight like men, otherwhiles encouraging them; but ſeeing himſelf not able to prevail, ſaid, "I had rather you would "ſhoot me than keep me alive to ſee the ſad "conſequences of this fatal day!" Such was the magnanimity of this prophetic King. During this hot engagement at Perry Wood and Redhill, the rebels on the other ſide the water poſſeſſed themſelves of St. John's; and thoſe of his Majeſty's army that were there, without any great reſiſtance, laid down their arms, and ſubmitted to mercy. When ſome of the enemy were entered and entering the town, both at the Key, Caſtle-hill, and Sudbury-gate, without any conditions, the Earl of Cleveland, Sir James Hamilton, Col. Wm. Carlis (then major to the Lord Talbot), Capt. Tho. Hornyold, Capt. Tho. Giffard, and Capt. Richard Kemble (captain-lieutenant to the Lord Talbot), rallied what force they could (though inconſiderable to the rebels' numbers), and charged the enemy very gallantly at Sudbury-gate, and in the ſtreet of that name. Here Sir James and Capt. Kemble were deſperately wounded, and others ſlain; yet this action did much ſecure his Majeſty's march out at St. Martin's gate, who had otherwiſe been in danger of being taken in the town. About the ſame time, Col. Drummond, with a party of Scots, maintained the Caſtle-hill with much reſolution, till ſuch time as conditions were agreed on for quarter: ſo that the rebels, having at laſt ſubdued all their opponents, fell to plundering the city unmercifully, few or none of the citizens eſcaping, but ſuch as were ſectaries and of their party. When his Majeſty ſaw no hope of rallying his thus diſcomfited foot, he marched out of Worceſter, at St. Martin's gate, about ſix of the clock in the evening, with his main body of horſe, as then commanded by General David Leſley, but were now in ſome confuſion. The foot, conſiſting moſt of Scots, were almoſt all either ſlain or taken, and ſuch of them who in the battle eſcaped death lived longer to die, for the moſt part, more miſerably; many of them being afterwards knocked o' the head by country people, ſome bought and ſold like ſlaves for a ſmall price; others went begging up and down, till charity failing them, their neceſſities brought upon them diſeaſes, and diſeaſes death. Before his Majeſty was come to Barbon's Bridge, about half a mile out of Worceſter, he made ſeveral ſtands, faced about, and deſired the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Wilmot, and other of his commanders, that they might rally, and try the fortune of war once more. But at the bridge a ſerious conſultation was held; and then perceiving many of the troopers to throw off their arms and ſhift for themſelves, they were all of opinion the day was irrecoverably loſt, and that their only remaining work was to ſave his Majeſty from thoſe ravenous wolves and regicides; whereupon his Majeſty, by advice of his council, reſolved to march for Scotland. Immediately after this reſult, the Duke aſked the Lord Talbot, if he could direct the way Northwards? His Lordſhip anſwered, that he had one Walker in his troop (formerly ſcout-maſter to Col. Sands) that knew the way well; who was accordingly called to be the guide, and performed that duty for ſome miles; but being come to Kinver Heath, not far from Kidderminſter, and day-light being gone, Walker was at a puzzle in the way. Here his Majeſty made a ſtand, and conſulted with the Duke, Earl of Derby, Lord Wilmot, &c. whither he might march at leaſt to take ſome hours reſt. The Earl of Derby told his Majeſty, that, in his flight from Wigan to Worceſter, he had met with a perfect honeſt man, and a great convenience of concealment, at Boſcobel-houſe *; but withall acquainted the King it was a recuſant's houſe. And it was ſuggeſted that thoſe people (being accuſtomed to perſecution and ſearches) were

* "A very obſcure habitation, ſituate in Shropſhire, but adjoining upon Staffordſhire, and lies between Tong-caſtle and Brewood. John Giffard, Eſq. having built this houſe about thirty years ſince, invited Sir Baſil Brook, with other friends and neighbours, to a houſe-warming feaſt. At which time Sir Baſil was deſired by Mr. Giffard to give the houſe a name. He aptly calls it BOSCOBEL (from the Italian *Boſco bello*, which, in that language, ſignifies Fair wood,) becauſe ſeated in the midſt of many fair woods. It is now the inheritance of Mr. Baſil Fitzherbert, by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. John Cotton, by Frances, daughter and heir of the ſaid John Giffard." A good view of it accompanies the work we are now noticing; and was copied ſoon after, on a ſmaller ſcale, in a French publication.

moſt

moſt like to have the readieſt means and ſafeſt contrivances to preſerve him. His Majeſty therefore reſolved to go thither. The Lord Talbot being made acquainted with his Majeſty's reſolution, and finding Walker dubious of the way, called for Mr. Charles Giffard (a faithful ſubject, and one of the noble family of Chillington), to conduct his Majeſty towards Boſcobel; which office Mr. Giffard willingly undertook, having one Yates, a ſervant, with him, very expert in the ways of that country; and being come near Sturbridge, it was under conſideration whether his Majeſty ſhould march through that town or no, and reſolved in the affirmative, and that all about his perſon ſhould ſpeak French, to prevent any diſcovery of his Majeſty's preſence. Meantime Leſley, with the Scotiſh horſe, had, in the cloſe of the evening, taken the more direct way Northward by Newport, his Majeſty being left only attended by the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Derby, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Talbot, Lord Wilmot, Col. Thomas Blague, Col. Edward Roſcarrock, Mr. Marmaduke Darcy, Mr. Rich. Lane, Mr. William Armorer (ſince knighted), Mr. Hugh May, Mr. Charles Giffard, Mr. Peter Street, and ſome others, in all about ſixty horſe. At a houſe about a mile beyond Sturbridge his Majeſty drank, and ate a cruſt of bread, the houſe affording no better proviſion; and as his Majeſty rode on, he diſcourſed with Col. Roſcarrock touching Boſcobel-houſe, and the ſecurity which the Earl of Derby and he found at that place. Upon further conſideration by his Majeſty and council, and to the end the company might not know whither his Majeſty directly intended, Mr. Giffard was required to conduct his Majeſty to ſome houſe near Boſcobel, the better to blind the deſign of going thither Mr. Giffard propoſed Whiteladies (another ſeat of the Giffards), lying about half a mile beyond Boſcobel, and twenty-ſix miles from Worceſter, and ſtill retains its antient name of Whiteladies, from its having formerly been a monaſtery of Ciſtertian nuns, whoſe habit was of that colour. His Majeſty and his retinue (being ſafely conducted to Whiteladies by Mr. Giffard) alighted, now, as they hoped, out of danger of any preſent ſurpriſe by purſuit: George Pendrel (who was a ſervant in the houſe) opened the doors; and after his Majeſty and the Lords were entered the houſe, his Majeſty's horſe was brought into the hall, and by this time it was about break of day on Thurſday morning. Here every one was in a ſad conſult how to eſcape the fury of blood-thirſty enemies; but the greateſt ſolicitude was to ſave the King, who was both hungry and tired with this long and haſty march. Col. Roſcarrock preſently cauſed Bartholomew Martin (a boy in the houſe) to be ſent to Boſcobel for William Penderel; and Mr. Charles Giffard ſent alſo for Richard Penderel, who lived near hand, at Hobbal Grange. They both came forthwith to Whiteladies, and were brought into the parlour to the Earl of Derby, who immediately took them into the inner parlour, where the King was, and told William Penderel in particular, "This is the King," pointing at his Majeſty: "thou muſt have a care "of him, and preſerve him as thou didſt me." To which commands William yielded ready obedience; and Mr. Giffard did alſo much conjure Richard to have an eſpecial care of his charge. Whilſt William and Richard were thus ſent for, his Majeſty had been adviſed to rub his hands on the back of the chimney, and with them his face, in order to a diſguiſe; and ſome perſon had cut off his locks of hair. His Majeſty having put off his blue ribband, buff coat, and other princely ornaments, put on a noggen coarſe ſhirt of Edward Martin's, who lived in the houſe, and Richard Penderel's green ſuit and leather doublet, but had not time to be ſo exactly diſguiſed as he was afterwards; for both William and Richard Penderel did advertiſe the company to make haſte away, in regard there was a troop of rebels, commanded by Col. Aſhenhurſt, quartered at Cotſal, but three miles diſtant; ſome of which troop came to the houſe within half an hour after the company were gone. Richard Penderel conducted the King out at a back door, unknown to moſt of the company (except ſome of the Lords and Col. Roſcarrock, who waited on his Majeſty into the backſide, and there with ſad hearts took leave of him), and carried him into an adjacent wood belonging to Boſcobel, called Spring Coppice, about half a mile from Whiteladies; William, Humphry, and George ſcouting abroad, and bringing what news they could learn to his Majeſty in the wood, as occaſion required. His Majeſty being thus, as they hoped, in a way of ſecurity, the Duke, Earl of Derby, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Talbot, and the reſt (having for their guide Mr. Charles Giffard, and being then not above forty horſe, of which number his Majeſty's pad-nag was one, rode by Mr. Richard Lane, one of the grooms of his Majeſty's bed-chamber,) marched from Whiteladies Northward, by the way of Newport, in hope to overtake or meet General Leſley, with the main body of Scotch horſe. As ſoon as they were got into the road, the Lord Leviſton (who commanded his Majeſty's life-guard) overtook them, purſued by a party of rebels; the Lords, with their followers, faced about, and repelled them: but when they came a little beyond Newport, ſome of Lilburn's men met them in the front; other rebels from Worceſter purſued them in the rear; themſelves and horſes being ſufficiently tired, the Earl of Derby, Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Charles Giffard, and ſome others, were taken and carried priſoners, firſt to Whitchurch, and from thence to an inn in Bunbury, where Mr. Giffard found means to make an eſcape; but the noble Earl of Derby was carried to Weſt Cheſter, and there tried

by a pretended court-martial, held the 1st of October, 1651. by virtue of a commiſſion from Cromwell, grounded on an execrable Rump-act of the 12th of Auguſt then laſt paſt, the very title whereof cannot be mentioned without horror; but it pretended moſt traiterouſly to prohibit correſpondence with Charles Stuart (their lawful ſovereign), under penalty of high treaſon, loſs of life and eſtate. This was the authority that condemned this noble Earl to death, notwithſtanding his juſt plea, that he had quarter given him by one Captain Edge, who took him priſoner. But this could not obtain juſtice, nor any interceſſion mercy; ſo that, on the 15th of October, he was executed at Bolton in Lancaſhire, in a moſt barbarous and inhuman manner. The Earl of Lauderdale, with divers others, were carried priſoners to Windſor Caſtle, where they continued many years. Whilſt the rebels were plundering theſe noble perſons, the Duke, with the Lord Leviſton, Col. Blague, Mr. Marmaduke Darcy, and Mr. Hugh May, forſook the road, and betook themſelves to a by-way, and got into Cheſſardine Woods, not far from Newport, where they received ſome refreſhment at a little obſcure houſe, and afterwards met with two honeſt labourers in an adjoining wood, to whom they communicated the exigence and diſtreſs which the fortune of war had reduced them to; and finding them like to prove faithful, the Duke thought fit to imitate his royal maſter, quitted his horſe, delivered his George (which was given him by the Queen of England) to Mr. May, who preſerved it through all difficulties, and afterwards reſtored it to his Grace in Holland, and changed habit with one of the workmen, and in this diſguiſe was conveyed by one Nicholas Mathews, a carpenter, to the houſe of Mr. Hawley, an hearty cavalier, at Hatrop in Nottinghamſhire, from thence to the Lady Villiers' houſe at Brookſby in Leiceſterſhire; and, after many hardſhips and encounters, his Grace got ſecure to London, and from thence to his Majeſty in France. At the ſame time the Lord Leviſton, Col. Blague, Mr. Darcy, and Mr. May, all quitted their horſes, ſeverally ſhifted for themſelves, and moſt of them, through various dangers and ſufferings, contrived their eſcapes. The Lord Talbot, ſeeing no hope of rallying, haſted towards his father's houſe at Longford, near Newport; where being arrived, he conveyed his horſe into a neighbour's barn, but was immediately purſued by the rebels, who found the horſe there, and by that concluded my Lord to be not far off. So that they ſearched Longford-houſe narrowly, and ſome of them continued in it four or five days: during all which time my Lord was in a cloſe place in one of the cellars, almoſt ſtifled for want of air, and had infallibly periſhed for want of food, had he not been once relieved in the dead of night, and with much difficulty, by a ſervant. In this interim the valiant Earl of Cleveland (who, being above ſixty years of age, had marched twenty-one days together upon a trotting horſe) had alſo made his eſcape from Worceſter, when all the fighting-work was over, and was got to Woodcot in Shropſhire, whither he was purſued, and taken at one Mrs. Broughton's houſe. The Scotch cavalry (having no place to retreat unto nearer than Scotland) were ſoon after totally diſperſed, and moſt of them taken by the rebels and country people in Cheſhire, Lancaſhire, and parts adjacent. Thus was this royal army totally ſubdued, thus diſperſed; and if in this ſo important affair any of the Scotiſh commanders were treacherous at Worceſter (as ſome ſuſpected), they have a great account to make for the many years miſeries that enſued thereby to both nations, under the tyrannical government of Cromwell." *(To be continued.)*

225. *Faſhionable Infidelity; or, The Triumph of Patience. In Three Volumes. 8vo.*

THE intention of the author in publiſhing this work muſt meet the approbation of every candid reader. It is,

"To exhibit the great miſery which is produced in the world by the circulation of ſcandal, either to favour domeſtic intrigue, or to gratify the propenſity of deriving amuſement from the depreſſion of happy, proſperous, and innocent characters; by exulting in the detraction of virtue, and by accumulating falſe evidence to triumph in its diſgrace and ruin. To prove that the well-regulated mind will be enabled, by calm perſeverance, to ſurmount the united efforts of deceit and malevolence; and to ſhew that the diſpenſations of Providence have ſo ordered it, that Art and Injuſtice will be ultimately in this world enſnared in their own trammels."....

"Whether," he adds, "my good intentions for the publick will meet with commendations or cenſure, or be ſo well ſpoken of as to entitle my labours to popular peruſal, I ſtill am happy in this reflection, that thoſe perſons who have *real* ability to diſcern beauty from defect, will have conſtantly in their minds the liberal ſentiments of our great maſter in criticiſm:

"Verùm ubi plura nitent—non ego paucis
"Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
"Aut humana parùm cavit natura."

This is evidently the production of a writer who is well acquainted with men and manners, who has ſtudied the world at large, and by the not laborious efforts of his pen has ſpun out three entertaining volumes, to enliven the ſolitude of a ſummer day's retreat, or diſpel the tedious gloom of a winter's evening. Some judicious obſervations of a ſeverer call, and many apoſite ſentiments, are occaſionally interſperſed throughout the whole performance.

*** The

*** The Reviewer of Mr. Hewlett's "Vindication of the Parian Chronicle" preſents his reſpectful compliments to Mr. Urban's correſpondent OXONIENSIS, p. 612, and begs leave to ſuggeſt to him, that *all* chronologers do *not* agree that "Theocritus, Lycophron, and Aratus, flouriſhed, i. e. wrote, *before* the Parian Chronicle could be engraved." Dr. Blair, a chronologer of no mean reputation, fixes their period eighty years before Apollonius Rhodius, and but twenty before Callimachus. Other writers make theſe ſeven poets contemporary, the *Pleiades* of Ptolomy Philadelphus's Court. See Univ. Hiſt. IX. p. 386. (T)

The Reviewer is ſtill of opinion that MEPΩN (which you have miſprinted *μεſων*), in Diodorus Siculus takes in every particular neceſſary to the hiſtorian's plan; for in viſiting COUNTRIES or PLACES, he would certainly examine whatever was *neceſſary* or curious in them, and nothing could be more for his purpoſe than their hiſtorical records, whether in MSS. or on ſtones. Nor does there appear any reaſon for entertaining different ſentiments of the cenſure on Strabo. Any modern deſcribing Ireland would ſay the linen made in that kingdom is deſervedly celebrated by the name of the kingdom, as he would ſay the Mancheſter cottons take their name from the town of Mancheſter, or the Rheniſh or Port wines from the Rhine or Oporto. If Strabo has not told us all he might have told us, or in too brief a manner, we have only to regret that he does not enter into all the details of modern travellers: but it ſhould be conſidered that contemporary travellers do not deſcribe with ſo much minuteneſs the modern ſtate of towns, as they do their antient hiſtory or monuments. Whether Strabo meant that the wonderful altar was in Par*ium* or Par*os* was certainly well known to his contemporaries, and it ſignifies little to us where it was. The reſt of Oxonienſis's critique is, as he ſays, *matter of opinion, and muſt remain ſo.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VERITAS commends our correſpondent G. p. 196, for having "laudably endeavoured to prevent the publick from being deceived by a paſſage in Dr. Gordon's Hiſtory;" and has ſent us all the particulars of the buſineſs. But even TRUTH is not to be ſpoken at all times, particularly when, by including SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, it increaſes the Libel.

In S. E.'s "Tour through the Weſt," p. 519, col. 2, l. 8, for "character," r. "charter;" l. 27, r. "the Duke's words;" l. 45, for "*con*clude," r. "*in*clude."

In p. 628, col. 2, there is a miſtake in the tranſlation of the old French; "lors vient un autre," &c. ſhould have been tranſlated "then comes another fiſh which is ſmaller than the cockatrice, and he enters," &c.

A Wincheſter Correſpondent, whoſe ſermon we noticed in our laſt, at the ſame time that he expreſſes himſelf highly flattered by our general deciſion, complains of our having mis-ſtated the drift of his performance; which, he maintains, is no farther a vindication of his religious tenets than as this was neceſſary, in his circumſtances, to his main deſign, which was, to enforce the duties of loyalty by (what few have attempted) a delineation of his preſent Majeſty's character.

The very ſtrong lines on Dr. Rundle, intituled, "Fickle Friendſhip," by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, may be ſeen in vol. LVI. p. 213.

T. C. informs us there was found lately, in digging potatoes at Letton, in the pariſh of Lanterdine, co. Hereford, a gold coin, weighing five pennyweights, in great preſervation, with a Cæſar's head, TI CÆSAR AVG F AVG DIVI. Reverſe, a figure ſeated, with a lance on his right hand, and a bunch of laurel on his left,—PONTIF. MAXIM.—He aſks whether it is a common coin?

The BEDFORD COINS are not very rare.

Mr. G. PERRY has ſent the drawing (plate III. fig. 7) of a ſilver coin which was dug up at a Roman fortification near Mancheſter, about a year ſince. "That it is a Roman of conſular dignity," he ſays, "appears pretty plain from the quadrigated car on the reverſe. It were to be wiſhed that the name and title had been ſomewhat plainer. The dotted lines ſhew where it is worn." The name he conjectures to be SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

We ſhall thank C. S. for the Etching of the Medal he mentions; and it will give us pleaſure if the young Artiſt experience any good effect from our uſing it.—The Letters of Dr. Welchman are ſafe; and ſhall ſoon be uſed.

The ſecond letter of ADOLESCENTULUS, though marked POST PAID by himſelf, was charged 6*d.* His poem, in the firſt inſtance, was NOT rejected; and, when opportunity offers, may ſtill be uſed, though we had no opportunity of telling him ſo. We muſt again and again repeat, we are not able even thus to point out the hundredth part of what is ſent us.

We have received two packets relative to Mr. LEVI. That from Birmingham we reluctantly omit, on account of its extreme length.

Mr. WATHEN's view and deſcription of KILPEC CHURCH, and the curious drawings communicated by TARTAR and D. G. are engraving for our next. The HILL OF HOWTH as ſoon as poſſible. Dr. WYNTLE's monument when opportunity offers.

To Mr. TYSON, of Leeds, we are particularly obliged for his private letter. His communications are too late for this month; but ſhall appear in our next; with J. B. J.; A CITIZEN IN RETIREMENT; S. W. from CAEN; Original Letters of Mr. BLENCOWE and Mr. ALLEN; PHILALETHES to Dr. Geddes; OBSERVATOR on Hunting; DISSERTATOR on the Parian Chronicle, &c. &c.

SONNET
To FRANCE *on her preſent Exertions.*

By ANNA SEWARD.

THOU, that where Freedom's ſacred fountains play,
Which ſprung effulgent, tho' with crimſon ſtains,
On tranſatlantic ſhores, and widening plains,
Haſt, in their living waters, waſh'd away
Thoſe cankering ſpots, ſhed by tyrannic ſway
On thy long drooping lilies, Engliſh veins
Swell with the tide of exultation gay,
To ſee thee ſpurn thy deeply-galling chains.
Few of Britannia's free born ſons forbear
To bleſs thy CAUSE;—cold is the heart that breathes
No wiſh fraternal.—FRANCE, we bid thee ſhare
The bleſſings twining with our civic wreaths,
While Victory's trophies, permanent as fair,
Crown the bright SWORD that LIBERTY unſheaths.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 1.

THE following elegant lines were written by a very eminent phyſician in the country; the ſame perſon to whom the world, and your Magazine, are indebted for the character of a moſt excellent and learned man lately deceaſed.

ON THE KING'S RECOVERY.

NOT with more grief did Adam firſt ſurvey,
With doubts perplext, the ſetting orb of day,
Nor more his joy, th' enſuing morn, to view
That ſplendid orb its glorious courſe renew,
Than was thy joy, Britannia, and thy pain,
When ſet thy ſun, and when he roſe again.

E. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Clipſtone-ſtreet, Auguſt* 3.

AS a proof that the recovery of his Majeſty has inſpired other than the Britiſh Muſes, I ſend you the following Ode, as a ſpecimen of Hanoverian loyalty and Goëttingen Latin. A. G.

ODA,
RESTITUTO PATRIÆ PATRI GEORGIO III. SACRA.

POST turbulentæ ſollicitudinis
Dies amaros, poſt animi graves
Motus et afflictationes,
Emicuere ſerenitati

Tranquilliori reddita pectora.
En! en! revertit STELLA GEORGIA,
Fulgore ſplendeſcens priori;
Sidere lucidior Dianæ!

Abſint prophani! cedat inertia!
Cedant ſonoris carminibus nigra
Ærumna, plangoreſque mœſti!
Cedite tripudio choriſque

Feſtis juventæ, cedite lacrymæ!
Quam rurſus alma paſcit, amabiles
Nutrices inſtar, fauſtitate
Patria, ſpeque fovet futuri.

Quis non caleſcat pectora gaudiis,
Raptus ſiniſtro flumine, navita;
Quando ſuborto nox opaca
Sidere diſcutitur ſecundo?

Fluctus reſidunt, irrequietaque
Lanquent furentem proclia turbinum:
Pax et quies mitem per æthram
Perque ſilens gradiuntur æquor.

Quot jam refulget pax regionibus!
Quot fauſtitas cum divite copia!
Tot unico luſtrare Phœbum
Intuitu vetuere fata.

Exurge, geſtis clara, Columbia!
Cœloque palmas porrige liberas.
Quæ ſerva debebas, pudor ſit
Ingenuæ tibi diffiteri.

Cerne ut triumphant lætitiâ tria
Conjuncta vinclo regna ſororis!
Hæc allebores æmulari,
Hæc tibi vincere ſit voluntas!

Et vos plagarum, quas rigat aurifer
Indus, catervæ, non memores jugi,
Ad intumeſcentes cachinnos
Fluminei patres exſilite!

Sed quid morantur pectoris impetum
Hortationes?—Præſtat, ovantibus,
Quos cernit hinc illinc choreas
Ducere, prævolitare vatem.

I. A. L. SEIDENSTICKER.

AN ODE
On the BIRTH-DAY *of His Royal Highneſs* *The* PRINCE OF WALES,
AUGUST 12, 1789.

I.

"HAIL! day auſpicious, hail!
"Whoſe gay horizon clear
"Withdrew misfortune's murky veil,
"Britannia's heart to cheer:
"With hopes of riſing worth expreſt,
"That calm'd her agonizing breaſt,
"Gave to her throne a peerleſs youth,
"The friend of virtue as of truth."
Such ſounds are heard from every Briton's tongue
On this bleſt day; and thus, in ages paſt,
With human praiſe the arch ætherial rung,
If Fate to her deſpairing arms at laſt
An hero gave, who peerleſs, juſt, and bold,
Her empire govern'd, and her foes controul'd.

II.

See Cambria too, exulting fair!
Whoſe high-aſpiring mountains riſe,
Proclaims thee, Prince, her partial care,
And views thee with a parent's eyes.
This day with heart felt joy ſhe boaſts,
Beſtowing on her ſea-girt coaſts
A Prince, a Lord, on whoſe lov'd creſt
Her wiſhes and her empire reſt.
Ev'n now with ardent joy ſhe loves to trace
(Her darling theme on which ſhe joys to dwell!)
The promis'd glories of his future race:
And oft with deſcant fond delights to tell,

How

How many a Prince, to Cambria's bosom dear,
Has pass'd in conflict fierce his youth's career.

III.

Chiefly she tells how Arthur bold,
Within her mountainous domain,
His splendid court was wont to hold,
His forces marshal on her plain:
Of Elfin fields by valour won,
That rescued princesses undone:
Of chivalry's heroic deeds,
Spurs dipt in blood, and prancing steeds:
From scenes like these with joy she turns to see
Edward that happy son of victory;
Sees him his country's sacred rights maintain,
Waits at his side, while dangers round assail,
On fam'd Poictier's and Cressy's laurel'd plain,
Whilst Gallia's champions turn ignobly pale.

IV.

When Henry, hot, impassion'd youth,
Swerv'd from Virtue and from Truth;
When Luxury woo'd him to her bed,
What tears incessant Cambria shed!
But when to steady manhood grown,
Cambria mark'd him for her own;
She saw with joy his virtuous bloom,
And mourn'd o'er his untimely tomb:
And oft with eye reflective would she turn,
To see him the fair meed of Glory earn;
With watchful ken she mark'd his bold career,
Held still before him her defensive shield,
And turn'd aside the hostile sword and spear,
That gleam'd in Agincourt's immortal field.

V.

Hail, thou first-born of Britain's King,
Thrice hail the day that gave thee birth;
Of whom the Muse delights to sing,
Thou Phœnix of the peopled earth!
Thee Cambria too beheld, when late,
Eclips'd by stroke of wayward fate,
Thy parent lay: she mark'd thee still
Consenting to thy people's will,
Leaving for them Ambition's mad career,
While in sad anguish stream'd the frequent tear.
Thy moderate deeds, thy more than filial care,
She mark'd, whilst deep oppress'd her Sov'reign lay:
Well pleas'd she saw that virtue in his heir,
Which chas'd her doubts and boding fears away.

VI.

Happy that sire, whose son with equal mind,
When the fair ray of reason was obscur'd,
The proffer'd reins of government declin'd,
And felt for what his parent had endur'd.
But happier they who view the presage fair
Of that full power to which he will attain,
When worn with age, with government, and care,
His sire shall cease to live, and cease to reign:
What though Britannia raise to heaven the prayer,
From Death's dark realms the best of Kings to spare;
Yet since alike the poor and great
Fall victims to relentless Fate,
She sees thy blaze of glory rise,
Great Prince, when Fate decrees thy Sovereign's fall,
To light his parting spirit to the skies,
Far, far above the mansions of this earthly ball.

VII.

Come with your sister Arts, ye Muses bright,
To celebrate your patron and your friend,
Array'd in garments of celestial light,
And with your loud acclaims heaven's concave rend.
He lives! great George, your common patron lives!
This day auspicious gave him birth!
With liberal and unsparing hand he gives,
And raises humble Merit from the earth.
Inspir'd by duty, raise to him your voice;
Unwarp'd by flattery, in him rejoice;
And whilst his virtues are your constant theme,
Waste not your moments in phantastic dream,
But loud and strong, with uniform accord,
With voice and heart unite to bless the day,
That gave existence to your future Lord,
And to his ample merits dedicate the lay.

Bedford, Aug. 12. A.

A Translation of Jortin's Poem on the Nature of the Soul*.

SAY, intellectual spark of heavenly flame,
Does rigorous death await thee? Will vain cold sleep
Ever benumb thy powers? Thy thought in vain
Soars her bold flight, and plans eternal schemes,
If Fate and Nature unrelenting join,
To blast the blossoms of thy future joys.

First then thyself explore; the latent truth
Thy eager search may from its dark recess
Draw forth, and haply reason may display
Thy real nature, and thy origin.
If thou material art, the elements
Were thy first parents; and, as from that source
Thou flow'st, thy dissolution shall restore
Thy compound substance to the same again.
If order, motion, figure, all unite
To form in thee a fair harmonious being,
When languid dulness shall invade thy frame,
The vital warmth forsake the quivering limbs,
Mists gather round the eye, and the light breath
Escape to mingle with the ambient air;—
Thou diest; nor can th' officious hand of mortals
Attune thy parts to pristine harmony.

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* The translator has not the vanity to think he has transferred much of the spirit of the original into his verses. His claim to praise has no foundation, if it wants that of fidelity. He wishes to give the English reader some idea of Jortin's elegance of fancy, and to excite the scholar to peruse some of the most classical Latin verses which modern times have produced. See a most masterly and just character of Jortin, in the preface to two tracts of a Warburtonian, in which if there be any deficiency, it consists in a want of more particular commendation of his poetry. [See Mag. for March, p. 249.]

If thou art ſimple ſubſtance, and my wiſh
Be crown'd with Truth's deciſion, thy exiſtence
Will triumph o'er the flight of endleſs time.
Yet doubt awakens fear; the ſwelling tide
Of dark ſuſpicion riſes—how can ſubſtance,
Not cloath'd in form, not reſident in ſpace,
Or feel, or flouriſh, or with vigour move?
Whence riſes thy unſuitable alliance
With the groſs body? Reaſon leſs aſtoniſh'd
Will view heaven join'd to earth, ſerpents to birds,
Or bleating lambs with ocean's ſcaly brood.
When time ſhall looſe thee from thy carnal priſon,
The active powers of ſenſe will all deſert thee;
If ev'n grim Death unbar his iron gate,
To ſet thee free, what boots thy liberty?
If robb'd of ſenſe, thou flieſt in ſpace unbounded,
Thinner than air, or evaneſcent ſhade?

Alas! obedient to great Nature's law,
The ſun diſplays his orient beam, or ſinks
Beneath the weſtern ocean; whilſt the moon
Her ſwelling creſcent fills; each lucid ſtar,
Loſt in the fiercer blaze of golden day,
At night with diamond luſtre ſpangles heaven.
The lowly children of the genial earth,
The verdant turf, the painted family [nipp'd
Of flowers, whom Winter's icy hand had
Quick at the call of Zephyr's gentle voice,
Raiſe their fair heads above the waving graſs;
Whilſt Man, the lordly ſovereign of the world,
Whoſe ſoul aſpires to great and glorious deeds,
If once life's fleeting ſpring and vigorous youth
Are paſs'd, decays, nor does the general law
Of Nature raiſe him to th' etherial realms,
Nor the cold priſon of the tomb unbar.
But yet that reſt is never broke by cares:
Diſeaſe, and grief, and anger, and revenge,
Pain with her ſcourge, and av'rice ever-craving, [ſword,
Diſcord that madly wields her blood-ſtain'd
And hunger prompting ill, and want in rags,
And hatred, or the deadly foe to virtue
The green-eyed envy, or deceit, whoſe face
Wears the inſidious maſk, dare not intrude.
But night with friendly gloom enwraps the ſcene,
And placid ſleep waves ſlow his duſky wings.

Let Patience then aſſiſt thee to ſuſtain
The lot which Nature and all-conquering Fate
Impoſe. The globe, and all that it contains,
Will ſink in Chaos' all devouring gulph.
Even he, whoſe fiery car illumes the earth,
Fate's heavy hand will feel, like hapleſs man.
Old age will bow him down; his hoary ſteeds
Will drag laboriouſly his ſluggiſh chariot,
His hand ſtill trembling as he guides the reins:
Time will bedim the luſtre of the ſtars,
Nay, glory only lives a few ſhort years,
Like the frail column that records its triumphs.
The Muſe and Virtue long will brave the ſtorm
That lay the world in ruins; yet o'er them
Her duſky veil will late Oblivion fling,

Thus does raſh Error, wearing Truth's fair veſture,
Deceive us, and, miſled by her falſe light,
Thy Reaſon tells thee, offſpring of the ſkies,
That thou ſhalt ever ſhine; thy heavenly nature [ſhades,
Smiles at grim Death, and night's funereal
And promiſes eternal years of joy.
Hence thy prophetic power, thy eager glance,
That reads the volume of futurity.
Hence thy regard for Virtue, and thy awe
Of dread Omnipotence; thy rapid thought,
That flies with ſwiftneſs of the forked flaſh
Where'er thy fancy bids, o'erleaping oft
The flaming confines of the univerſe.
Thou waſt not form'd of mix'd, diſcordant parts,
But ſimple art, mov'd by internal ſprings.
Ignoble matter, void of ſenſe and motion,
Boaſts not ſuch wondrous faculties as thine.
Either thro' ages thou ſhalt ſtill ſurvey
The wreck of worlds, or Fortune blind created
This nether globe; than which no impious thought
Was ever more remote from Reaſon's empire.

Survey th' expanſe of earth, the ſtarry ſky,
The flowery fields, and ocean's waves immenſe: [ſures,
Nature for thee unlocks the earth's gay treaFor thee ſuſpends the twinkling lamps on high,
Leads on the cryſtal ſtream in mazy courſe,
And paints the vernal mead with purple flowers.

When light primeval chas'd the ſhades of darkneſs,
And the unwearied ſun began his courſe;
When fruitful earth, and circumambient air,
The ocean, and the ever-flowing ſtreams,
Receiv'd their firſt inhabitants, and bliſs
Devoid of reaſon crown'd their favour'd birth;
Th' Almighty Power ſurvey'd his fair creation
With looks that ſpoke unutterable pleaſure.
To crown his works, he breath'd the plaſtic word, [ding
And bade the ſoul exiſt—Thou at his bidStood'ſt forth, and heard'ſt theſe gracious declarations:
"Fair offſpring, image of th' eternal Mind!
"Seek earthly habitation, in the body
"Lovely reſide, thyſelf a lovelier gueſt.
"Remember well thine origin; that thou,
"From heaven departing, ſhalt to heaven re-
"turn. [exert,
"O'er thee no power can vaunting Death
"Ev'n if loud threats he mutter, or diſtain
"His way with carnage, or with grieſly front
"And poiſon'd dart appal a trembling world."
He ſaid—and, to confirm his high beheſt,
Loud thunder roll'd, and tremor ſeiz'd the earth. [the bands
Hence ſoon as Death's kind hand has looſ'd
Of mortal life, th' etherial mind to heaven
Spreads its fair wing, and ſeeks its native realms;

There veil'd in light, it joins th' angelic choirs,
Reviews thoſe hallow'd ſeats, which neither ſtorms
Sadden, or thunder's bellowing voice alarms,
Nor winter's ſnow, nor the wide-waſting fire
Of Sirius approach; nor bluſtering winds,
Nor clouds' dark ſhade, deform the face of day.
But Love inſtead, whoſe darts no venom tinge,
Lights his pure lamp; whilſt Concord his companion,
Pleaſure, and Innocence, and placid Joy,
Fill up his train—than which a groupe more fair
Nor ſtands confeſs'd to Poets as they dream,
Nor danc'd the jocund round in Eden's bowers.

But if th' infection of unhallow'd Vice
Should reach the ſoul, and her deſtructive taint
Thy pinions ſtain, and ruffle thy fair plumage;
No bleſt return to thy immortal home
Awaits thee, down the headlong ſteep of darkneſs,
Th' infernal whirlwind drives, where many an age,
Exil'd and indigent, to grief a prey,
Thou'rt doom'd to roam a melancholy ghoſt.

Heir of immortal climes, of higheſt heaven
The genial progeny, whoſe inward eye
Diſcerns the bounds that ſever right from wrong;
Canſt thou with tame ſervility become
The prey of ſordid Paſſion, and of Vice?
Pride dazzles with her gorgeous train of pomp,
Dull Sloth benumbs thee, gentle Pleaſure claſps
In her impure embrace, or Avarice pale
Torments with care, and goads thy craving breaſt.
Vanquiſh this hoſt of tyrants, and be free,
As when the captive lion, whom the threats
And blandiſhments of ſome unworthy maſter
Had erſt enſlav'd, if once the galling chain
Be ſhaken off, regains his native woods,
And, ſcorning to return to former durance,
Enjoys th' unbounded range of liberty.
Seek then the road where Virtue's rugged path
Leads up to heaven, for ſee where Glory, crown'd
With laurel wreaths, invites thy near approach:
Nay more, th' Almighty with auſpicous eye
Looks down to animate thy ſinking powers.
Behold the gem that in its native earth
Long hid its head inglorious, 'till the hand
Of artiſts brought forth all its latent beauty.
Stripp'd of its rougher dreſs, it ſoon aſſumes
The high-wrought poliſh, and from every ſide
Reflective, ſhoots the rays of ſparkling light.

Jortin's Third Ode Translated.

AS thro' the ſilence of the grove,
And thro' the meadow's verdant way,
The placid riv'let loves to rove,
Whilſt murmurs ſoft its courſe betray;

Awhile around its native mead
It ſtrives a winding courſe to keep;
Till, as the ſlope improves its ſpeed,
It gains the boſom of the deep.

Thus thro' the ſecret path of life
May I unclogg'd by riches glide!
Nor tangled in the thorns of ſtrife,
Nor with the blood of conqueſt dyed!

And when the ſhades of night increaſe,
When cloy'd with pleaſure, preſs'd by woes,
May Sleep's kind brother bring me peace,
And his cold hand my dull eyes cloſe!

INSCRIPTION
FOR A COPPICE NEAR ELSFIELD.

HEEDLESS wanderer, come not here
With clamorous voice, or footſtep rude,
For Harmony's ſweet ſake forbear
To violate this ſolitude.

For ne'er the nightingale forſakes
This haunt when hawthorn bloſſoms ſpring;
Veil'd in the ſhade of tangled brakes,
She calls her neſtlings forth to ſing.

Hark! catch you not their warbling wild,
That ſoftly flow the leaves among?
Now loudly ſhrill, now ſweetly mild,
The deſcant of their thrilling ſong.

The earlieſt primroſe of the year
Beneath delights its flowers to ſpread;
The cluſtering hare-bell lingers near
The cowſlip's dew-beſpangled bed.

And whilſt the weſtern gales allay
The keenneſs of the noon-tide heat,
They tell where, pleas'd to ſhun the day,
The vi'let ſcents her low retreat.

See, ſparkling with a tremulous gleam,
The rivulet meand'ring flows;
Whilſt in the boſom of the ſtream
The painted lily quivering blows.

If tempted by the twilight ſhade
Beneath the ſmooth-leaf'd beech to lay,
Soon will the charms that dreſs the glade
Bring ſweet oblivion of your way.

But heedleſs wanderer come not here,
This feaſt was not prepar'd for thee;
Unleſs thy heart feels nought more dear,
Than nature and ſimplicity.

To the WOOD-BINE.

THEE, flaunting Wood-bine, pour'd on every hedge
In Nature's wild profuſion, thee I come
To pluck with friendly hand, and twine thy flowers
Around the Muſe's brow. How ſweet the walk
In ſummer's noon, beneath th' o'er-arching ſhade,
Where ſpreadeſt thou thy canopy; to ſight
So lovely, and ſo luſcious to the ſmell!
What time fair Spring unbinds the wintry froſt
That curb'd thee hard, and bids thee ſhoot again,
Ev'n as the panting greyhound from the ſlip,
With ſpeed that 's almoſt viſible, I then

Love

Love to direct thy ways, and lead thee on,
By easy steps, in many a winding path,
From bower to bower insensibly; most pleas'd
When most I imitate thy careless growth.
Oft do I hang thee on the shapely thorn
In gay festoons, or to the fir's high top
Lift thy redundant foliage; and how oft
Delighted view thee (Nature for thy guide)
Climbing some giant oak, in mazy rings
Wreath above wreath aspiring; beyond Art,
Or all that Fancy could devise: ev'n thus,
Thus, have I gazing said, weak woman leans
On man's majestic excellence; so both
Together flourishing, more beauteous shew,
Each borrowing from the other graces; she
Man's noblest ornament, and he her strength
And sole support: so, by thy pencil trac'd,
Unrival'd Reynolds, stands th' enchanting form
Of heaven-descended Charity, the prop
Of orphans, else most destitute, now lost
In gratitude and joy; while she, sweet maid,
Looks mildly downward, from her radiant eye
Beaming diffusive goodness: lovely shade,
(For shade thou art) I leave thee, from thy
Wand'ring, to sing of Charity itself. [charms
Dear soul of Charity! to thee I call,
Immortal Howard! thee, whose cheering voice [rise
Bids close-pent Misery from her dungeon
Of everlasting darkness, where no Sun
Might lend one ray, to gild her sallow cheek
By morning, noon, or evening; and no tongue
Might pour Love's music in her frighted ear,
Frighted by dying groans: with fainting steps,
Led by thy god-like arm, her loathsome grave
A living corpse she leaves: at sight of thee,
And heaven's most glorious light, by thee bestow'd,
See! once more pleasure sparkles in that eye,
Sunk in its hollow socket; and once more
Life's crimson stream, which lately from the heart
Crept slowly, now runs trickling up and down
In playful mood, thro' channels long disus'd
Her pale lip visiting: for deeds like these,
When all this bright creation, as a flower,
Shall fade away, and all yon rolling orbs,
Loos'd from the law which binds them, shall return
Back to their old confusion, then thy name,
Howard, shall be remember'd; Angels then
Through new born worlds shall trumpet Howard's praise. P. Homer.

Written in an Inn Window at Basingstoke.

GIVE me the solid girl, the grave though gay,
The same to morrow as she is to-day;
Adorn'd with every grace, genteel not proud,
Ador'd by me, and envied by the crowd.—
I hate that silly girl that ever seeks to be
Admir'd by every fulsome fop she chance to see.

Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

O D E.

BEHOLD in fainter glory shines
The genial orb of light,
And half his radiant sway resigns
To slow-encroaching night.
While yet the ling'ring summer breeze,
That fans at noon the whisp'ring trees,
In browner tints of Autumn drest,
And mute from toil the naked field,
A silent sober pleasure yield,
And soothe the pensive breast.

Few are the rays that gild the gloom
Which clouds our mortal road;
And soon the envious Fates resume
The scanty bliss bestow'd:
Yet prudent Nature, that inspires
The restless wish and warm desires,
And bends to bliss the easy mind;
Alike instructs with stedfast heart,
When Fortune bids, from joy to part,
To heaven's high will resign'd.

Oft as, by Sorrow's power impair'd,
The languid spirits bow,
The smiling Patience stands prepar'd
To chear the clouded brow:
Another morn it shines serene,
And, lost amid the shifting scene,
Which various-colour'd life displays,
The mournful object disappears,
And Hope o'er all the future years
Extends her gladdening rays.

When grey Old Age, his journey done,
Stands tottering o'er the tomb,
Hope's genial beams, our bosom's sun,
Disperse the dismal gloom:
No vain reluctance tears his breast,
But calm he yields, a satiate guest,
The joys which bounteous Nature gave:
Life's idle feast at length is o'er,
Full and content, he asks no more,
But sinks into the grave.

To question mighty Nature's law
The virtuous man disdains;
If ties of soft affection draw,
He bursts the pleasing chains.
When Fate commands, without a sigh
His stedfast soul consents to die,
And part with all it once ador'd;
No sad farewell, no pitying friend,
He asks, and bravely meets his end,
Too great to be deplor'd.

Yet Death, tho' clad in horrid forms,
Is not the worst of woes;
'Tis oft from life's sore-beating storms
A port of calm repose.
Say, when a darling friend is laid
In night and dark oblivion's shade,
Canst thou resist the cruel blow?
Serene the clay-cold corse attend,
Nor o'er the silent slumb'ring friend
One tender drop bestow?

So when in mighty Bourbon's ears
The doleful tidings sound,

"Thy ſon is dead," no abject tears
Lament the painful wound.
The ſame as in the pride of power,
In rapid victory's golden hour,
He ſtands above the ſtorms of Fate:
To vain regret he ſhuts his mind,
Unſhaken, rather than reſign'd,
In ſorrow doubly great.

Behold one ſolemn caſt of woe
The mournful palace bears;
The Sire, his darling hope laid low,
A ſmile of pleaſure wears.
In dumb reſpect around him ſtand
With clouded brows the courtier band;
He kindles ſoon their drooping eyes:
To the warm chace with look ſerene,
(For if he mourns, he mourns unſeen)
And wonted ardour flies.

Yet not to all is given by Fate
The firm unconquer'd ſoul;
Beneath affliction's preſſing weight
Our tears ſpontaneous roll:
Nature allows with ſparing woe
To let the tender ſorrows flow,
And bathe awhile the ſenſeleſs urn;
To caſt a wiſhful look behind
On joys that charm'd the peaceful mind,
Joys never to return.

For who, that e'er a friend reſign'd
To ſhades of cheerleſs reſt,
Can blot for ever from his mind,
That ſuch he once poſſeſt?
Warm mem'ry ſtill recalls from Fate
Thoſe fond delights we cheriſh'd late,
And hovers o'er the cold remains;
She paints his voice, his ſmiling look,
How oft our pleaſures he partook,
How kindly ſhar'd our pains.

No ſober ſentiments of grief
The guſt of life deſtroy;
'Tis but the burden'd ſoul's relief,
A tender anxious joy.
The voice of Duty ſtill is heard,
And Pleaſure's feſtive paths preferr'd
To lonely haunts of ſullen Woe:
Calm Reaſon holds her ſteady ſway,
Still cloudleſs ſuns illume the day,
And balmy breezes blow.

But ſenſe and nature both diſclaim
Wild comfortleſs deſpair,
The grief that reaſon cannot tame,
That frantic rends the hair;
Which ſends to heaven her uſeleſs cries,
And oft at lonely midnight lies
Stretch'd on the grave's ungenial dews;
Can clamour's break that endleſs reſt?
Ah! why with impious ſtubborn breaſt
Fair Comfort's aid refuſe?

For all the woes of varied life
Her ſoothing looks attend;
Tho' love lament the parted wife,
The parent, brother, friend:
Yet ſtill our thoughtleſs round we run,
And ſtill a chearful ſmiling ſun
Succeeds the lowering ſhades of night:
Awhile tho' ſolemn Winter reign,
Yet Spring once more ſhall paint the plain,
And call to new delight.

SONNET.

W——, in vain thy balmy gales reſtore
Its long-loſt pleaſure to this languid breaſt,
As when, in days of innocence and reſt,
A child I ſported on your funny ſhore:
Why do thoſe blooming hours return no more?
Thoſe hours, to warm remembrance ever dear:
Yet feel I ſomething, as thy groves appear,
Tho' ſad, reſembling what I felt before;
Haply the ſame: for oft, when mem'ry's eye
Turns fondly back, the paths of toil and care, [ſigh
Forgot each fruitleſs plaint and deep-felt
Which Anguiſh pour'd, a ſmiling aſpect wear;
And ſad Reflection, muſing on the paſt,
Regrets ſome fancied joy, that fled too faſt.

H. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Spalding, June 4.*

THE following beautiful lines, written by the Rev. Dr. Peckard and his lady, on Newel Edis, an honeſt man, and many years pariſh clerk of Fletton, a ſmall village near Peterborough, are taken from a grave-ſtone in that churchyard.—If you think them worthy a place in your excellent Miſcellany, I ſhall be happy to find them there.

R. W. A.

OH, that the dead might ſpeak, and in a ſtrain [felt pain!
To charm each death-form'd doubt, and heart-
Might tell the timid ſons of vital breath,
How ſoft and eaſy is the bed of death!
Might from this moral truth rich comfort give,
That man but lives to die, and dies to live!

P. P.

LET ſumptuous marbles, and the labour'd buſt,
Grace the proud pile that covers titled duſt;
Whilſt o'er this ſod, where ſleeps the humble dead,
Returning ſprings a living verdure ſhed:
And on this ſtone the Muſe unbought ſhall ſay, [lay,
"Bleſt is the man who claims the genuine
"Which truth and gratitude united pay."

M. P.

EPIGRAM, *written at* CAMBRIDGE.

"WHat man is there of you, whom if his ſon aſk bread, will he give him "a ſtone?" Matthew vii. 9.

POSCEM[1] panem, lapidem ne profice nato:
Quid, panis fuerit ſi lapidoſus, agas?

*** JOHN LAYMYNGETON, *and the Songs, &c. by Mr.* CARY *and* T. C. *in our next.*

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ON the morning of the 6th of July, the Swediſh fleet, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, conſiſting of 21 ſhips of the line, 9 large frigates, and 5 ſmaller ones, with 3 cutters and 4 yachts, ſailed from Carlſcrona.

Beſides the action mentioned in our laſt, (ſee p. 662) it appears that a Ruſſian corps, under the command of Gen. Michelſon, attacked the Swediſh troops at St. Michel, commanded by Col. Steding, on the 18th of June. The action began at midnight, in which the Swedes kept their ground, and fought very bravely for ſeveral hours; but Col. Steding, perceiving that the enemy muſt at length ſucceed in turning his front, and attacking him in flank, thought it prudent, in order to ſave his men and artillery, to evacuate St. Michel, and retreat to Jockas; which he effected with a very trifling loſs, having ſaved all his baggage and ſtores, except the powder magazine, which he blew up, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

An engagement took place between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets near Bornholm on the 26th ult. which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and laſted till eight in the evening. The battle proved to be very harmleſs, and a running one on the Ruſſian ſide, no doubt to give Adm. Caſlainoz an opportunity of quitting his ſtation in Kioge Bay; and the ſhips from the Baltic unanimouſly report, that he joined the Revel fleet on the 2d inſt. betwixt Bornholm and Oland, and that the Swedes kept cruiſing off Carlſcrona, where it is thought they will be obliged to take ſhelter.

The Ruſſian ſquadron, commanded by Admiral Koſlainoff, weighed anchor on the 30th ult. from Kioge Bay, and ſteered to the weſtward; and nearly at the ſame time the whole Daniſh ſquadron alſo weighed anchor, and ſteered the ſame courſe. A junction of the two diviſions of the Ruſſian fleet is now ſaid to have been effected between Carlſcrona and the Iſle of Gothland.

It is diſcovered, that the Ruſſian fleet have, by the running ſkirmiſh of the 26th ult. completely accompliſhed their object. They have been joined by the leſſer ſquadron; but a circumſtance has happened likely to produce ſerious conſequences. The Ruſſian ſquadron was convoyed and protected by the Daniſh fleet, notwithſtanding the declared neutrality; and it is now a queſtion, whether giving their protection to that ſquadron by which the junction was aſcertained, and ſuch a ſuperiority given to the Ruſſian fleet as to make it impoſſible for the enemy to keep the ſea, is not a breach of the neutrality.

Late advices from Vienna of the 1ſt inſt. ſay, the Emperor's fever has now entirely left him; and he is ſo well recovered, that he has ſhewn himſelf on horſeback, to the great joy of his people. Intelligence has been received from the Bannat, that the Turks have totally abandoned that province.

On the 11th of June the Grand Vizier, Suſuff Paſhaw, was depoſed from that office, and put under arreſt; and his papers were ſealed up by the Janiſſary Aga acting as Kaimacham, or locum tenens of Haſſan Paſhaw, of Vidin, now promoted to the vizirate. This officer, it is ſaid, has wholly changed the plan of operations. His chief force is to be directed againſt the Ruſſians, who have certainly made the beſt figure during the war. It is now ſaid that Bender is actually beſieged by the Ruſſians, and that preparations are making by the Auſtrians to lay ſiege to Belgrade. It is further ſaid, that the ſiege will be formed in concert with Marſhal Haddick, whoſe army is deſtined on the ſide of the Danube to ſecond the operations of that of M. Laudohn on the ſide of the Save.

News was received at Vienna on the 12th inſt. of a great victory gained by Prince Cobourg in Wallachia, over an army of 30,000 Turks, commanded by a Seraſkier. The battle was fought on the 1ſt inſt. near Fockſan. The whole of the Turkiſh camp, their artillery, their magazines behind Fockſan, and that town itſelf, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Major Kenmayer at the head of his brave huſſars contributed greatly to this ſplendid victory, the news of which was uſhered into Vienna by two meſſengers, preceded by eight men on horſeback blowing their horns, while the people were following them with ſhouts of joy. The ſight was novel; for, ſince the date of the preſent war, a ſtate meſſenger had not been conducted into Vienna with ſo much ceremony.

FRENCH AFFAIRS, from p. 661.

Debates ran high in the National Aſſembly, whether to addreſs the King to recall Mr. Necker, or to declare that, as repreſentatives, they have the power and choice of the Miniſter. The former, however, was carried; and Baron de Juigné preſented to the Aſſembly the form of an addreſs, in ſubſtance as follows: "That ſeeing the deſire which his Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſhew, to know the ſentiments of the National Aſſembly on this important occaſion, and to meet his wiſhes; he is humbly adviſed to recall Mr. Necker, who, under the preſent circumſtances of the nation at large, is alone capable of reſtoring peace and harmony, as poſſeſſing the univerſal confidence of the people."

The King wrote to Mr. Necker with his own hand, requeſting his return into office, and ſent

ſent the letter open to the Aſſembly of the States, for their inſpection.

This is a true ſtate of facts from the firſt authority.

The time of the preſidency of the Archbiſhop of Vienne being expired, the Duc de Liancourt was choſen in his room July 10.

After chuſing the Duc de Liancourt Monthly Preſident, the Marſhal de Noailles read a letter, giving a circumſtantial account of a late tumult at St. Germain and Poiſſy; and the members for Dauphiny acquainted the Houſe with the diſagreeable news they had juſt received of a general inſurrection in their province on account of M. Necker's diſmiſſion, and the formidable number of troops that ſurrounded the National Aſſembly.

In a letter from Marſhal Broglio to the Speaker of the National Aſſembly, dated July 16, his Excellency ſays, "His Majeſty, who had called me to his preſence to commit to me the command of the troops which he had cauſed to advance towards the capital, has given me orders to ſend them back to their reſpective garriſons." Accordingly, they begin their march to-morrow, the 17th.

Monday, July 20, was the firſt day that buſineſs began to be regularly tranſacted at Paris. From that day, till the evening of the 23d, the city continued free from all tumult whatever; when two executions took place in the Place de Grêve. One of the unfortunate perſons who ſuffered was M. de Foulon, who had ſpread the report of his death, and retired to his houſe in the country; but being diſcovered, he was forcibly brought to Paris. He was firſt hanged, his head was then cut off, and carried upon a pole to meet his ſon-in-law, M. Berthier, Intendant of Paris, whoſe death was alſo decided upon, and who had been ſeized at Compeigne. This victim arrived at the Hotel de Ville late in the evening, eſcorted by 1000 perſons, and, after a ſhort examination, interrupted by the clamours of the populace, ſuffered a ſimilar fate, notwithſtanding the Marquis de la Fayette endeavoured to perſuade the people to ſave his life. He had an eſtate of 16,000l. a year, and offered 5000l. to the cabinet-maker, who ſtopped him in Compeigne, to ſuffer him to eſcape, which the man refuſed.—It is a remarkable circumſtance, that the people, who executed M. Foulon, brought to the Hotel de Ville his watch, money, rings, buckles, and other valuables about his perſon.

A horrid tranſaction has taken place in Franche Comté, of which the following official account was delivered to the National Aſſembly by M. Punelle, one of the deputies of that province:

"We, &c. Brigadier of the Marechauſſée, &c. &c. certify and ſwear, that we repaired to Quinſay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the curate of the pariſh, who informed us, that Monſieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quinſay, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garriſon at Vezoul, that, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris), in which all the nation took a part, he intended giving an entertainment to all who choſe to repair to his country-ſeat, which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging that his preſence might check the gaiety of his gueſts; beſides, that he could not decently appear himſelf, as he had hitherto been one of the proteſting nobles, and a parliamentary partizan againſt the popular cauſe; that an immenſe crowd of citizens and ſoldiers being aſſembled, they were deſired to adjourn to a ſpot at ſome diſtance from the houſe, where they amuſed themſelves in feſtivity and dancing; but that, on a ſudden, fire being ſet to a match which communicated with a powder-mine formed under the ſpot where the people were taken up with feſtivity, the whole were blown up; that, on the noiſe of the exploſion, the curate, with others, repaired to the chateau, whither we likewiſe went, and found numbers floating in their blood, ſcattered corpſes and diſſevered members ſtill palpitating with life, &c. &c."

This act of barbarity, Mr. Punelle obſerved, contrived by hypocriſy, and perpetrated with diabolical vengeance, had thrown the whole country into combuſtion. Every man flew to arms, the caſtle was razed to the ground, all the neighbouring caſtles were deſtroyed; the people, who know no reſtraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourſe to, and ſtill continue, the moſt violent exceſſes. They have burnt and ſacked the record-offices of the Nobles, have compelled them to renounce all their privileges, have deſtroyed and demoliſhed many caſtles, and burnt a rich abbey of the order of Citeaux (the famous rich abbey ſo often the object of Voltaire's animadverſion). The young Princeſs de Beaufremont and the Baroneſs d'Andelon owed their eſcape only to a ſort of miracle.

The municipal body of Vezoul, preceded by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every ſtep in their power to ſtay the fatal effects of ſuch a fermentation; but the means are inſufficient. Mr. Punelle, therefore, intreated the Aſſembly to take into conſideration the melancholy ſituation of the diſtracted country he had the honour to repreſent, and to conſult on the ſpeedieſt and moſt efficacious means to remedy this dreadful evil.

The National Aſſembly inſtantly, on the motion of the Count de Serant, directed the Preſident to wait on the King, and ſupplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid tranſaction examined into by the tribunal neareſt to the place where it happened, in ſpite of any oppoſition of the Parliament of Beſançon, or of any other parliament or body of men whatever; and further reſolved, That his Majeſty be deſired to give orders to the miniſters of foreign affairs to

claim,

claim, by his ambaſſadors at every court, ſuch perſons (for ſeveral are ſuſpected) as, being guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, ſhall have withdrawn, or may withdraw, into foreign countries, that they may be ſent to France, delivered into the hands of juſtice. On examination, Report ſays, the whole was found to be a villainous fabrication.

The Duc de Chatelet reſigned the command of the French guards. The King has reſtored M. de Montmorin to the department of foreign affairs, and has appointed M. de St. Prieſt ſecretary of ſtate for the home department; by which it may be concluded that the Durch intereſt is at a low ebb at Paris.

From every part of France advice has been received, that the ſtate priſons have been diſmantled.

The deputies ſent to St. Germain and to Poiſſy, to re-eſtabliſh order among ſome revolted villagers, made a report of their miſſion. They could not ſave Sauvage, a miller of St. Germain; but they ſucceeded in ſnatching Tomaſſin, ſuſpected of foreſtalling corn, from the hands of the mob: he was actually bound to a ſtake, and had received the communion.

Every day brings freſh ſcenes to light of the moſt terrific nature. A ſecret magazine was lately diſcovered near Paris, which contained upwards of 3000 bomb-ſhells, intended, no doubt, for the deſtruction of that city.

While every moment is teeming with diſcoveries of freſh traitors, and authentic proofs of the dreadful blow that was intended againſt the capital, accounts are hourly arriving from the different provinces.

At Dijon the people aſſembled, and got poſſeſſion of the Biſhop, the Mayor, and ten of the principal Nobles and courtiers, by way of hoſtages for their deputies, where they are kept on bread and water.

At Lyons, the municipal body, and the whole city without diſtinction, met on the ſummons of the alarm-bell, and entered into the moſt ſolemn engagement to ſupport the National Aſſembly and the friends of liberty.

At Rennes, in Britany, the ſpirit ran ſtill higher. On the news of the diſmiſſion of M. Necker, the whole city flew to arms. M. de Longreve, the commandant, aſſembled the troops; but the ſoldiers laughed at the word of command, and threw down their arms. 800 of them joined the citizens, determined to march to Paris, to ſave the city, had it been attacked.

Efficacious meaſures have ſince been taken by the City and the Permanent Committee, headed by M. Bailly and M. de la Fayette, to prevent a repetition of bloody and irregular executions; all the ſuſpected and accuſed perſons are to be inſtantly conveyed to the Abbaye St. Germaine, and there kept under the guard of the armed citizens till trial. Over the priſon is placed this inſcription—*Accuſed under the hand and ſafeguard of the Nation.*—But, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the Duke of Dorſet thought it neceſſary to intimate to all the Engliſh who were known to him, that they ſhould quit France immediately; for, as the government of that country ſeemed to be diſſolved, he was doubtful whether the law of nations would be any protection to them. His Grace has ſince quitted it himſelf, leſt the majeſty of the Britiſh State ſhould ſuffer inſult through his perſon, there being no powers in France to protect it.

The committee of the Hotel de Ville, or Guildhall of Paris, have publiſhed an advertiſement, requeſting all perſons into whoſe hands any papers of the Baſtile may have fallen, to deliver them up to the committee, that they may be carefully examined, and made uſe of as materials for hiſtory, in order to tranſmit to poſterity a faithful account of the dark and abominable tranſactions of paſt times, in the uſe made of that frightful inſtrument of tyranny.

All the ſtate priſons throughout France are to undergo the ſame fate as the Baſtile.

The States General have not come to any deciſion on national affairs; their whole time being abſorbed in guarding againſt the popular riots, which are not a little increaſed by the publication of numbers of inflammatory papers.

The day after the executions in Paris, the National Aſſembly proceeded to take into conſideration the various propoſitions for quieting diſturbances in Paris, and for reſtoring peace to the kingdom. Among others, thoſe of M. de Lally Tolendal, and M. Mirabeau, were the chief. The firſt propoſed, that whoever ſhould from henceforward be found to treſpaſs on good order, be his rank what it might, ſhould be taken into cuſtody, and puniſhed by a tribunal erected for that purpoſe. That of the latter was, to ſend to each of the diſtricts in Paris two deputies, to concert meaſures for the general ſafety, and to form, with them, a municipal government. Another propoſition was, the erection of a temporary tribunal, to receive and judge of all proſecutions for crimes againſt the peace of the nation. After a long diſcuſſion, that of M. de Lally Tolendal was beſt appproved, but referred to a committee to reduce it into proper form. The committee immediately retired, and formed the following paper, which was ordered to be entered as Minutes of the National Aſſembly:

"The National Aſſembly, conſidering that from the firſt moment of its formation it has adopted no reſolution but what entitles it to the confidence of the people;

"That it has already eſtabliſhed the firſt foundations on which the public liberty and felicity ſhould reſt;

"That the King has recently acquired a ſtronger claim than ever to the confidence of his faithful ſubjects;

"That he not only has himſelf invited them

them to demand their liberty and rights, but that at the desire of the Assembly he has removed every subject of diffidence capable of alarming the public mind;

"That he has removed those troops whose presence or approach had spread terror through the capital;

"That he has dismissed from about his person the counsellors who were objects of uneasiness to the nation;

"That he has recalled those whose return was so anxiously desired;

"That he has appeared in the National Assembly with the unreserved confidence of a father amidst his children, to request them to aid him in saving the State;

"That, guided by the same sentiments, he has repaired to the capital to associate himself with his people, and by his presence to dispel every remaining apprehension;

"That in this state of perfect harmony between the chief and representatives of the nation, and after the complete union of all the orders, the Assembly is now occupied, and will never cease to occupy itself, in the great object of the constitution;

"That any diffidence, tending to disturb the inestimable harmony of the present moment, would impede the labours of the Assembly, prove an obstacle to the intentions of the King, and give at the same time a fatal blow to the general interest of the nation, and the private interests of its component members;

"That not a citizen, in fine, but who should shudder at the idea of troubles, which in their deplorable consequences would produce the dispersion of families, the interruption of commerce, the privation of succour for the poor, a cessation of labour for workmen and citizens, and for all ranks a total overthrow of social order;

"The National Assembly therefore invite all the French to peace, to the maintenance of public order and tranquillity, to the confidence they owe their King and their representatives, and to that respect for the laws, without which there exists no real liberty;

"The Assembly further declares, with respect to the agents of power, who shall have caused, or by their crimes may cause, the misfortunes of the people, that they ought to be accused, convicted, and punished; but that only by the law, which should hold them under its safeguard until it has decided on their fate; that the prosecution of all crimes of *lese nation* appertains to the representatives of the nation; that the Assembly, in the constitution which it is incessantly occupied in forming, will point out the tribunal before which every person accused of such crimes shall be prosecuted, that he may be judged according to the laws, and in consequence of a public trial;

"Resolved, That the present declaration be printed, and transmitted by all the deputies to their respective constituents.

"Done in the National Assembly, this 23d of July, 1789.

(Signed) The Duc de Liancourt, Pres."

(To be continued.)

East India Intelligence.

Accounts have been received from Vizagapatnam of the loss of the India Trader, Capt. Kepling, in a heavy gale, bound for Pegu, and of the miraculous escape of the captain and four of the crew. Sixteen men, including the captain, lashed themselves to a raft, on which they did not, however, commit themselves till about a minute before the vessel went down; in this situation, without rest, and with little food, they continued for nine days, the sea frequently washing over them, and for a great part of the time within sight of land, though they were not discernible from the shore. Despair, famine, and fatigue, drove most of them distracted, when they plunged themselves into the ocean, and put an end to their sufferings. At length the five fortunate survivors made Vizagapatnam, where they were treated with the greatest care and humanity. The captain alone bore his fate with fortitude, and his strength was the least exhausted of any of the survivors.

America.

Boston, June 1. The first proceedings of the Congress, under the new constitution of the United States, has been to establish a permanent system of revenue, that shall produce annually a sum equal to the expences of their civil list, and the payment of the interest on their foreign and domestic debts. It appears from the debates on this subject, that, without having recourse to any other taxes, the duties which may be collected on the importation of merchandizes only will produce annually the whole sum necessary for those purposes.

A list of permanent duties on importation and exportation of goods, merchandizes, &c. which are to produce this sum, shall be inserted in some future Magazine. At present the affairs of France occupy too great a proportion of our room to admit the list, which is of some length.

Ireland.

The Earl of Massareene (see pp. 661. 762) is a Peer of Ireland, and head of the noble family of Skeffington. His Lordship, in his early days, figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion. When making the grand tour, soon after his coming into possession of his family titles and estates, his Lordship unfortunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful sophistry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of supplying the kingdom of France with the article of salt, to be brought from the coasts of Syria; and held out such appa-

apparent advantages to be derived therefrom, as induced the credulous young nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of ſuch ſums of money as might be neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object. In a very ſhort time after, the Syrian adventurer ſet ſail for Tripoli, and returned to Paris in due courſe of time, with ſuch flattering accounts of the ſucceſs of the exped tion, as led Lord Maſſareene to plunge himſelf into thoſe calamities which have proved the bane of the comforts which from his noble birth he had a juſt right to expect. After being ſome years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a moſt unpleaſant ſituation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty ſo far prevailed as to lead his Lordſhip to lay a plan for his eſcape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept ſo long hovering about the priſon, that it cauſed ſuſpicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordſhip was apprehended as he was entering the carriage, and immediately ſent into a dungeon many feet below the ſurface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in ſuch a ſtate of wretchedneſs, that his beard grew to a moſt immoderate length, and rendered him a moſt ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life. According to the arrangements made by his Lordſhip, the debt would have been paid in the courſe of two years more.

Scotland.

A general meeting of the Highland Society was held at Edinburgh on the 1ſt of Auguſt, in terms of their charter.

Among various ſubjects of deliberation, on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Dempſter and ſeveral other reſpectable members, that of calling the attention of proprietors in the Highlands to the erection of villages in the inland parts of the country as well as on the ſea coaſts; for encouraging labourers and manufacturers; granting long leaſes on ſmall fews, ſo as to give a permanent intereſt to the inhabitants; and to beſtow honorary marks of approbation on ſuch proprietors as ſhall ſet on foot and bring forward ſuch eſtabliſhments. It was alſo recommended to landed gentlemen to build better houſes for the accommodation of their tenants, which would give a new face to the country, and put a ſtop to the rage of migration.

Country News.

Cambridge, June 16. This day Mr. Tweddell, ſtudent of Trinity college, obtained two of the late Sir William Browne's gold medals:—1ſt, for his Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho; 2d, for his Greek Epigram after the model of Anthologia.

Mr. Matthews, of Trinity college, ſucceeded to the third gold medal left by Sir William Browne, for his Latin Ode in imitation of Horace.

Oxford, June 25, Was held the annual meeting of the Preſident and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary; when a ſermon ſuited to the occaſion was preached at St. Mary's church by the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provoſt of Oriel college. In the courſe of the choir ſervice was introduced, as uſual, Hall and Hine's *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*; the old hundredth pſalm, with accompaniments by the late Dr. Hayes; and an anthem compoſed for the charity by Dr. Philip Hayes, Univerſity Profeſſor of Muſic.—After the ſermon, a collection was made at the church doors, amounting to 97l. 19s.

And on the 26th was celebrated in the Theatre, Lord Crewe's Anniverſary Commemoration of Benefactors to the Univerſity; during which ceremony the honorary degree of Bachelor in Civil Law was conferred on Davies Giddy, eſq. gentleman commoner of Pembroke college, to which he was preſented by Mr. Adams, fellow of that ſociety.

The commemoration ſpeech was ſpoken by the Public Orator, in the place of the Poetry Profeſſor, that gentleman being abroad; after which the Latin verſes on *The Pilgrimage to Mecca*, and the Engliſh Eſſay on *The Characteriſtic Difference between Ancient and Modern Poetry, and the ſeveral Cauſes from which they reſult*, to which the Chancellor's prizes had been previouſly adjudged, were recited; the former by Mr. Canning, Gent. Com. of Chriſt church; the latter by Mr. Richards, B. A. ſcholar of Trinity college The Theatre on this occaſion was uncommonly full, and exhibited a very diſtinguiſhed ſcene of faſhion, elegance, and beauty.

Woolwich, June 24. A public examination of ſuch of the Gentlemen Cadets as were judged qualified for receiving commiſſions of Second Lieutenants in the royal regiment of Artillery, was held at the Royal Military Academy, at which his Grace the Duke of Richmond preſided.

After the examination was over, Serjeant Bell's contrivance for blowing up the Royal George was tried upon a veſſel built by his directions, upon a ſcale of one inch to fifty of the thickneſs of the Royal George's ſide. This veſſel was ſunk in the river Thames, and, with fifty pounds of powder afterwards conducted into her magazine, was blown to pieces. The experiment took place at high water, and anſwered every expectation of the inventor of it.

There has been a riſing among the tinners near *Truro* in Cornwall, owing to their want of work and the high price of bread. A party of the 38th regiment was ordered out againſt them on Wedneſday the 22d inſt. and after ſome expoſtulation between them and the juſtices, the officers were ordered to fire, which, highly to their honour, they refuſed to do, and the people diſperſed; but on Friday the 24th they roſe again; and on Sunday

Sunday the 26th a party of the ſame regiment was ordered again to march, to aſſiſt the magiſtrates to keep the peace.

On Saturday the 21ſt inſt. a poſt-chaiſe took up at *Dover* ſome paſſengers for Folkſtone. Being late when they arrived, the landlord at the Folkſtone Arms would have perſuaded the poſt-boy to take off his horſes and ſtay all night; but that he refuſed, and, it was ſuppoſed, got into the chaiſe, and fell aſleep, ſuffering the horſes to take their own courſe. The ſummer road from Folkſtone to Dover runs very near the cliff, and the next morning, being miſſed, he was diſcovered hanging with his arm round the ſtump of a tree, about ſixty feet down the precipice. The horſes were at ſome diſtance lower, dead, and much mang'ed, and, what was ſingular, totally diſengaged from their harneſſes and collars. The chaiſe was broken into numberleſs pieces, and, it is ſuppoſed, had tumbled over the horſes, and the horſes over that.

Account of the late STORMS *in* June *and* July.
(Continued from p. 665.)

At *Bridlington*, on the 21ſt of June, they had a moſt tremendous ſtorm of rain, with thunder and lightning, remarkably vivid, by which the trunk of a large oak tree was rent from top to bottom, the branches broken, the bark entirely ſtripped off, and parts of the tree driven to the diſtance of more than an hundred yards. No lives were loſt, but many people felt the effects of the electrical ſhock.

On June 27, *Liverpool* was again viſited (ſee p. 665) by a furious thunder-ſtorm, by which many houſes were damaged. At the Townſide Mill the lightning ſhivered the upper ſhaft, and paſſing down the ſack-chain, killed a girl of twelve years old. This ſtorm, which laſted only a quarter of an hour, filled the whole town with terror.

The ſame day, about three in the afternoon, a ſimilar ſtorm came on at *Glaſgow*, with repeated peals of thunder, and, what made it ſtill more aweful, an uncommon darkneſs obſcured the atmoſphere for more than half an hour. The ſtorm abated ſoon after four, but in the evening it began again to rain, and ſo continued all night. The lightning fell on the farm houſe of Kilmondenny, ſinged ſome blankets on a bed there, but hurt nobody.

At *Whitehaven* heavy rains have fallen daily, more or leſs, for ſome time; and at *Birmingham* and its neighbourhood the inundations have conſiderably hurt the hay and corn.

On July 5, a heavy rain fell at *Oatlands* and its neighbourhood, attended with lightning, which blighted ſome trees in the park; but no other damage enſued.

In the neighbourhood of *Hereford* the conſtant rains about the middle of June not only ſpoiled the clover that was cut, but threatened more ſerious damages. The rivers Wye and Lug laid their low meadows under water, by which the neighbourhood of that city was principally ſupplied with hay.

On the 28th of June, in the county of *Armagh*, the moſt violent ſtorm of hail came on ever remembered in Ireland. It proceeded in a N.W. direction from Tynan to Newtown Hamilton, accompanied by extremely vivid flaſhes of lightning and tremendous claps of thunder. The hail-ſtones were in fact large pieces of ice, ſeveral of which, being meaſured after the ſtorm, proved three inches in circumference, and remained undiſſolved for many hours. This phænomenon, which extended about half a mile only in breadth, deſtroyed every thing within its compaſs, by which many farmers have been ruined.

On the 22d of July a tremendous ſtorm in the neighbourhood of *Cambridge* did immenſe damage to the corn, &c.; and at *Willingham* a young man, eighteen years of age, at hay-cart, was ſtruck dead by the lightning.

At *Leeds* in Yorkſhire they had a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Near *Sheffield* a ball of fire is ſaid to have fallen on a man on horſeback, which darting on his head paſſed through his thigh, and killed both man and horſe.

At *Strichen*, in the ſhire of Buchan, in the North of Scotland, on the 15th of July, was moſt dreadful inundation, occaſioned, as ſuppoſed, by the falling of a thunder-cloud on Mount Mormond, or ſome violent internal commotion, which precipitated the torrent that ruſhed down on the North ſide of the mountain, and brought with it ſuch huge fragments of moſs as covered the ground to a great extent, and has not only deſtroyed the growing crop, but rendered the ground uſeleſs for many years. All the bridges on the rivulets below were borne down, and the river Ugie ſwelled ſo as to form two diſtinct channels, in which the waters continue to run. A large bank, 8 feet deep, and above 100 feet long, was entirely levelled; and there are chaſms of equal depth, and ſtill greater length, which leave no room to doubt but that the earth had ſuffered ſome internal violence. In ſhort, the horrid appearance of the moſs on Mormond, from whence the torrent ſeemed to proceed, baffles all deſcription. The fiſh in the Ugie were poiſoned to the river's mouth.

STORMS ABROAD.

On the 18th of May, the lightning fell upon the great church at Pforzheim, which was entirely conſumed, with 30 adjoining buildings.

In Sileſia, the ſtorms of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail, have done incredible damage to the crops in the neighbourhood of Troppean and Ryſbrick. In Weſtern Pruſſia, the lightning has deſtroyed

ſome

ſome villages, and reduced part of the ſuburbs of Thorn to aſhes.

In the neighbourhood of Frankfort, the Necker and the Rhine have overflowed their banks, and laid immenſe tracts of land under water.

At Stutgard, between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening, a globe of fire appeared in the air, and, after a few minutes, burſt like a thunder-clap. A ſimilar meteor appeared at Augſburg about ſeven the ſame evening.

During the night of the 3d of June, a dreadful inundation, cauſed by the overflowing of the Moſelle, did conſiderable damage in the Dutchy of Veldentz. The rain deſcended with amazing violence, and ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at the ſame time. The ſcene which preſented itſelf in the morning was ſhocking beyond deſcription. Houſes and walls either ſwept away or ſunk into the ground; orchards and vineyards, ſome wholly deſtroyed, and others removed to a diſtance from their original ſituation, yet placed as firmly as if they had grown there, were a part of the ſad effects of this deſolating event.

The waters of the Rhine were ſo prodigiouſly ſwelled, that the greateſt calamities are apprehended in the villages bordering on its courſe.

In the city of Bonn the waters roſe thirteen inches higher than uſual, in the night between the 1ſt and 2d inſtant.

The inhabitants have already had the mortification to ſee whole ſtacks of corn, ſwept from the neighbouring villages, float along the river through the city.

This prodigious ſwell of the Rhine was at firſt aſcribed to the heavy rains that had fallen, almoſt without intermiſſion, for ſeveral days. But it has ſince been diſcovered, that it was occaſioned by the overflowing of the river Necker.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 8th of June, a formal accuſation was made before the Poliſh Diet againſt Prince Poninſki, Grand Treaſurer of the Crown, for high crimes and miſdemeanors, brought up in a bill by Mr. Zaleſki, nuncio of Troki.

The commiſſion choſen at Warſaw, to try Prince Poninſki, conſiſts of 14 ſenators and miniſters of ſtate, and 24 deputies from different towns. The ballot was drawn by a child, to prevent partiality; but it does not appear by the names on the liſt that they are very favourable to the priſoner. He, however, found means to make his eſcape; and, though he was ſoon re-taken, we hear no more of a trial.

The States of Poland having demanded of the Duke of Courland, in quality of vaſſal to that republick, the ſtipulated ſuccours, his Highneſs returned an anſwer in a letter, of which the following is a ſpecimen:

"My Lords the Marſhals of the Diet, and the Confederation of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

"As the magnanimity, the generoſity, and fervent ardour, with which his Majeſty the King, and the illuſtrious Confederate States of the Serene Republick, proceed in the preſent Diet, all tend to the ſplendour and proſperity of the country; that their united efforts concur in reſtoring to its antient glory, and excite admiration and veneration from all the true lovers of virtue; ſo the deareſt ſentiment to thoſe particularly attached to his Majeſty and the Serene Republick by the bonds of fidelity, is that which penetrates them with a gratitude the more lively, as they and their deſcendants may hope to participate the fruits of ſo wiſe a foreſight.

"Animated, therefore, by a fidelity and a devotion, which ſhall always be the chief director of my conduct towards his Majeſty and the Serene Republick, I will endeavour to get ready for marching the corps of troops demanded by your Excellencies," &c. &c.

The Diet of Poland, which had been prorogued for ſome time, was again opened on the 10th of July, when the Marſhal of the Crown Confederacy complained of one Klitynſki, who, he ſaid, had forged a decree, purporting to be pronounced in his favour by the States of the Diet. He at the ſame time wiſhed to be informed to what tribunal he was amenable?—As this offence was againſt the States, the States reſolved that he ſhould be called before them.

The current news at Conſtantinople is, that Karon Mirſa, the Sultan of Perſia, the declared enemy to Mahometan ſectaries, having over-run all Kurdiſtan, and taken 12,000 ſlaves, has laid ſiege to Bagdat; while another Perſian army has blockaded the city of Baſſora, one of the richeſt ports in the Turkiſh dominions. To theſe ſtorms from the Eaſt the Grand Signior appears indifferent, all his attention being directed towards Europe.

The Ottoman Porte, after all its proſcriptions and charges of rebellion, has at laſt declared the Pacha of Scutari an independent prince on the following conditions: 1. that he furniſhes his Sublime Highneſs with 30,000 troops to act in the preſent war; 2. that he pays an annual tribute of two millions in time of peace, and three in time of war; 3. that all ſhips carrying the Turkiſh flag ſhall find protection and ſuccour in the ports of Albania; and, 4. that merchandize, the growth of the Ottoman empire, ſhall have free paſſage in and out of Albania.

On Friday, July 28, the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French guards under the appellation of Garde de la Nation, by which they are hereafter to be diſtinguiſhed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES OMITTED IN JUNE, &c.

June 18.

A few minutes before ten at night, a moſt dreadful

dreadful fire broke out at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, at the time when many of the performers were practiſing a repetition of the dances which were to be performed the next evening. The fire burſt out inſtantaneouſly at the top of the Theatre, and the whole roof was in a moment in a flame. It burnt with ſo much rapidity, that while the people were running from the ſtage, a beam fell from the cieling. The fire ſoon communicated to all parts of the houſe, and, from the nature of the articles with which it was filled, the blaze ſoon became tremendous. The whole of the ſtructure in a very ſhort time was rendered an entire ſhell, and its progreſs was ſo rapid, that it was impoſſible to ſave any material part of its contents. A column of fire burſt from the roof of the building to an immenſe height, and with ſuch fierceneſs, that the Temple, Lincoln's-inn Fields, and every other part of the town equidiſtant from the ſpot, was as light as noon-day. The effect of the heat was alſo ſuch as to be felt in Leiceſter-fields and St. James's-ſquare.

From the manner of the flames firſt appearing, there is ſtrong reaſon to believe the building was ſet on fire maliciouſly, as no perſon had been employed with any light where it broke out.

Madame Ravelli had nearly periſhed: the firemen ſaved her at the riſk of their own lives. A very ſmall part of the wardrobe, and ſome few other effects, were ſaved

Sir John Vanbrugh was the architect by whom the Opera Houſe was deſigned. It was built in the beginning of the preſent century, and had ſuch ill ſucceſs in its dawn, that when Nicolini and Valentina were ſent for, it gave occaſion to the following epigram:

To emulate *Amphion's* praiſe,
Two *Latian* heroes come;
A *ſinking* Theatre to raiſe,
And prop VAN's *tottering* dome!

But how this laſt ſhould come to paſs,
Muſt ſtill remain unknown,
Since theſe poor gentlemen, alas!
Bring neither *brick* nor *ſtone!*

The principal ſufferer will be Mr. Vanburgh, a deſcendant of Sir John, who had 800l. a year from the property. In regard to this gentleman, his Majeſty two years ſince interfered, to prevent a new Opera Houſe being built in any other ſpot.

June 20.

The purſer of the Manſhip Indiaman, Captain Gregory, came to the India Houſe with the news of her arrival off the Lizard on the 18th. The Manſhip left Madras the 7th of February. In this ſhip came paſſengers, Sir Archibald Campbell and family ſo long expected; with ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. The diſſention, which has for a long time ſubſiſted between Earl Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell, is the cauſe that the latter reſigned a ſituation which he could not honourably hold conſiſtent with his own feelings.

In conſequence of Sir Archibald Campbell's abdication of the Chair, Henry Holland, Eſq. the ſenior Member of Council, took poſſeſſion of the government of Fort St. George.

June 22.

A duel took place between Mr. Summer and Mr. Aſton, in which the former was ſlightly wounded in the thigh.

June 23.

The purſer of the Albion Eaſt Indiaman came to the India Houſe, with advice of the arrival of that ſhip from Canton in China, which ſhe left the 28th of January.

A diſagreement has ſubſiſted between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the new ſettlement of Botany Bay ever ſince their landing on that Continent. It happened with reſpect to rank. Major Roſs, Lieutenant Governor, conceived that he was to have the ſole direction of all military matters on ſhore. Governor Philips thought otherwiſe. The conſequence has been, Major Roſs is ſuperſeded.

June 24.

The Recorder of London made his report to the King in Council of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, convicted in the two laſt ſeſſions, when the following were ordered for execution: John Ward, Edward Church, and John Blinkworth, for burglary; Thomas Denton and John Jones, for having in their poſſeſſion a great variety of punches, dyes, and other implements for coining; and George Green, for robbing Ann Saunders on the highway.

Jacob Canter, a foreigner, for a forgery on Meſſ. Preſcott and Co. bankers, was reſpited for a fortnight; but is not yet executed.

June 26.

Baron Nagel, the Dutch Ambaſſador, has had an interview with the Duke of Leeds and Mr. Pitt, in which a demand ſimilar to that of the French Ambaſſador has been made, owing to the ſcarcity of grain in Holland.

A court martial was held at the Horſe Guards againſt Col. Debbieg, at the proſecution of his Grace the Duke of Richmond. The charges preferred againſt the Colonel were three: 1ſt. An indignity to his Grace as his ſuperior officer, in writing and ſending a letter to his Grace, dated March 16, the terms of which were inſulting, and unbecoming an officer. 2. Cauſing the ſaid letter to be publiſhed in a morning paper on the 3d of June laſt, thereby ſpreading the ſaid inſult, &c. And, 3. Expoſing the weakneſs of his country, he having been employed as a military officer in its defence.

The Noble Duke ſpoke to each of theſe heads, and exhibited the papers. But the Colonel ſaved the court the trouble of proofs,

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by acknowledging the writing, and authorizing the publication of the ſaid papers.

He deſired to be indulged ſome time to make his defence, and wiſhed to have a copy of the comments of his accuſer. The court complied, and adjourned to the 29th, when the Colonel read his defence to the charges. He went at ſome length into the circumſtance of the duty of every Britiſh officer to ſuggeſt what he thought eſſential to the welfare and ſafety of his country: That he had done his utmoſt to draw the attention of the Maſter General of the Ordnance to the true ſyſtem of defence for this iſland; and, not being able to engage the notice of the noble Duke by private communication, he had publiſhed his letter. He offered the plan which he had ſuggeſted for the defence of the harbours to the court; but, on conſideration, they reſolved that the paper was not proper to be received.

The Duke of Richmond ſhortly replied. The Colonel declined calling witneſſes, and the court was cleared while the ſentence of the court was deliberating.

SENTENCE.

Upon due conſideration of the whole matter, the ſenſe of each member having been taken upon the ſeveral articles diſtinctly, the court martial is of opinion, that the ſaid Col. Hugh Debbieg is guilty of each of the three articles of charge exhibited againſt him; and doth adjudge, that he be ſuſpended from pay and duty, as Colonel of the corps of Royal Engineers, for the ſpace of ſix calendar months.

His Majeſty, after expreſſing his concern that an officer of Col. Debbieg's rank and experience ſhould, a ſecond time, have loſt ſight of diſcipline and ſubordination, adverted to the lenity of the former ſentence, which his Majeſty was pleaſed graciouſly to attribute to the opinion entertained by the court martial of Col. Debbieg's former ſervices and profeſſional merit. His Majeſty wiſhed, upon the ſame ground, to have found an opening for the interpoſition of his Royal clemency; but, in ſupport of good order, and for forcing a good obſervance of that deference and reſpect which officers of an inferior degree owe, at all times, to thoſe which are ſuperior to them in rank and command, his Majeſty has thought it neceſſary to confirm the ſentence of the court martial, and to direct that the ſame, together with his Majeſty's confirmation thereof, be notified in public order.

By his Majeſty's command,

(Signed) WM. FAWCET, Adj. Gen.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed not only to grant his moſt gracious pardon to Mr. David Wardrope, late ſurgeon of the Phaeton frigate; but alſo, by an order in council, to direct, that he may be reſtored to his former rank on the liſt of ſurgeons in the royal navy.

GENT. MAG. *Auguſt*, 1789.

June 31.

A full court of Aldermen aſſembled at Guildhall, for the election of a Recorder, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Adair, who had reſigned. The candidates were, Mr. Counſellor Roſe, Deputy Recorder, nominated by Mr Alderman Swain, and ſeconded by Sir Benjamin Hammett; and Mr. Counſellor Haywood, nominated by Mr. Alderman Newnham, and ſeconded by Mr. Alderman Anderſon.—The former was choſen, 17 to 9.—Mr. Roſe was then called in, ſworn, and admitted into his office.

A Court of Common Council was then held, to conſider of further meaſures to be taken on the bill for extending the exciſe laws to the manufacture of tobacco and ſnuff; when a motion was made to petition the Houſe of Commons againſt the bill, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be preſented by Mr. Sheriff Curtis. —This petition was ordered to lie upon the table; or, in other words, was rejected.

July 1.

John Ward, George Green, Thomas Denton, and John Jones, were executed, purſuant to their ſentence. Ward and Green behaved with that decency which became men in their unhappy ſituation; but Denton and Jones died profeſſed infidels, and while under ſentence of death in Newgate behaved infamouſly, which conduct Denton continued to the laſt. Juſt before he was brought forth for execution, he wrote to his father and mother the following letter:

"Hon. father and mother,

"When you receive this, I ſhall be gone "to the country from whence no traveller "returns. Don't caſt any reflections on my "wife; ſhe has been the beſt of wives, the "beſt of mothers, and the beſt of women; "and if ever woman went to heaven, ſhe "will. If I had taken her advice, I ſhould "not have been in this ſituation. God bleſs "my poor *Dick*. The bell is tolling. Adieu.

"THO. DENTON."

Denton was a native of the northern part of Yorkſhire; and though bred a tinman, from a taſte for letters kept a bookſeller's ſhop about ten years ſince in the city of York. He ſoon after returned to London, where ſeeing a ſpeaking figure made by ſome foreigners, he completed another in a very ſhort time, and by that means accumulated much money by exhibiting it in various parts of England. The ſpeaking figure he afterwards ſold to a printer in the city, and made a writing figure, which is ſtill in the hands of a friend. His abilities in the chemical line were very conſpicuous; and he afterwards tranſlated Pinetti's book of Deceptions, with notes. From his knowledge of chemiſtry he obtained the art of plating coach harneſſes, &c. which he carried on jointly with the buſineſs of a bookſeller in Holborn for ſome time. In this buſineſs he unhappily

happily formed a connexion with a perſon notorious for making plain ſhillings. Thoſe powers that aſſiſted him to make ſeveral mathematical inſtruments, as pentagraphs, &c. enabled him to imitate the current coin in a manner that deceived the beſt judges, and held the court ſeven hours upon his trial, and at laſt he was acquitted of coining; but convicted on having the implements for coining in his poſſeſſion.

July 3.

Lord Malmeſbury, late ambaſſador to the States General in Holland, having obtained leave of his court to reſign that employment, inſtead of taking perſonal leave of their High Mightineſſes, took occaſion to expreſs his acknowledgements for the favours he received during the time he had the happineſs of reſiding with their H.M.M. which Mr. Fitzherbert, the new miniſter, was charged by his Majeſty to deliver, together with his letter of credence, to the States General of the United Provinces. In the concluſion of this letter his Lordſhip ſays, "He ſhall ever eſteem this epoch (the period of his embaſſy) amongſt the moſt happy moments of his life. He has ſeen, during his miſſion, peace and good order re-eſtabliſhed in the Republick; he has ſeen its ancient conſtitution revived and fixed; and he has had the glory of being the inſtrument by which the King his maſter has choſen to renew, by a ſolemn treaty, the union ſo natural between the two nations.

"This conſideration will ſhed a pleaſure on the reſt of his days; and he will not ceaſe wiſhing for the glory, welfare, and proſperity of the Republick of the United Provinces, as well as for that of the Serene Houſe of Orange.

London, July 3. MALMESBURY."

The above having been read, their High Mightineſſes reſolved, that a gold chain and medal, of the value of 6,000 florins of Holland, be preſented to Lord Malmeſbury, as a token of their approbation and friendſhip; and that another, value 600 florins, be preſented to his Secretary.

July 8.

Mr. Anſtruther having riſen to open the ſecond part of the charge of briſes againſt Mr. Haſtings, before the Houſe of Lords in Weſtminſter-hall; Mr. Haſtings, being given to underſtand that it could not be heard this ſeſſion, roſe, and addreſſed their Lordſhips nearly in the following words:

"My Lords,

"I find myſelf unequal to the occaſion which ſo ſuddenly calls upon me to ſtate to your Lordſhips what I feel of the unexampled hardſhips of this trial.—I came here to-day utterly unprepared for ſuch an event as that which I now perceive impending; I therefore entreat your Lordſhips' indulgence for a few moments, while I recollect myſelf.

"I muſt beg you will be pleaſed to conſider the ſituation in which I ſtand, and the awe which I muſt unavoidably feel, in addreſſing this auguſt aſſembly. I have already, in a petition preſented to your Lordſhips in the beginning of this year, repreſented the hardſhips and grievances, and but a part of the hardſhips and grievances, which I thought I had ſuſtained when only one year of this impeachment had paſſed. Theſe have accumulated, many of them have proportionably accumulated, with the time that has ſince elapſed; but, in my ſenſe of them, they have been infinitely aggravated when I have ſeen ſo little done, and ſo much time expended; ſuch a long period conſumed, and yet not one-tenth part of one ſingle article of the twenty which compoſe the charge brought to a concluſion on the part of the proſecution only. If five months have been thus conſumed, what period, my Lords, ſhall I eſtimate as neceſſary for the remainder of the impeachment? My life, in any eſtimation of it, will not be ſufficient. It is impoſſible that I ſhould ſurvive to its cloſe, if continued as it has hitherto proceeded; and although I know not what to make the ſpecific prayer of my petition, I do beſeech your Lordſhips to conſider what injury my health and my fortune muſt ſuſtain, if it be your determination that I muſt wait till it ſhall pleaſe the juſtice or the candour of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordſhips, to cloſe this proſecution.

"My Lords, I hope I ſhall not be thought to deviate from the reſpect which I feel, equally, I am ſure, with any man living, for this High Court, if I ſay, that, had a precedent exiſted in England of a man, accuſed and impeached as I have been, whoſe trial had actually been protracted to ſuch a length, or if I had conceived it poſſible that mine could have been ſo protracted, I hope your Lordſhips will pardon me if I ſay, I would at once have pleaded *guilty*; I would not have ſuſtained this trial; I would have reſted my cauſe and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth which ſooner or later will ſhew itſelf. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have ſubmitted to a trial, which of itſelf has been a puniſhment a hundred times more ſevere than any puniſhment your Lordſhips could have inflicted upon me, had I pleaded *guilty*. What muſt I not continue to experience by a life of impeachment?

"And now, my Lords, I beg leave to ſubmit my caſe to your Lordſhips, well knowing, that if it is in your power to apply a remedy to the hardſhips which I have ſuſtained, and to thoſe which I am yet likely to ſuffer, your Lordſhips will do it. I cannot be ſo unreaſonable as to expect that your Lordſhips ſhould waſte more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is ſo much advanced, and when, as I believe by the cuſtom of Parliament, it has been

been uſual for your Lordſhips to retire from the buſineſs of the ſeſſion; I do therefore humbly ſubmit myſelf to your Lordſhips' juſtice and goodneſs. Yet, if the Hon. Managers could propoſe a ſhort time, ſuch a period as your Lordſhips could afford, in order to cloſe this impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falſely) was to end with the preſent article, I ſhould be willing in that caſe even to waive any defence, rather than protract the deciſion to another year—it may be for many years; I would pray your Lordſhips to proceed to judgement on the evidence which my proſecutors have adduced for my conviction.

"My Lords, I hope I have ſaid nothing that is diſreſpectful to your Lordſhips; I am ſure I have felt no other ſentiments than thoſe of deference and reſpect for this great aſſembly."

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, "Mr. Haſtings, the Houſe certainly will pay reſpect to your repreſentation, and take your caſe into their mature conſideration,—and grant ſuch relief as can be afforded you, conſiſtent with juſtice."

The Court immediately adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, when

Earl Camden ſaid, he felt much for the defendant, under the peculiar ſituation in which he ſtood. But as Mr. Anſtruther, on behalf of the Managers, had ſtated that it would be impoſſible to open the ſecond part of the charge within the time which could be devoted by their Lordſhips to that buſineſs, the Noble Earl could ſee no reaſon for continuing the trial any longer this ſeſſion. He hoped that ſome mode might be hit upon in the next ſeſſion to bring it to a ſpeedy iſſue. The Hon. Managers might perhaps themſelves fall upon a method that carried at the ſame time liberality and juſtice with it. But at preſent he reluctantly felt himſelf obliged to move, That the further proceedings be poſtponed to the *firſt Tueſday in the next ſeſſion of Parliament.*

July 12.

A moſt melancholy and diſtreſſing circumſtance happened this morning in Whitechapel. Two neighbours had ſpent the preceding evening together, and returned home about one o'clock. One of them, a married man, had before paid his addreſſes to the other's ſiſter, and it is feared had unhappily conceived ſo great an affection for her, that, in the room of going to his new-married wife, he was at two o'clock attempting to enter the chamber of the other. By ſome accident the family were alarmed, when the brother took a gun, and perceiving ſomebody breaking into the houſe, he levelled his piece, and ſhot his intimate friend thro' the head. The diſtreſs of the young widow is eaſier felt than deſcribed. They had been married about ſix months.—No law-proceſs, we underſtand, will be iſſued againſt the brother; and perhaps, on the whole, it will be more honourable to the parties that the whole matter ſhould reſt as it does.

July 15.

Was tried before Lord Kenyon and a ſpecial jury, an indictment upon the proſecution of Mrs. Fitzherbert, againſt the Rev. Dr. Withers, for publiſhing a ſcandalous libel, reflecting upon the character of the proſecutrix.

Mr. Erſkine, leading counſel for the Crown, ſolicited the ſerious attention of the court to this proſecution. He ſaid, he had the honour to be acquainted with the lady who was compelled to appeal to a court of juſtice for the protection of her injured honour and reputation. She was a perſon of the moſt amiable character, and gentle manners; a total ſtranger to the defendant, and had never given the leaſt provocation for the calumny of which ſhe had been made the ſubject. The defendant was a clergyman, who, inſtead of employing his time as became his ſacred profeſſion, had devoted it in beſtowing ſlander upon the moſt honourable and virtuous characters. He then ſtated, that the defendant had publiſhed a pamphlet, from which he read ſeveral of the moſt libellous paragraphs.

A clerk to a magiſtrate was then called, who proved that he had purchaſed the pamphlet of the defendant.

Mr. Dallas, counſel for the defendant, recommended to the jury the moſt favourable conſtruction of the words ſtated as libellous, which, he ſaid, did not imply guilt. And Lord Kenyon remarked, that if they had any doubt of their meaning, the moſt favourable conſtruction was to be adopted. He lamented, however, that the moſt exalted virtue was no ſhield againſt calumny. The jury found the defendant *Guilty.*

July 17.

A General Court of Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock was held, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the meaſures that have been purſued for the increaſe of the Company's capital.

After the chairman had acquainted the Court with the occaſion of their meeting, the clerk read the proceedings of the Court of Directors, which ſtated, that, in conſequence of the transferring the Indian debt to England, the Company's debts at home were increaſed in ſuch a manner as to demand very conſiderable relief; they therefore had deemed an addition to their capital the moſt expedient mode to be adopted in the preſent ſituation of the Company's affairs; that they had preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying that they might be empowered to open ſubſcriptions for another million to be added to their ſtock, which would make the whole of their capital five millions. This the Houſe had complied with, and a bill had been brought in accordingly.

Another paper was read, containing the ſubſtance of a conference the Chairman had had

had with the Miniſter, wherein it was propoſed, that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the bill, to enable the Company, with the conſent of the Lords of the Treaſury, to raiſe a ſum of money annually, not exceeding 500,000l. as often as the Company's affairs ſhall render it neceſſary, and likewiſe intimating the propriety of funding the whole of the Indian debt.

A converſation then took place between ſeveral of the proprietors, as to what price the new ſtock was to be bought at; when the Chairman informed them that the price was directed by the bill, and that the preference of purchaſe was to be given to the preſent proprietors.

Monday 10.

Mr. Williams and family, of Bratton ſchool, were alarmed from ſleep by a dreadful fire, which burſt out from the roof of their houſe. The conſternation occaſioned by this event, at ſuch a time, is inexpreſſible. By the mercy of providence, however, not a ſingle perſon of nearly fifty was hurt.—Mr. Williams has hereby ſuſtained a heavy loſs; but two neighbouring gentlemen have already afforded him ſubſtantial aſſiſtance; one, by accommodating him with a large houſe at Weſtbury, for the immediate reception of his ſcholars; the other, by beginning a ſubſcription with a liberal donation.

Tueſday 11.

This day the Lord Chancellor, after having given the Royal Aſſent to ſuch bills as were ready, by commiſſion, made the following ſpeech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majeſty, to expreſs to you the ſatisfaction with which his Majeſty has obſerved the continued proofs, which you have given during the preſent Seſſion, of your uniform attention to the public buſineſs, and of your zealous concern for the honour and intereſts of his crown, and the welfare and proſperity of his people.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"His Majeſty has particularly directed us to return you his thanks, for the readineſs with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"Although the good offices of his Majeſty, and his Allies, have not hitherto been effectual for reſtoring the general tranquillity of Europe, he has the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that the further extenſion of hoſtilities has been prevented, and that the ſituation of affairs continues to promiſe to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace."

Monday 17.

This day young Mr. Gordon was executed at Northampton. He was found guilty of murder, for killing the peace-officer who came with a warrant to apprehend his father. It was ſaid, that the officer or his attendants had made an attempt upon the houſe, and that his mother bid the youth fire the ſhot that killed the man. They were both tried for the murder, and both found guilty; but a point of law ariſing, their caſe was referred to the Twelve Judges, who confirmed the ſentence of the ſon. The youth, who was only nineteen, had been twice reprieved, and, it was generally ſuppoſed, would obtain his Majeſty's pardon.

Monday 24.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales arrived at York, to be preſent at the races.

Tueſday 25.

His Royal Highneſs was waited on by the Sheriffs, to know when his R. H. would be waited on by the Corporation; when his Highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to appoint two o'clock the ſame day.

At that hour the Lord Mayor and ten of the Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and a numerous body of the commonalty, preceded by the city band of muſic, went in their formalities to the Deanry, where they were received by the Prince.

A very elegant addreſs was then preſented to his Highneſs, which was read by Mr. Townſend, the town-clerk, in which his R. H. is reſpectfully entreated to permit his royal name to be enrolled among the freemen of that ancient city, and to accept the freedom thereof, which is thus humbly offered for his R. H's gracious reception.

To the city addreſs his R. H. returned a moſt polite anſwer, which concluded in theſe words: "I with pleaſure accept the freedom of this ancient city, and your offer of enrolling my name among its citizens."

Friday 28.

The laſt advices from his Majeſty are of the above date, when it was expected the whole of the Royal Family would dine at Glouceſter-houſe at Weymouth. Their Majeſties, with their whole ſuite, ſet off from Saltram-houſe, Plymouth, in perfect health, on the morning of the 27th.

A ſhort Diary of their Majeſties' Journey ſhall be inſerted in our future numbers.

Monday 31.

The ſtone column, which a few years ſince ſtood in the late Lord Melcombe's gardens at Hammerſmith, is now erected in Lord Ailesbury's grounds at Tottenham Park in Wiltſhire; and on one ſide of its baſe the following inſcription is placed:

"In commemoration
of a ſignal inſtance of
Heaven's protecting Providence
OVER THESE KINGDOMS,
in the year 1789,
by reſtoring to perfect health,
from a long and afflicting diſorder,
their excellent and beloved Sovereign,
GEORGE THE THIRD:
this tablet was inſcribed by
THOMAS BRUCE EARL OF AILESBURY."

Lady Moſtyn, who died very lately, left to Mr. Pennant, who married her niece, 50 l.; to his mother 100l. per annum; and to his ſiſter, after the death of her mother, 2000l.; to the Duke of Roxburgh and Sir Roger Moſtyn, her executors, each 2000l.; and Lady Mary Ker, the Duke's ſiſter, her executrix, reſiduary legatee. Her charming villa at Hampſtead has juſt been ſold. Her property was chiefly in money, for, ſoon after the marriage of Mr. Finch Hatton with the daughter of Lord Stormont, Lord Mansfield made an eſtimate of it, and it was ſold to his nephew.

P. 629. "The *pretty* letter from the late Miſs Talbot to a new-born couſin" is inſerted in Gent. Mag. vol. XL. p. 765; and ſee the character of this lady, and a review of her writings, in vol. XLII. p. 257, and XLIV. p. 376.

P. 671. Lady Middleton was daughter of —— Chadwick, eſq.; married to Thomas Willughby Lord Middleton, April 14, 1770; re-married Mr. Moody, of Shipley, a widower, with ſeveral children, and died of her firſt child by him; an excellent character, and much beloved. She enjoyed a large jointure from Lord Willughby, on whoſe death, 1781, ſhe quitted Wollaton, and lived at Middleton. She has left moſt of the furniture and family plate to her heir, his couſin-german, Henry Willughby, of Birdſall, co. York, preſent and fifth lord.

P. 672. The late Dr. Beauvoir was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. B. chaplain to the Earl of Stair, ambaſſador at Paris in 1717. The correſpondence of Archbiſhop Wake with ſome of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, relative to a ſcheme of union between the Engliſh and Gallican churches, originated, in ſome meaſure, with Mr. B. and the ſon communicated to Dr. Maclaine authentic copies of letters that had paſſed between his father and the archbiſhop upon this occaſion, in order to vindicate his Grace's character from a charge of popery, erroneouſly imputed to him by the author of "The Confeſſional." They are printed in Dr. M's tranſlation of Moſheim's "Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," vol. V. Append. III. See alſo a letter from Canterbury upon the ſame ſubject in our vol. XXXVII. 241. We underſtand the Doctor's valuable library of books and MSS. will be brought under the hammer in the courſe of next Winter.

P. 673, col. 1, l. 32, for Foſſart, r. Foſkett.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 66. In making a vault at Chicheſter, for the Lady of Dr. Buckner, were found three bodies, almoſt conſumed. At the feet of one were two chalices, of latten, and at the head a paten, of the ſame metal.

Births.

July 6. AT Madrid, her Catholic Majeſty, of a princeſs.

Lately, at Southampton, Mrs. Dymott, wife of Mr. D. taylor, of three fine children, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

Aug. 4. Lady of Lieut.-general Hale, a ſon, being her twenty-firſt child.

12. Lady of Wm. Mills, eſq. a ſon.

The Counteſs of Glaſgow, a ſon.

14. Lady of John Thomas Ellis, eſq. of Old Burlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly, a ſon.

Lady of Sir John Thorold, a ſon.

17. At Stanlake, Berks, the Lady of Rich. Aldworth Neville, eſq. a ſon.

The Lady of the Rev. Geo. Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, a ſon.

24. Lady of Craven Ord, eſq. F.R. & A.SS. a ſon.

Marriages.

March 19. DR. Geo. Wilſon, of Stoteneleugh, late of Edinburgh, to Miſs Marianne Banniſter, daughter of the Hon. John B. late a member of Congreſs, and niece of the Hon. Theodore Bane, preſent member of Congreſs for Virginia.

Lately, at Lintz, in Upper Auſtria, George Sheldon, eſq. to the Counteſs dowager Daun, daughter of Charles Prince of Aveſperg, and widow of Leopold Count Daun.

In France, Tho. Liſter, eſq. M.P. for Clitheroe, to Miſs Adelaide Farmer.

At Dublin, Hen. Cavendiſh, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Hen. C. bart. to Miſs Cooper, niece to the Biſhop of Killaloe.

At Hymen's-town, in Tipperary, Ireland, Wm. Butler, eſq. of Inch, to the Hon. Miſs Maſſey, daughter of Lord M.

At Edinburgh, Hamilton St. George, eſq. to Miſs Marian Callander, fifth daughter of John C. eſq. of Craigforth.

At Boxted, Eſſex, Rev. T. R. Hooker, of Tunbridge, to Miſs Mary Cooke, 5th dau. of the Rev. Mr. C. late vicar of that place.

At Windſor, John Cadwallader, eſq. of Ludlow, co. Salop, to Miſs Onions, daughter of John O. eſq. of Routon, in that county.

At Wolverhampton, Dr. Jn. Underhill, of Bridgnorth, to Miſs Bate, of the former place.

At Durſley, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Holliday, aged 80, to Miſs Nichols, aged 16.

At Combe St. Nicholas, co. Somerſet, Mr. John Pike, jun. of Bridgewater, merchant, to Miſs Griffith, of Carnarvon.

At Cotham, co. Nottingham, Geo. Bentley, eſq. of Brigg, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Anne Milne, of North Collingham.

Gov. Hornby, of Portman-ſquare, to his next door neighbour, Mrs. Minſhull, widow of Francis M. eſq. formerly Miſs Nancy Hammond, of Piccadilly.

July 21. At the Proteſtant chapel at Oſtend, Geo. Gregorie, eſq. Dutch conſul in Auſtrian Flanders, to Miſs Suſannah Chriſtian, daughter of Mr. John C. of Dunkirk.—At the ſame time, his brother, John G. eſq. merchant at Peterſburg, in Virginia, to Miſs Chriſtian, ſiſter to the aforeſaid Miſs Suſ. C.

27. By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Col. Fane, to Miſs Lowe.

At Manchеſter, Arth. Miller, eſq. of Manchеſter-hall, Warw. to Miſs Chriſtiana Scholey.

28. John Campbell, eſq. to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Howard, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Carliſle.

At Stamford, H. Coleman, jun. eſq. of Leiceſter, to Miſs Anne Davie, youngeſt dau. of the late Alderman D. of Stamford.

At Newbigging, co. Fife, in Scotland, Wm. Henry Charters, eſq. to Miſs Boog, daughter of Lieut. David B. of the royal navy.

29. At Bradwell near the Sea, co. Eſſex, Rev. Mr. Richard Birch, jun. vicar of Mayland, to Miſs Bate, daughter of the Rev. Hen. Bate Dudley, of Bradwell-lodge.

Mr. Tomlin, jun. of Nort's Down, to Miſs Cramp, with a fortune of 60,cool. Their ages together make nearly 32.

At Glaſgow, Rev. Jn. Henderſon, to Miſs Mary Haly, dau. of the late Rev. Jn. H.

30. Dan. Willis, eſq. jun. of Adam-court, Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Brandreth, of Houghton-Regis, co. Bedford.

At Edinburgh, John Yuile, phyſician in Kendal, to Miſs Catherine Campbell, daugh. of the late John C. eſq. late of the Royal Bank at Edinburgh.

Aug. 1. At Woodford, Wm. Blaauw, eſq. of Hanover-ſquare, to Miſs Puller, only dau. of Chriſtopher P. eſq.

Wm. Bourdorff, eſq. to Miſs Harriſon, both of Milbank-ſtreet.

2. At Caſtle Bromwich, Mr. Tho. Everton, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Elſton, widow of the late Alderman E. of Northampton.

3. Geo. Brooks, eſq. of Green-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſqu. to Miſs Heſſe, of Edgeware-road.

Hon. Wm. Finch, brother to the Earl of Aylesford, to Miſs Brouncher, daugh. of the late Hen. B. eſq. of St. Chriſtopher's.

Rev. Tho. Dolben, of Ipſley, co. Warw. to Miſs Harries, of Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet.

Rev. Unwin Clarke, rector of Monkſilver, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Majendie, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. M. canon of Windſor.

4. At Stratfield Say, James Fox Lane, eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Pitt, daugh. of Lord Rivers.

Mr. Tho. Tackle, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Weſtm. to Miſs Philippa-Maria Hill, of Paddington-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne.

5. Mr. Gow, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, to Miſs Charlotte Chinner, daughter of Mr. C. of Blenheim-ſtreet.

6. Mr. Monk, of Weſt Smithfield, to Miſs Heſter Sharratt, of Paradiſe-row, Iſlington.

At Iſleworth, Rev. Mr. Powell, vicar of Bittefwell, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Twining, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. of Iſleworth.

At the Counteſs of Errol's, at Etol, Cha. Cameron, eſq. banker in London, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

7. By ſpecial licence, Laurence Palk, eſq. M.P. for Aſhburton, only ſon of Sir Rob. P. bart. of Haldon-houſe, co. Devon, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Bligh.

Michael Angelo Taylor, eſq. M. P. for Poole, to Miſs Vane, dau. of Sir Hen. V. bart.

Mr. Crockett, of Snow-hill, to Miſs Berrie, of Iſlington.

8. At Peterborough, Mr. Allen, to Miſs Anne Ruſſell, both of that place.

Mr. Nath. Pearce, of Brampton, co. Northampton, to Miſs Reid, of Leiceſter.

9. Mr. Wm. Rogers, of the Minories, to Miſs Glen, of Aldgate High ſtreet.

10. At Greenwich, Cha. Stirling, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Grote, of Blackheath.

Rev. John Johnſon, miniſter of the Anabaptiſt chapel in Stanley-ſtreet, to Mrs. Lynch, both of Liverpool.

11. At Ealing, Mr. Vernon, mercer, at Charing-croſs, to Miſs Miller, of Ealing.

12. At Iſlington, Mr. Coddington, alderman of Stamford, to Miſs Darke, of Fenchurch-ſtr.

Capt. James Cragie, to Miſs R. Mayo.

Mr. John Wyatt, ſtock-broker, of Walworth, to Miſs Mary Baſtin, of the Tower.

Sir Patrick Blake, bart. of Langham-hall, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Phipps, of Bury.

Mr. Hedges, of the Eaſt India-houſe, to Miſs Gate, of Lichfield-ſtreet.

13. By ſpecial licence, at Lilford, co. Northampton, Chriſt. Neville, eſq. of Wellingore, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Mann, niece to the late Sir Horatio M.

Mr. Tho. Dobſon, of Roſoman-ſtr. Clerkenwell, to Mrs. Larkin, of Kenſington-ſqu.

At the Quakers Meeting-houſe in Devonſhire-ſqu. Mr. Stephen Couchman, of Throgmorton-ſtr. to Miſs Eliz. Marfleet.

At St. James's church, Mr. Stapleton, to Mrs. Pine, of Cork ſtreet.

14. At Neath, co. Glamorgan, Wm. Baſſett, eſq. to Miſs Lloyd, of Cilybebil.

15. Mr. Farmer, an eminent hop-merch. in the Borough, to Miſs Jackſon, of Maidſtone.

16. At Hackney, Mr. Tho. Smith, dyer, late of Bunhill-row, to Miſs Blackmore.

Willoughby Lacy, eſq. late joint patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, to Miſs Eliz. Jackſon, of Hanwell, co. Middleſex.

Mr. Wm. Cork, to Miſs Peacock.

18. Tho. Lloyd, eſq. of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Wright, of the Poultry.

Mr. Marten, jun. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Reeves, of Spital-fields.

Wm. Forſter, eſq. of Newbiggin, near Newcaſtle, to Miſs Furnell, only daughter of Caleb F. eſq. of Bear-ſtr. Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mr. Fielding, maſter of the Carolina Coffee-houſe, to Miſs Grange, of Nando's Coffee-h.

19. At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Lord Maſſareene, lately arrived from France, to Madame Borcier, the lady who accompanied him to England, and to whom he had been twice married in France. See p. 752.

At the Quakers Meeting-houſe in White-hart-court, Gracechurch-ſtreet, Oſgood Hanbury, eſq. banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Suſannah Willet Barclay, daughter of the late John B. eſq. of Tower-ſtreet.

20. Mr. Dickinſon, of Holborn, to Miſs Anne Monk, of Weſt Smithfield.

21. Mr. Joſeph Breech, attorney, of Gray's inn, to Miſs Dorinda Pain, of Tooley-ſtr.

22. Mr. Joſeph Sharpe to Miſs Whitefield.

25. Benj. Cleaver, eſq. of Newport Pond, Eſſex, to Mrs. Bennet, of Walworth-Terrace.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. AT the Hague, in his 83d year, Mr. Peter Lyonet, ſecretary of the cyphers, tranſlator and patent-maſter to their High Mightineſſes, member of ſeveral learned ſocieties, &c. &c.—Mr. L. was born at Maeſtricht, and deſcended from a very antient and reſpectable family of Lorrain. His anceſtors have been frequently obliged, in the courſe of the laſt century, and even in the year 1587, by the wars and troubles occaſioned by the Reformation, to abandon their habitations and their native country, on account of their zeal for that religion. His great grandfather, after having ſeen his eſtates and poſſeſſions deſtroyed and burnt to aſhes, and his wife and all his children murdered, was at laſt reduced to the neceſſity of flying. He took refuge in Switzerland, where he was afterwards remarried, and had by his ſecond wife a ſon, of whom was born Benj. Lyonet, French miniſter at Heuſdon, the father of this gentleman; of whom a more particular account ſhall be given in our next.

25. At Chunar, in Bengal, Lieut. Colin Monteath, in the ſervice of the E.I. Company, and ſon of the late Walter M. eſq. of Kepp.

A few months ago, in St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Southwark, Iſaac Feldon, of Northampton-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, deſcended from an ancient and reſpectable family in Worceſterſhire. His great grandfather was the only brother of Wm. F. eſq. at whoſe death 700l. a year, paternal eſtate in the adjoining counties of Salop, Stafford, and Worceſter, deſcended to his daughter Catherine, then the widow of —— Winter, eſq. who, at the age of 82, bequeathed to a ſtranger all her real and perſonal property.—The fate of this poor man was particularly hard. In the year 1742, when he was born, and which his parents did not long ſurvive, died alſo his great aunt, Mrs. Winter. A deviſe ſo extraordinary, of a large landed eſtate, given away by an infirm old woman, to the injury of her relations, did not long paſs unnoticed. Mr. B. who took it, had not held it long before he was applied to by a female conſin. Not willing to riſk an enquiry into the validity of the will, he ſilenced this claimant with a douceur of ſome hundred pounds. Thoſe who reflect on the mutability of ſublunary things will not wonder that our orphan, Iſaac, who was brought up in the ſchool of adverſity, knew nothing of the title he had to this fortune.—At the age of 27, when he firſt heard of it, he reſided in London. Adviſed by Lord Kenyon, he brought his local action at Worceſter, whereby he ſet aſide the will of his aunt, and got poſſeſſion of the lands of his anceſtors. By the intrigues of his adverſary, he did not eaſily get the tenants to attorn to him. They were influenced by their old landlord, and knew not the juſt pretenſions of their new one; ſo that when he had been hardly ſix months in poſſeſſion, B. brought a freſh action, and for want of an eſſential witneſs requiſite in every proceſs, a heavy purſe, diſpoſſeſſed him of it. Thus involved, to ſay that our hero's friends left him as ſoon as his money was ſpent, is eaſily believed. Feldon wiſely returned to labour. Some years afterwards, a wealthy friend, whom his induſtry had procured him, took the advice of his attorney on the poor man's caſe, had it ſtated, and by the opinion of the late Sir Thomas Davenport, now before the writer of this article, he ſaw no obſtacle but the want of money to reinſtate him in his former affluence. This anſwer was no ſooner had, than his patron died, and with him he loſt his hopes of a fortune. Sickneſs, from extreme fatigue, with poverty and wretchedneſs at its heels, ended Feldon's life, at 46, which, had he never known his origin, muſt have been more happy. He has left a widow and two young children.

Lately, at his country-ſeat near Spa, Baron de Stocken, lieutenant-general in the ſervice of their High Mightineſſes, aid-de-camp general to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and governor of Willemſtadt.

In Ireland, John Blakeney, eſq. M.P. for the town of Athenry, in that kingdom.

At the Four Aſhes, co. Stafford, Richard Amphleth, eſq. late lieutenant in the 39th regiment of foot.

At Goſport, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Harriet Lee, youngeſt daughter of Rich. L. eſq. of Highbury-place, Iſlington.

At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Tho. Chamberlayn, late rector of that church, to which he was preſented in 1752.

At Eltham, Rich. Almutt, eſq. of Southpark, in the pariſh of Penſhurſt, Kent, which he purchaſed, 1770, of the Sidney family, and built an houſe thereon. See Haſted's Kent, vol. I. p. 415.

Rev. Tho. Davey, rector of Glyne, near Lewes, co. Suſſex.

Mrs. Greville, authoreſs of the celebrated "Ode to Indifference."

July 11. At his houſe at Knockhill, aged 91, James Leſlie Johnſtone, eſq.

16. After a very ſhort complaint in his cheſt, his Excellency the Marquis Caracciolo, prime miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate of the Neapolitan kingdom, and ſeveral times ambaſſador to the Courts of Europe, and late viceroy of Sicily.

20. At Haverfordweſt, co. Pembroke, Mr. Tho. Stokes, merchant, one of the people called Quakers.

24. At Pea'ling-hall, co. Leiceſter, Geo. Power, eſq. of Colney-hatch, co. Middleſex.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Priſcilla Stockdale, mother of Mr. S. bookſeller in Piccadilly.

At Goathurſt, near Bridgewater, Rev. Jas. Miniſie, rector of that place, Norton-Fitzwarren, and Staplegrove.

At the Charter-houſe, aged 85, Mr. James Horne, late merchant in Canterbury, and father-in-law of Viſcount Allen of Ireland.

At Shacklewell, aged 72, Mr. Joſ. Peele.

At

At Broomloan, in an advanced age, John Rowand, eſq.

At Bambrough caſtle (where he was on a viſit to the Archdeacon of Northumberland), the Rev. John Rotherham, of Queen's College, Oxford, where he was preſented with the degree of M.A. by decree of convocation, Dec. 11, 1753, for writing an excellent piece, intituled, "The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Chriſtianity, drawn from a collective View of Prophecy, 1752," in anſwer to Dr. Middleton's Examination of the Biſhop of London's Diſcourſe on Prophecy. He next publiſhed "A Sketch of the one great Argument, formed from the general concurring Evidences for the Truth of Chriſtianity, 1754;" in which ingenious tract he ſhews that a general harmony runs through the whole ſyſtem of revelation;—"An Eſſay on Faith, and its Connection with good Works, 1766;"—"An Apology for the Athanaſian Creed, ...;" a Sermon on the origin of faith, 1761; another on the wiſdom of Providence; an inauguration ſermon, 1762; another on the influence of religion on human laws, an aſſize ſermon, 1763; another for the benefit of the Newcaſtle Infirmary, 1771; and one againſt perſecution, 1780. While only curate of Tottenham, near London, he attracted the notice and patronage of Dr. Trevor, Biſhop of Durham, who preſented him, 1769, to the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, and the vicarage of Seaham, co. Durham. He was one of the proctors for the clergy of the archdeaconry of Durham, 1774; chaplain to the late and preſent Biſhops of Durham, and one of Lord Crewe's truſtees. He much improved the rectorial houſe at Houghton, a handſome ſtone edifice, forming a quadrangle, with a porter's lodge, chapel, and tower, rebuilt by Mr. Davenport, rector 1664—1677, originally embattled and fortified with the tower by John Kelyng, rector 1483, beſides improvements to the amount of near 300l. by the good Bernard Gilpin. (See a view of it, the church, and hall, in Hutchinſon's "Durham," vol. II. p. 540.)

At her houſe in Queen ſtreet, May-fair, Chriſtabella Lady Viſcounteſs Say and Sele. This lady was the daughter of Sir Jn. Tirrel, bart. of Buckinghamſhire. She taſted the good things of this world, and enjoyed them long; for ſhe had three huſbands, and good jointures, and lived to the age of 94. Her firſt huſband was John Knapp, eſq.; her ſecond, John Pigot, eſq. of Doddershall, co. Bucks; her laſt was the Right Hon. Rich. Fiennes, the late Lord Viſcount Say and Sele. When ſhe married his Lordſhip, ſhe had for him the charms of a good jointure, but not of youth; for, Jan. 28, 1754, the day of her marriage with this noble Lord, ſhe was 59 years of age. His Lordſhip was the laſt of his line; and though he knew his title of viſcount muſt become extinct if this ſprig of ever-green ſhould ſurvive him, yet he thought it better to get poſſeſſion of a good buxom widow of nearly threeſcore, with an excellent fortune, that would furniſh him with all the comforts and elegancies of life, than to paſs his days in ſtraitened circumſtances, merely for the purpoſe of tranſmitting ſplendid poverty to a ſon. His Lordſhip died July 29, 1781, as might be expected, without iſſue; and with him the title of Viſcount Say and Sele expired, after it had been poſſeſſed by ſix lords *. This title was conferred July 7, 1624. Viſcount Say and Sele ranked as the third Viſcount in England. The late Viſcounteſs could not bear the idea of being thought old. She dreſſed, even at the cloſe of life, more like a girl of 18 than a woman of 90. Her favourite colour in ribbons was pink; and even in the preſent year ſhe wore muſlin gowns, and gauzes trimmed with ribbons of that colour. Her hair was always faſhionably dreſſed, and ſhe could not bear to wear a cap. She was ſuppoſed to be the viſcounteſs delineated in Hogarth's print of the Five Orders of Perriwigs, Coronets, &c. See vol. LI. p. 394. Her favourite amuſement was dancing, and ſhe indulged in it almoſt to the laſt week of her life. She was always lively, and her ſpirits aſtoniſhingly good. She liked the company of the young; and, as if ſhe was young herſelf, always remarked that ſhe ſhunned old people, becauſe they were moroſe and ill-natured. She uſed to ſay, that there was a gentleman to whom ſhe gave half a buck annually, on condition that whenever they danced in the ſame party he ſhould take her for his partner. "But," ſaid ſhe, with great good humour, "I believe he likes partners ſomewhat younger than I am; and therefore I believe I muſt increaſe the bribe to a whole buck, or elſe I ſhall not be able to find a partner any where." Her Ladyſhip had an excellent heart; and wiſhing to ſee every one as cheerful as herſelf, if the want of money made them ſad, her purſe was generouſly at their ſervice. Her neighbours have loſt by her death a moſt agreeable companion, and the poor a generous benefactreſs, who not only felt for their diſtreſs, but was ever ready to relieve it.

25. At Beluton, co. Somerſet, the Rev. Mr. Adams, rector of Queen Charlton.

In Charles-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Geo. D. bart. of Mochrum.

At Kilberchan, aged 106, Rob. Semple, eſq.

26. At Sprotborough, James Stovin, eſq. of Whitgift-hall, co. York, in the commiſſion of the peace for the Weſt riding of that county, and for the county of Lincoln.

27. Mr. Roberts, brewer, at Wapping.

At Graveſend, on his return from Margate, Mr. D. Liptrap, malt-diſtiller at Mile-End.

At Boleſworth Caſtle, co. Cheſter, Oſwald Moſley, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Jn. M. bart.

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* It was revived June 29, 1781, upon the claim, and in the perſon, of Col. Twiſleton. See our vol. LVIII. p. 661.

Mr.

Mr. Partridge, of America-ſquare.

Mr. Clark, organiſt of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

Wm. Savage, eſq. of Eaſt-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare. He was formerly organiſt to the pariſh church at Finchley. His ſuperior abilities as a ſinger induced Handel to ſecure him as a performer in his operas and oratorios; which employment he quitted on being appointed one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's royal chapels. In the year 1748 (on the deceaſe of Mr. Charles King, M.B.) he was elected by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral to the places of almoner, vicar-choral, and maſter of the children of that cathedral, which places he filled with the higheſt credit. In 1773 he reſigned his places as almoner and maſter of the children; and in 1784 he reſigned his place of vicar-choral. Being the ſenior gentleman of his Majeſty's royal chapels for ſeveral years paſt, according to cuſtom from time immemorial, he has received his ſalary, and been excuſed all his attendance. Among many of his firſt boys who ſurvive him, and are well provided for, we mention one who performed for the laſt three Lent ſeaſons at Drury-lane Theatre,—we mean Reinhold, who in his private character is amiable, and as a performer ſtands unrivaled.

28. At Berlin, aged 72, Lieut.-general Langefeldt, governor of Magdeburgh, and knight of the Black Eagle.

At Iſleworth, Heſter Counteſs of Charleville, daughter of James Caghill, eſq. and relict of the late Earl of C. who died in 1758.

Rev. Mr. Burch, of the Cloſe, Saliſbury, rector of Berwick St. James, Wilts, and Aſkerwell, co. Dorſet, and chaplain to the fourth regiment of foot.

29. At his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, in his 41ſt year, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. of Wynnſtay, co. Denbigh, M.P. for that county, lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Merionethſhire, and a vice-preſident of the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary. He married, firſt, Lady Harriet Somerſet, ſiſter to the Duke of Beaufort and Ducheſs of Rutland, who died a few months after; 2dly, Miſs Grenville, ſiſter to the Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he has eight children. The eldeſt (now Sir Watkin) will be ſeventeen years of age in October next.—To the late worthy Baronet, more than to any other private individual, the Welſh Charity ſchool is indebted for its preſent celebrity, and he and Lady Williams founded two ſchools in the pariſh of Rhuabon; and nearly 300 families were conſtantly ſupported in comfortble induſtry by his bounty. Of the elegant hoſpitalities of Wynnſtay it is needleſs to ſpeak. He ſubſtituted theſe in the room of the barbarous games that were common in that part of the kingdom; by which he contributed to refine their manners and taſte. His patriotic character is equally known. He was a Whig from pure conviction; and he ſupported the patriotic party with hearty zeal. The loſs which Wales has ſuſtained by his death will be long felt; but they have the conſolation of ſeeing in his ſon the heir of his virtues as well as of his eſtate.—His death, though conſidered for ſome time paſt as an event, as far as human foreſight could reach, inevitable, has not failed, when the period of ſo valuable a life arrived, of being moſt ſeverely felt by thoſe who were happy in his acquaintance—much more in habits of friendſhip with him. At the head of a great and commanding fortune, he did not enter into the vices or the follies of his age, but ſpent it in a rational and noble manner. In his public and private capacity his diſintereſted integrity was unimpeachable; in the former even thoſe whoſe political ſentiments did not perhaps always coincide with his own, from a thorough conviction of the uprightneſs of his intentions, never refuſed him their ſuffrages;—the higheſt compliment any man can receive from his conſtituents. In the latter, few ever ſhone with greater ſplendour. As a ſon, an huſband, a parent, a friend, and a maſter, he was adored in each walk of life. The unfeigned tribute of tears ſhed for him in theſe relations are the beſt vouchers for the truth of the aſſertion. Oppreſſion was an idea unknown to him; and the meaneſt dependant or neighbour never felt the weight of his rank or fortune, unleſs when exerted, as it often was, to aſſiſt even thoſe whoſe conduct to him little deſerved it. His mind was ſuperior to conſiderations that too often actuate human nature: of ſuch an habitual ſenſe of honour and integrity, it required reiterated proofs of diſhoneſty and duplicity to render any one ſuſpected of the want of thoſe virtues. Hence he was frequently made a prey of by the artful and the deſigning. He was early and happily impreſſed with a due ſenſe of religion; uniform and regular in the diſcharge of the higheſt duties of it. Light and profane converſation ever gave him offence, though embelliſhed by wit, or enlivened by ridicule. In a moſt peculiar manner it belonged to Sir Watkin to be the more beloved the better he was known—the ſureſt indication of real worth.

31. At Clapham, Mrs. Lovelace, wife of Robert L. eſq. partner in Child's banking-houſe, and mother of —— L. eſq. of Minchinhampton, co. Surrey.

At Southampton, Suſannah Counteſs-dowager of Caſtlehaven, relict of the late John Touchet Earl of C. of the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Audley of England, who married her in 1777, and died the ſame year. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of the late Henry and ſiſter of the late Tho. Erle Drax, eſq. of Dorſetſhire, and widow of Wm. Cracraft, eſq. alderman of London.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Buffar, widow of the late bridge-maſter of that name.

At

At Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. General John Fitzwilliam, colonel of the 5th regiment of dragoon guards. He has diſtributed his fortune in the following manner: to his houſekeeper, an annuity of 500l. per annum; to his nephew, Lord Fitzwilliam, a legacy of 500l.; to Lord Amherſt, 500l.; to another gentleman, 500l.; his houſe on Richmond-green, with the reſidue of his fortune, amounting to near 40,000l. to his "excellent and faithful ſervant, Thomas Jones," whom, as he expreſſes it in his will, he "brought out of Wales when a boy, and to whom he and his wife had particular obligations; and God bleſs him with it."—On Friday, Auguſt 21, the executors transferred into the name of the ſaid Mr. Jones the ſum of 40,000l. 3 per cent. conſols. and 1000l. per annum, long annuities. The General's late reſidence at Richmond, including the furniture, &c. are eſtimated at 20,000l. more. When to theſe is added a conſiderable landed property, Mr. J. may juſtly boaſt the poſſeſſion of a more than commonly ample fortune.

At Broadward-hall, co. Salop, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Bayley, relict of Cha. B. M.D.

Aged 70, Mr. Sam. Jones, of Hatton, co. Salop, upwards of 40 years ſteward in Mr. Slaney's family.

In Ireland, the Right Hon. Rich. Hamilton Lord Viſcount Boyne. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Guſtavus, now Lord Viſcount B.

Aug. 1. *Suddenly*, in Broad-ſtreet, aged 70, Mr. Harris, an eminent houſe-painter, one of the four painters of bales to the Eaſt India Company, and a common council-man of Broad-ſtreet ward.

Aged 82, Joſeph Balmer, eſq. the oldeſt inhabitant of Billingſgate ward.

At Chelſea, Mr. Rich. Boycott, one of the clerks of the India-houſe.

Capt. Rob. Cubitt, of South Town, near Yarmouth. He had been from home near a year, on a foreign voyage, in which he had been dangerouſly ill for ſome months, but yet had flattering hopes, till the laſt moment, of once more ſeeing his wife and family; but unfortunately he died almoſt at the inſtant of ſetting his foot on ſhore, in the arms of his friends who were ſupporting him, and within a ſhort diſtance of his own houſe. He has left a wife and five children.

3. At Teddington, co. Middleſex, William Simpſon, eſq. late of the Middle Temple.

At his ſeat in Yorkſhire, the Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, bart. of Ribſton-hall and Bramham-park, in that county, M. P. for Rippon, one of his Majeſty's privy council, and formerly ambaſſador to Sweden. He married Miſs Mary Benſon, by whom he has iſſue one ſon, Henry, who a few years ago married a foreign lady of family, and has by her iſſue two ſons and a daughter.—One Jn. Burton, his gardener, who was committed to Newgate for a forgery on his maſter, died in a ſtate of inſanity juſt before him.

At Tewing-water, Herts, in her 98th year, Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Lady-dowager Cathcart. She was one of the four daughters of — Malyn, eſq. of Southwark, and of Batterſea in Surrey. She was four times married, but never had any iſſue: firſt, to James Fleet, eſq. of the city of London, lord of the manor of Tewing, (believed to be ſon and heir to Sir John F. lord mayor of London 1693, and to have died April 30, 1733); ſecondly, to Capt. Sabine, younger brother to Gen. Joſeph S. of Quinohall, in Tewing aforeſaid; thirdly, in 1739, to the Right Hon. Charles eighth Lord Cathcart of the kingdom of Scotland, commander in chief of the forces in the Weſt Indies, who died at Dominica, Dec. 20, 1740; and, fourthly, May 18, 1745, to Hugh Macguire, late an officer in the ſervice of the Queen of Hungary, for whom ſhe bought a lieutenant-colonel's commiſſion in the Britiſh ſervice, and whom ſhe alſo ſurvived, but was not encouraged, by his treatment of her, to verify her reſolution, which ſhe inſcribed as a poeſy on her wedding-ring,—*If I ſurvive, I will have five.* Her avowed motives for theſe multifarious engagements were, the firſt to pleaſe her parents, the ſecond for money, the third for title, and the fourth becauſe "the devil owed her a grudge, and would puniſh her for all her ſins." In the laſt ſhe met with her match. The Hibernian fortune-hunter wanted only her money. Soon after ſhe married him, ſhe found that ſhe had made a grievous miſtake, for that he was deſperately in love, not with the widow, but with the "widow's jointur'd land;" and apprehending that he deſigned to carry her off, and to get the abſolute power of all her property, ſhe endeavoured to prepare for the worſt, by having ſome of her jewels plaited in her hair, and others quilted in her petticoat, and conſtantly wearing them. The Colonel's miſtreſs inſinuated herſelf into his wife's confidence ſo well, that ſhe learnt where her will was; and Macguire getting ſight of it, inſiſted on her altering it in his favour, threatening to ſhoot her. Her apprehenſions proved to be not without foundation; for one morning, when ſhe and her *caro ſpoſo* were out to take an airing from Tewing in the coach, ſhe propoſed to return, but he deſired to go a little further. The coachman drove on; ſhe remonſtrated, "they ſhould not be back by dinner time." At length the Colonel told her, that "ſhe might make herſelf eaſy, for they ſhould not dine that day at Tewing; they were in the high road to Cheſter, and to Cheſter they ſhould go." Her efforts and expoſtulations were vain. Upon her diſappearing, her friends found out what had happened, and whither ſhe was gone. They ſent an attorney in purſuit of her, with a writ of *habeas corpus*, or *ne exeat regno*, who overtook her at an inn at Cheſter. The Colonel was not deficient in expedients. The Attorney found him, and demanded a ſight of my Lady, but—he did not know

know her perſon. The Colonel told him, that he ſhould ſee her immediately, and he would find that ſhe was going with him to Ireland with her own free conſent. The Colonel perſuaded a woman, whom he had properly tutored, to perſonate her. The attorney aſked the ſuppoſed captive, if ſhe was going with Col. Macguire to Ireland of her own free will? "Perfectly ſo." Aſtoniſhed at ſuch an anſwer, he begged her pardon, made her a low bow, and ſet out again for London. The Colonel thought that poſſibly Mr. Attorney might recover his ſenſes, find how he had been deceived, and yet ſtop his progreſs; and, in order to make all ſafe, ſent two or three fellows after him, with directions to plunder him of all he had, and particularly his papers. They faithfully executed their commiſſion; and when the Colonel had the writ in his poſſeſſion, he knew that he was ſafe. He then took my Lady over to Ireland, and kept her there, in a ſolitary place in the country, till his death, which, to her great ſatisfaction, happened in or about 1764. While ſhe was in this ſtate of confinement, ſhe ſent, by a crazy woman whom ſhe could depend on, her jewels to a Mrs. Johnſon, to be taken care of. After ſome time, Mrs. Johnſon's huſband failed, and ſhe returned all the jewels ſafe to the owner, and in reward for her fidelity, my Lady bought her ſon a commiſſion. When the Colonel died, his widow returned in triumph to her houſe at Tewing, which he had let to Mr. Joſeph Steele; but her Ladyſhip, at her return, turned him out, and on his reſiſting her ejectment, ſhe brought a ſuit againſt him at the aſſizes, which ſhe attended in perſon, and caſt him. She danced at Welwyn aſſembly, with the ſpirit of a young woman, when ſhe was paſt 80. On July 18, 1783, the reverſion of her manors of Tewing and Wimley, in Hertfordſhire, together with other property, particularly Bear Quay in London, was advertiſed to be ſold in chancery; and we believe that in Hertfordſhire was purchaſed by Earl Cowper. An annuity on her life was purchaſed by the ſame nobleman, at a time when it was ſaid her life was leſs valuable becauſe ſhe had juſt left off dancing. Her brother married, and left two daughters, Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Valentina Malyn, now of Berners-ſtreet. One of her ſiſters was Mrs. Jeffes, late of Mortlake in Surrey; and another was Suſannah, married to Geo. Paul, LL. D. his Majeſty's advocate-general, &c. who died Mar. 1, 1755, as ſhe alſo did April 8, 1757.—What her Ladyſhip had to leave ſhe has left among her domeſtics. Her body was dreſſed in linen, and laid in a leaden coffin: the outſide coffin was covered with velvet, trimmed with gold, on which was a gold plate, whereon were engraven the names of her huſbands, her age, &c. She was carried in a hearſe and ſix, followed by two coaches and ſix, and a prodigious concourſe of people, to the church of Tewing, where ſhe was buried in a vault near her firſt huſband. Hatbands and gloves were given in general to all who choſe to attend, and a ſumptuous entertainment was provided for them.

4. In Wellcloſe-ſquare, Mr. Turnbull, ſon of Dr. T.

At Ewell, Surr. aged 86, Mr. Tho. Burfoot.

In Marſham-ſtr. Weſtm. Mr. Peter Wyatt.

At Mile End, Wm. Killington, eſq. formerly an eminent contract butcher in Wapping.

5. At Chewton, after a long and tedious illneſs, Mr. Edw. Hicks, jnn. formerly an attorney at Lymington, Hants. His ſtrict integrity in his profeſſion, and his conſcientious obſervance of every moral and religious duty, cauſed him be eſteemed and reſpected in his life, and his death to be lamented.

6. In Chapel-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſqua. Frances Lady-dowager Carbery. She was the youngeſt daughter of Richard Viſcount Fitzwilliam, married to George 2d Lord Carbery, 1732, by whom ſhe had two ſons and a daughter, married, firſt, to Edw. Warter Wilſon, eſq. and, ſecondly, to Eleazar Davy, eſq. of Uberſton-hall, co. Suffolk. A very large real eſtate devolves to her grandſon, George, the preſent Lord Carbery; and a conſiderable part of her perſonal fortune to her daughter.

At Lymington, near Ilcheſter, the Rev. John Clothier, M.A. rector of that place.

7. Rich. Hattley, eſq. of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon.

In the ſeventh week of his age, the youngeſt child of Lady Williams Wynn. He was removed, on the following day, to Wynnſtay, in order to be interred with his late father, Sir Watkin. (See p. 765.)

In the Cloſe, Exeter, in conſequence of a late paralytic attack, Tho. Skinner, D.D. precentor of the cathedral there.

At his houſe near Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, William Edward, architect and bridge-builder, or the Rev. William Edward, for he ſuſtained both characters with equal aſſiduity and ability. The celebrated bridge on the river Taaff, called Pont-y-tu Pridd, by the Engliſh, New Bridge, was conſtructed by this extraordinary man. It is the ſegment of a circle, whoſe chord at the ſurface of the water is one hundred and forty-ſeven feet, and is the boldeſt and largeſt arch in Europe. He was then a common maſon, and a methodiſt preacher. His fame was diffuſed through the kingdom, and his aſſiſtance ſought wherever difficulties occurred in conſtructing bridges. He retained his paſſion for religious exerciſes, and paſſed the ſlight boundaries dividing the Methodiſts and Independents, by the latter of which he was ordained. He conducted a very large and mingled congregation, among which the Methodiſts predominated, and built bridges, to the age of 71, at which he died, after ſuſtaining a long illneſs with exemplary patience. The reputation of his piety is very reſpectable, even among contending ſects; that of his morals was unblemiſhed; and his inventive genius

and

and talents will entitle him to a perpetual rank among the real benefactors of mankind.

8. Aged 82, Mr. Rob. Young, of Mile-End, formerly of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet

At Bath, William Veale, eſq. of Trevuler, near Penzance, co. Cornwall.

At York, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Joſeph Randall, formerly maſter of the academy at Heath, near Wakefield, author of the "Semi-Virgilian Huſbandry, 1764," 8vo, and the "New Conſtruction of Ploughs; a new-invented univerſal Seed Plough, a Potatoe Drill Plough, &c. 1764," 4to.

Rev. Tho. Goddard, M.A. vicar of South Petherton, and Clevedon, co. Somerſet, and miniſter of Barrow, in the ſame county.

At his ſeat at Woodberrow, co. Somerſet, in his 80th year, Rich. Lanſdowne, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

In Berkley-ſquare, after a ſevere illneſs, Louiſa Marchioneſs of Lanſdowne. She was the daughter of John late Earl of Upper Oſſory, and niece to the Ducheſs-dowager of Bedford; married to William Marquis of Lanſdowne, July 19, 1779, by whom ſhe had a ſon, 1780, and a daughter, 1781.—Her death was ſo immediate, that on the preceding day ſhe dined with the Marquis, in the uſual dining-parlour. On the day of her death, however, ſhe choſe to dine in her dreſſing-room; and, in conſequence, her ſiſter, Miſs Vernon, propoſed remaining with her. A moment before her death, her Ladyſhip aroſe from her chair, and walked to the bell; while ringing it, ſhe ſunk on the floor. Miſs Vernon inſtantly ran to her, and conveyed her to a ſopha; but ſhe expired ſoon after ſhe was ſeated on it. Her Ladyſhip had ſaid in the morning, that ſhe knew ſhe ſhould not outlive that day.

9. Mr. Bentley, of Red-lion-ſquare.

At Walcot, near Bath, of a mortification in his leg, John Hooper, eſq.—This *eſquire* was one of thoſe extraordinary characters which diſpoſes contemplative men to a miſanthropic diſpoſition. John Hooper, *eſq.* is ſuppoſed to have died poſſeſſed of 3000l. a year, though his origin was little better than that of a day-labourer. But extreme penury, poſſeſſing lands contiguous to Bath, a long life, and an extremely avaricious diſpoſition, can work wonders. He lived in a mean houſe oppoſite Walcot church-yard, the inſide of which were walls *originally* white-waſhed, and annually ornamented with a Poor Robin's ſixpenny almanack. He kept a few meagre dogs, for *courſing* was his only paſtime, and boiled hares in general his and his ſervant's food; though it is ſaid he now and then exchanged a hare with his butcher for a bit of mutton. The writer of this article once gave him, as a cordial in his illneſs, ſix valuable bottles of old Spaniſh wine, and was ſoon after refuſed a hare in return. But to recite the innumerable inſtances of his meanneſs would fill all the leaves you have appropriated to the deceaſed. Let them all, therefore, be gathered from the nettles which ſurround his monument, for neither relation nor neighbour will pluck them up; a monument which had long been prepared by himſelf, oppoſite to his own door, owing to an order of veſtry, that "ſuch pariſhioners who had either head-ſtones or monuments with any inſcription cut thereon, ſhould pay a certain ſum to the rector." *John* therefore cauſed a *maiſon carrée* to be erected for himſelf, and determined to have none, well knowing he would be *long remembered* by *the poor* and his needy relations. His only ſon, who died about a year ſince, had ſome good blood in him, by his mother's ſide; and *he* conſtantly went out at the oppoſite church door from that which his father uſed, in order to diſtribute his donatives to the poor, unperceived by his avaricious parent. He died at the age of 75, leaving behind him ſeveral neceſſitous relations, with moſt of whom he lived in conſtant warfare, and an immenſe fortune he was miſerable in the poſſeſſion of.

10. At Ranelagh, of a deep decline, Rev. Mr. Lawton, of Cheſter.

Mr. Geo. Pollard, merchant, at Greenhill, near Halifax, co. York.

At High-field, near Sheffield, ſuddenly, while throwing a ſilk handkerchief over a perſon who had requeſted it, Mrs. Baker, widow.

11. At Hackney, Mrs. Nelme, wife of Mr. Sam. N. maſter of the St. John's tavern and coffee-houſe in St. John's-ſqu. Clerkenwell.

At Eling, near Southampton, whither he retired about 7 years ago, aged near 80, and almoſt ſuperannuated, Pierce Galliard, eſq. formerly an eminent counſel of Lincoln's Inn; and on Saturday the 15th inſt. his remains were interred at Edmonton, where he poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate, which, on the death of his only ſon by his firſt wife, he made over, for an annuity, to Mr. Bowles, who married the eldeſt of his two daughters. Mr. G. married, in 1778, Miſs Coxhead, of Southampton-buildings, by whom he had a ſon, who died an infant.

12. In Tower-ſtreet, aged 70, Mr. Townley, hop-merchant.

At his houſe near Falkland, co. Fife, Wm. Miller, eſq. of Pourin, ſenior captain in the 43d regiment of foot.

13. At Wilſdon-green, Mr. Wale, ſurgeon, late of Oxford-ſtreet.

Mr. Barrow, one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's chapel royal.

At Rand's-place, Meſſing, co. Eſſex, aged 84, Mrs. Cleere Rand, relict of Bennet Cleere R. eſq.

Cha. Yarburgh, eſq. of Heſlington, York.

Wade Preſton, eſq. of Seacroft, near Leeds, ſon of the late Croft P. eſq. many years alderman of that borough.

Mr. Roughſedge, grocer, in Blackmoor-ſtreet, Clare-market. He was very well on the 11th inſt. and went to the ſugar-market, where he was taken ill of a putrid fever and ſore throat.

14. At

14. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, Edward Ruſſell, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey.

Af Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Southwell, eldeſt daughter of the Dowager-lady de Clifford, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord.

At Canongate, Edinburgh, Lady Mitchell, relict of Sir Andrew M. bart. of Weſtſhore.

At Barlbrough, co. Derby, in his 95th year, Mr. John Norborn.

Mr. Cha. Punchard, bookſeller at Ipſwich.

At her houſe at Langley, in Beckenham, Kent, lamented by all who knew her, and by the many objects of her private charity, aged 89, of an inflammation in her bowels, Mrs. Amy Burrell, relict of Peter B. eſq. who died in 1756. She was the eldeſt daughter of Hugh Raymond, eſq. of Saling-hall, co. Eſſex, and mother of the late Peter B. eſq. who died in 1775, of Sir Wm. B. bart. and two daughters. Her houſe at Langley reverts to her grandſon, Sir Peter B. bart.; to whom ſhe has left the furniture, pictures, live ſtock, &c.; but her income, near 2500l. a year, devolves to her only ſurviving ſon, Sir William. She has further left to Mrs B. relict of her eldeſt ſon, 500l.; to her houſekeeper 50l. per annum; 50l. apiece for a ring to her grand-daughter, the lady of Alex. Benet, eſq. her huſband, and their children, and to the three rectors of Beckenham, Hayes, and Weſt Wickham, and the curate of the former, who all attended her funeral, on Monday the 24th, in the family vault in Beckenham church; which being ſome diſtance from the houſe, ſhe was conveyed to it in a hearſe and ſix, attended by her ſervants in three coaches and ſix, and her own coach and four.

15. In Groſvenor-ſquare, Peter Delme, eſq. M.P. for Morpeth, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Carliſle.

John Watts, eſq. formerly a member of his Majeſty's council in New York.

The infant ſon of the Right Hon. Henry Addington, ſpeaker of the H. of Commons.

In her 23d year, after a long and painful illneſs, which terminated in a rapid decline, Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the Rev. Chriſt. S. rector of Harpley and Great Bircham, co. Norfolk, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, miniſter of Great Yarmouth. (See vol. LVI. p. 181.) Engaging and exemplary in life, reſigned and ſtill amiable even in death, the loſs of her cannot fail to draw forth the tear of ſorrow from all who knew her,—to pierce with the moſt poignant affliction her neareſt and deareſt relatives,—and to inſpire every one with reverence for that exalted piety which enabled her ſo early thus to live and thus to die.

16. At Fyfield-houſe, Berks, Mrs. Jane Pigott, relict of John P. eſq. of Weſt Challow, in the ſame county.

17. At his ſeat at Hatton, in Scotland, the Right Hon. James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Viſcount Maitland, Lord Thirleſtane, Muſſelburgh, and Bolton, heritable royal ſtandard bearer of Scotland, baronet of Nova Scotia, and formerly lord lieutenant and high ſheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and one of the lords of police. His Lordſhip was the eldeſt of eight ſons of Charles ſixth Earl of Lauderdale, by the Lady Eliz. Ogilvie, daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, the laſt chancellor of Scotland. He was born in the year 1718; ſucceeded his father in 1744; was one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotiſh peerage in the tenth and eleventh parliaments of Great Britain, and again elected, July 24, 1782, during the courſe of the fifteenth parliament. He ſerved early in the army, roſe to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and had the command of the 16th regiment of foot, which he held for ſeveral years, but reſigned in conſequence of a partiality diſcovered in the promotion of a junior officer. In 1749 he married Mary Turner Lombe, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Thomas L. of the county of Kent, whoſe lamented death happened on the 18th of laſt month. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in honours and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon James Lord Viſcount Maitland, M.P. for Malmſbury, now Earl of Lauderdale.—The Maitlands are a very antient family in Scotland. Sir Rich. Maitland was a conſiderable baron and great favourite of Alexander III. Six of this noble family have been ſenators of the College of Juſtice. Sir Wm. Maitland, of Leithington, was ſecretary to Queen Mary, and entruſted with her moſt important affairs. His ſon roſe to be lord high chancellor of Scotland, and was dignified with the honour of peerage, by the title of Lord Thirleſtane. The next lord was created Earl of Lauderdale, and was lord preſident of the council. His ſon followed the fortune of Charles I. and II. and was nine years confined in the Tower of London. On the Reſtoration, he was created Duke of Lauderdale, and a peer of England, and enjoyed many high offices of ſtate.—The late Lord's father was preſident of the Court of Police, and general of the Mint. The family have poſſeſſed the lands of Thirleſtane, in Lauderdale, about 600 years.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, maſter of the Grammar-ſchool at High Wycombe, Bucks. He was ſuddenly taken ill, and became ſpeechleſs the preceding day, juſt as he was going to ſerve the church at Hurley.

Rev. Mr. Birkett. He dropped down dead whilſt attending the viſitation of the Biſhop of Cheſter, at Ulverſtone.

18. At Hackney, in her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Rutter, relict of the Rev. Mr. R. late rector of Upwell, co. Norfolk.

In St. James's-ſtreet, aged 19, the Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Cole, third daugh. of the Earl of Inniſkillen. Her death was occaſioned by drinking cold lemonade, when ſhe had been heated by dancing.

Mr. Tho. Whiffen, many years meaſurer to the clerk of the cheque at Chatham Dock-

yard for ſawyer's works. Having been, for ſome time paſt, in a ſtate of inſanity, he took a ſudden opportunity of throwing himſelf down the well at his own houſe in Proſpect-row, Brompton. He was ſoon taken up dead. Upon inſpection, his neck, one leg, and an arm were broken by the fall, the depth of the well being upwards of 23 fathoms.

At Fulham, co. Oxford, Mr. Monro, who formerly gave lectures in muſic and dancing at the univerſity and city of Oxford, and who had for many years been engaged in the band at the muſic-room there.

19. At Sunbury, aged 74, Mr. Cha. Vere, banker, formerly an eminent china-man in Fleet-ſtreet.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Kent, wholeſale linen-draper there, and an alderman of that corporation.

George Lord Carlingford, only ſon of the Earl of Tyrconnel, born in 1781.

At Bath, Mrs. Northey, relict of Edw. N. eſq. of Epſom, Surrey.

Aged 58, Mrs. Froeſſolecque, of Nott's-green, Walthamſtow.

Mr. Tho. Kemp, of the General Poſt-office.

27. At Cambridge, of a mortification, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Alderman John Forlow, ſen. who had, on the 17th inſt. been elected mayor of that town for the enſuing year.

Gazette Promotions.

RIGHT Hon. Charles Lord Loftus, and the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Bellamont, K.B. appointed poſt-maſters general of Ireland.

Edw. Tighe, eſq. Sir Fred. Flood, bart. Charles-Henry Coote, eſq. John Reilly, eſq. and the Auditor of Impreſt Accounts for the time being, appointed commiſſioners of extraordinary and impreſt accounts in Ireland.

Peter Holmes, Rich. Townſhend Herbert, Edw. Fitzgerald, Sam. Hayes, and Geo. Rawſon, eſqrs. appointed commiſſioners for ſtamping and marking vellum, parchment, and paper, and for managing the duties thereupon.

Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, Hon. Edw. James Elliot, Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, knight of St. Patrick, Rt. Hon. Jn. Jeffries Pratt, commonly called Lord Viſcount Bayham, and the Right Hon. Henry Bathurſt, commonly called Lord Apſley, appointed commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, Rich. Hopkins, eſq. Rt. Hon. Charles George Lord Arden, and Samuel Lord Hood, vice-admiral of the Blue, both of the kingdom of Ireland, Sir Francis Drake, bart. rear-admiral of the Red, Rt. Hon. Geo. Groſvenor, commonly called Lord Viſcount Belgrave, and the Hon. John Thomas Townſhend, appointed his Majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Right Hon. Conſtantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, and the Rt. Hon. James Graham, commonly called Marquis of Graham, appointed receivers and paymaſters general of his Majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land forces.

Right Hon. James Earl of Saliſbury, created Marquis of Saliſbury.

Right Hon. Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, created Marquis of Bath.

Right Hon. George Viſcount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort, created Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe.

Right Hon. Hugh Lord Forteſcue, created Viſcount Ebrington, co. Glouceſter, and Earl Forteſcue.

Hen. Smith, Earl of Clanrickarde, Knt. of St. Patrick, created Marquis of Clanrickarde.

Randal William, Earl of Antrim, K.B. created Marquis of Antrim.

Geo. de la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, Knight of St. Patrick, created Marquis of Waterford.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough, created Marquis of Downſhire.

Francis Charles, Viſcount Glerawly, created Earl Anneſley, of Caſtlewellan, co. Down.

Wm. Willoughby, Viſcount Enniſkillen, created Earl of Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh.

John Viſcount Erne, created Earl Erne, of Crumcaſtle, co. Fermanagh.

John Joſhua, Baron Carysfort, Knight of St. Patrick, created Earl of Carysfort.

John Lord Earlsfort, created Viſcount Clonmell, of Clonmell, co. Tipperary.

John Newport, eſq. of New-park, co. Kilkenny, created a baronet.

Rob. Bateſon Harvey, eſq. of Killoquin, co. Antrim, created a baronet.

Sam. Hayes, eſq. of Drumboe-caſtle, co. Donegal, created a baronet.

Robert Hodſon, eſq. of Hollybrook, co. Wicklow, created a baronet.

Sam. Bentham, eſq. Colonel of the regiment of Rajſk, in the ſervice of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, is permitted to accept and wear (in his own country) the Croſs of the Military Order of St. George, conferred on him by her Imperial Majeſty, in teſtimony of her moſt gracious approbation of his conduct.

Civil Promotion.

MR. Hunt, appointed receiver of Greenwich-hoſpital accounts.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. Dr. Pearce, maſter of the Temple, appointed maſter of Jeſus College, Cambridge, *vice* Beadon, reſigned.

Rev. H. Parſons, M.A. Goathurſt R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Miniſie, dec.

Rev. Eraſmus Druery, Thorpe Market V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Woodyer, dec.

Rev. Rich. Adams, B.A. Edinthorpe R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Woodyer, dec.

Rev. Joſ. Harriſon, Denton R. Cumberland.

Rev. Dan. Hughes, B.D. Yelford R. Oxf.

Rev.

Rev. Tho. Shephard, M.A. elected lecturer of Stoke Newington, co. Middleſex, *vice* Griffinhooſe, dec.

Rev. Chriſt. Goodwill, Richmond R. co. York, *vice* Layton, reſigned.

Rev. J. Rouquet, Weſt Harptree V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Mr. Radford, St. James's new-erected church at Sheffield.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Trinity-church curacy, in Sheffield, *vice* M'Kenzie, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, St. Paul R. Sheffield.

Rev. Denny Cole, M.A. Stoke Aſh R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edmund Rolfe, B.A. Cockley Clay R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joſhua Brooks, M.A. Chorlton perpetual curacy, *vice* Salter, dec.

Rev. Mr. Sparks, Waltham on the Woulds R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Raſtall, dec.

Rev. Joſ. Whiteley, elected head-maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Leeds.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 22, to Aug. 27, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	3	9	3	1	2	3	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	7	2	0	0	3	2	2	6	3	2
Surrey	6	9	3	7	2	9	2	4	3	5
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	3
Bedford	6	5	3	10	2	7	2	3	3	3
Cambridge	6	6	3	4	0	0	1	11	2	9
Huntingdon	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	2	9
Northampton	7	1	4	9	3	11	2	3	3	5
Rutland	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leiceſter	7	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	3	11
Nottingham	6	9	4	1	4	0	2	1	3	5
Derby	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	0
Stafford	7	6	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	4
Salop	7	3	4	4	3	11	2	7	3	4
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worceſter	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	2
Warwick	7	6	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	9
Glouceſter	7	4	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	6
Wilts	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	2
Berks	6	7	4	0	2	9	2	4	3	6
Oxford	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	6
Bucks	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	4
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	6	4	3	4	2	8	1	11	2	6
Norfolk	6	11	3	3	2	6	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	5	3	7	3	0	1	10	2	9
York	6	10	4	4	3	1	2	0	3	8
Durham	7	2	5	0	3	1	2	3	3	11
Northumberld.	6	11	3	10	3	2	1	11	3	2
Cumberland	7	2	3	9	2	10	1	11	3	10
Weſtmorland	7	8	4	3	3	0	1	10	0	0
Lancaſhire	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Cheſhire	7	6	0	0	3	10	2	6	0	0
Monmouth	7	4	0	0	4	0	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	7	1	0	0	3	3	1	9	3	7
Devon	7	2	0	0	3	5	2	4	0	0
Cornwall	7	7	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0
Dorſet	7	9	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	2
Hampſhire	6	6	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	8
Suſſex	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales,	7	4	7	9	4	0	2	0	4	6
South Wales,	7	4	5	5	4	1	2	0	4	2

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

July 31. The Spaniſh Barber—The Portrait—*Hobby Horſes.*

Aug. 1. Half an Hour after Supper—The Married Man—Polly Honeycombe.

3. Conſtant Couple—Agreeable Surpriſe.

4. Summer Amuſement—The Family Party.

5. *The Friends*—Priſoner at Large—Britiſh Loyalty—The Devil to Pay.

6. The Agreeable Surpriſe—Peeping Tom.

7. Inkle and Yarico—The Minor.

8. *The Battle of Hexham; or, Days of Old*—Peeping Tom.

10. The Catch Club—*The Comet*—Britiſh Loyalty—The Son-in-Law—*The Benevolent Planters.*

11. The Battle of Hexham—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner.

12. Inkle and Yarico—The Son-in-Law.

13. The Battle of Hexham—Half an Hour after Supper.

14. Ditto—As it ſhould be.

15. Ditto—Manager in Diſtreſs.

17. Ditto—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner

18. Chapter of Accidents—The Family Party.

19. The Battle of Hexham—The Son-in-Law

20. The Sword of Peace—Peeping Tom.

21. The Battle of Hexham—Half an Hour after Supper.

22. Manager in Diſtreſs—Battle of Hexham.

24. The Battle of Hexham—The Comet.

25. Catch Club—*Thimble's Flight from the Shop-board*—Gretna Green—Son-in-Law.

26. Battle of Hexham—Priſoner at Large.

27. A Wife well managed—The Young Quaker—Duke and No Duke.

28. Inkle and Yarico—The Quaker.

29. The Agreeable Surpriſe—Peeping Tom.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 4, to Auguſt 25, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	674	1352	Males	734	1411
Females	678		Females	677	

Whereof have died under two years old 547

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Between					
2 and 5	180		50 and 60	86	
5 and 10	65		60 and 70	75	
10 and 20	50		70 and 80	56	
20 and 30	81		80 and 90	20	
30 and 40	128		90 and 100	7	
40 and 50	114		100 and 101	2	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1789.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27		78½	77⅞		99⅛	115½	23		13¾			92		78							
28		79⅛	78⅛ a 78		99⅜	115⅝	23⅛					93									
29	185⅛	79½	78¾ a 79		99½	116¼	23⅛		13⅞		73¼	95									15 17 0
30		79¾	78⅞ a 79¼		99½	116⅜	23¼		13⅞			99									
31	185⅜	79⅜	79¼ a 78⅞		99½	116¼	23¼		13⅞			99									15 17 0
1		79½	78⅞ a ¾		99⅛	116	23⅛					99									
2	Sunday																				
3	184¾	79¼	78½ a ⅝		99	115⅞	23		13⅞												15 17 0
4	185	79¼	78⅝ a ⅜		99	115⅞	23⅛					99					1⅜				
5	185¼	79⅛	78⅝ a ⅜		98⅞	115⅞	23⅛		13⅞			99									
6	185¼	79	78½ a ⅜		98⅞	115¾	23		13⅞	175½		99									15 17 0
7	186	79¼	78½ a ¾		99	116	23⅛		13⅞			101									
8	187	79¾	78⅞ a 79¼		99⅜	116¼	23⅛					105					1⅜				15 17 6
9	Sunday																				
10	187	79⅝	78⅞ a 79		99¼	116⅛	23¼		13⅞			101									
11	187¾	79¾	79⅛ a 78⅞		99½	116⅛	23¼		13⅞			101									
12																					
13	187¼	79½	79⅛ a 78¾		99¼	115⅞	23⅛		13¾			102					1¼				
14	187	79⅜	78¼ a ⅝		99⅛	115⅞	23⅛		13⅞			102									15 17 0
15		78¾	78⅝ a ⅞		99⅛	115⅞	23⅛		13⅞	177		105					1⅜				15 17 6
16	Sunday																				
17		79⅜	78¾ a ⅞		99⅛	115⅞	23¼		13⅞											45	
18	188⅛	78⅞	78¾ a ⅞		99⅛	115⅞	23¼		13⅞	176½		105					1¾			50	15 17 6
19	189	79⅝	79⅛		99¼	116	23¼					106					1⅛				15 16 0
20	190¼	79¾	79⅛ a ¼		99¼	116⅛	23⅜		13⅞												
21	191½	80¼	79⅞ a ½		99½	116⅜	23⅜		14												
22		80⅛	79⅝ a ½		99½	116¼	23⅜					106									15 19 0
23	Sunday																				
24																					
25		80	79½ a ⅝		99⅝	116⅜	23⅜		13⅞		73¼	106					⅞				16 1 6
26		80⅛	79⅝ a ⅜		99½	116¼	23⅜			176		105								55	16 0 6

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

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Whitehall Even.
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Gazetteer
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Morning Herald
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Stamford
Wincheſter
Worceſter
YORK 3

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Sept. 1789, and Oct. 1788 774
Original Letters of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, &c. 775
Anecdotes of Mr. Badcock, from his Letters 776
Autumnal Complaints—Magdalen Coll. Walks 778
Life of Barettiannounced—Mary Queen of Scots 779
Anecdotes of Geo. Keith—Weſton's Apology 780
Deſcription of Kilpec Church in Herefordſhire 781
Chatham Church—The Conqueror's Portrait 782
Chriſtianity ſafe from Attacks of modern Jews 783
Technical Expreſſions in Hunting—Junius who? 785
Original Letter of Judge Blencowe before Death 787
Deſcription of Liſbon ſoon after the Earthquake 788
Parian Chron.—Tindal's Tranſlation defended 792
Doth a Spirit of Enquiry characteriſe this Age? 792
Reformation of Morals—Epitaph at Snarford 793
Eſdras, Book II.—Enquiry after Dr. F. Lee 794
Hint on Welch Dictionary—Origin of Knives 795
Hint to Vice Chancellors of the Two Univerſities *ib.*
Church Notes, &c. from Sulgrave concluded 796
A Paſſage in Virgil explained—A curious Mould 798
Stone Weapon found in a Rivulet in the North 799
Hiſtorical Account of Bruton in Somerſetſhire 800
Mr. Pinkerton's Anſwer to Dr. Lorimer 801
Inſcription from an old Picture near Lichfield 803
Original Letter from the great King of Pruſſia 804
Woldham Church—Inſcription from the Tower *ib.*
Rebus from a Window of Rownea Priory—*Tons* 815
Explanation of a Medal engraved in laſt Month *ib.*
Starboard and *Larboard* explained—And. Borde 807
Iſle of Wight formerly joined its oppoſite Coaſt 808
Particulars of the Sale of Dunkirk to the French *ib.*
Celts and Catapultæ differ—Spiridione Roma 809
Original Critical Remarks on Shakſpeare 810
Miſrepreſentation of the Carolina Graſs rectified 813
Proceedings of Lords & Commons on Regency *it.*
Pope vindicated from Expreſſion of Mr. Weſton 818
Compariſon of Pope and Dryden by Miſs Seward 819
Gov. Thickneſſe elucidates the Cock Macaw 821
Official Seal—Cronebane Halfpenny—Tokens 822
Spec. of Jortin's Mode of treating the Dogmatical 823
New Epitaphs on various Perſons of Eminence *ib.*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 825—837
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered 838
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern 839—844
Foreign Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 845—856
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 857—866
The Theatrical Regiſter—Price of Grain, &c. 867
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 868

Embelliſhed with a View of KILPEC CHURCH in HEREFORDSHIRE, from a Drawing by Mr. WATHEN; a fine Specimen of an ancient REBUS from PAINTED GLASS; a remarkable MOULD; and various other NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Meteorological Table for September, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1789.
Aug.	o	o	o		
27	53	67	60	30,1	fair
28	53	70	63	,05	fair
29	63	80	66	29,8	fair
30	64	69	60	,79	rain
31	60	68	58	,7	ſhowery
S. 1	60	68	60		ſhowery
2	57	69	61	,58	ſhowery
3	58	68	60	,46	ſhowery
4	62	64	58	,38	ſhowery
5	58	68	57	,77	ſhowery
6	60	69	58	30,04	ſhowery
7	58	68	59	,06	fair
8	60	69	61	,12	fair
9	62	71	62	,13	fair
10	60	75	67	30,	fair
11	62	68	53	,09	rain
12	49	65	69	30,23	fair
13	57	66	58	,18	fair
14	58	65	59	29,87	rain
15	49	56	47	,72	ſhowery
16	47	54	46	,74	hail, ſhowery
17	43	57	48	,9	fair
18	47	59	50	,73	fair
19	49	58	51	,4	fair
20	51	60	52	,48	rain
21	47	60	52	,78	cloudy
22	52	60	55	30,04	cloudy
23	54	60	52	29,99	cloudy
24	48	61	53	30,23	fair
25	50	66	53	,24	fair
26	52	70	57	29,98	fair

W. Cary, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

October. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom.	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in October, 1788.
1	29	13	66	W		mild, overcaſt
2	29	15	68	W		ſhady morn, lowring, ſtrong wind
3	29	14	66	W		boiſterous wind, overcaſt
4	29	15	63	W		pleaſant, ſhady, briſk wind
5	29	11	62	SW		wind, faint ſun, dark even
6	29	6	57	W		bright, pleaſant day, froſty air
7			56	N		white froſty dew, bright ſun [1]
8	30	4	57	NE		harſh, parching wind [2]
9	30	4	57	NE		fierce wind, and ſun
10	30	1	60	NE		cloudy, harſh wind
11	30	1	58	NE		ſharp, cutting wind [3]
12	30	1	56	NE		warmer air, wind abates
13	29	19	57	NE		white dew, bright and pleaſ. calm &
14	29	18	56	E		ſoft ſun, pleaſant [ſummer-like
15	29		56	NE		ſummer-like
16	29	6	57	NE		very pleaſant, marbled ſky
17	29	9	57	NW		ſoft and mild, gentle ſhower [4]
18	29	17	52	N		white froſty dew, bright & pleaſant
19	30		52	E		wh. froſt, ice, pump froz. bri. & calm [5]
20	30		54	E		ice, white froſt, bright and pleaſ.
21	29	16	64	SW		overc. & louring, ſtrong w. ruddy ſun-
22	29	15	62	NNW		wh. dew, miſt, bright & ſtill [7] [ſet [6]
23	29	18	62	NNW		freſh br. gleams of ſun, very pleaſ. [8]
24	29	16	57	W		grey clouds, gleams of ſun, wind
25	29	16	53	N		light clouds, briſk air, cool [9]
26	29	18	57	N		grey morn, marbled ſky, gleams of ſ.
27	29	16	55	N	. . 3	ſprinkling rain, ſhady
28	29	14	55	N		cloudy, gleams of ſun
29	29	14	53	N		thick miſt, cool, overcaſt [10]
30	29	16	55	N		overcaſt, briſk air, gleams of ſun
31	30	2	54	NE		ſtill, bright and pleaſant

[1] Few ſwallows about the village, but have for ſome time paſt frequented the meadows. —[2] Swallows leave the place.—[3] Haws, hips, and berries, in vaſt plenty; a large crop of hedge-fruit, ſaid by the ruſtics to prognoſticate a hard winter.—[4] A more plentiful crop of walnuts than for many years paſt. The young wood ſhot forth ſince the ſevere winters is come into bearing.—[5] Naſturtiums ſmitten to the ground by the froſt. Goſſamer, in one ſhining ſheet of net-work, overſpreads the whole country.—[6] Barley-harveſt finiſhed; ſome part of the crop did not come up till after Midſummer, which made it ſo very late.—

7 Leaves.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Wantesden Hall, Sept.* 2.

TO preserve the memory of men of eminence is one of the most laudable endeavours of your Miscellany; and it becomes the duty of your readers, to contribute as far as in them lies to that fund of general amusement which has so pleasing an end in view. Impressed with this consideration, I send you four letters in the hand-writing * of the matchless NEWTON, and one of his nephew Mr. CONDUITT, which came into my possession on the death of a worthy friend. They are all addressed, "To the Rev. Mr. Tho. Mason, Rector of Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire." A. MORRIS.

1. "Reverend Sir,

"A bad state of health makes me averse from minding business. I think I told Mr. Robert Newton I would give twelve pounds towards the charge of erecting a gallery in your church, and desired him to pay at next Lady-day, in part thereof, the year's rent of a close which he holds of me in Buckminster at 6l. *per annum*, the year then expiring. And I have desired John Newton, of Woolstrope, to pay to you towards the same charge the rent which will be due to me at Lady-day next, for a close of 9l. *per annum* in the fields of Colsterworth, next Easton. Taxes must be deducted. And when you have received these two sums, pray let me know what they amount unto. I am, your most humble and obedient servant,

"ISAAC NEWTON."

2. "SIR, *London, May* 12, 1725.

"I am very glad to understand that the gallery in your church is finished to your mind. And as for the 11. 14s. 4d. which remains in your hands over and above the 12l. which I gave towards it, you may apply it to the use of the young people of the parish that are learning to sing Psalms, as you desire. I have herein sent you an acquittance, which I desire you to deliver to my cousin Robert Newton, for his year's rent. I am your most humble and your most obedient servant, ISAAC NEWTON."

3. "Rev. Sir, *London, May* 10, 1726.

"I am indebted to you for your trouble in getting the floor of your church to be repaired; and have sent you a note, drawn upon my cousin Robert Newton, to pay you three pounds out of such money as he hath of mine in his hands, and to take your receipt in discharge for the same. I hope you have finished the floor according to your mind; and remain your most humble and most obedient servant, ISAAC NEWTON."

4. "SIR, *London, Feb.* 4, 1726-7.

"I have procured some assays to be made of the pieces of ore which your friend at Woolstrope left with me when you were last at London; and they hold no metal, but run into a black brittle substance, without one grain of malleable metal therein. You may please to acquaint the owner of those pieces of ore with the success of the assays which I have procured to be made†. I am, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

"ISAAC NEWTON."

5. "Rev. Sir, *George-street, Hanover-square, May* 16, 1727.

"All the relations of Sir Isaac Newton have unanimously agreed to give twenty pounds sterling to the poor of the parish of Colsterworth and Woolstrope, in respect to the memory of that great man, who was born there, to be distributed in such manner, and

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[7] Leaves have fallen in showers since the frosts. Verdure of the foliage lasted unusually fresh till now. Some oaks still green in woods.—[8] Mountain snow-drops and other hardy bulbs, generally the first messengers of spring, begin to appear after so much mild weather.—[9] Hogs half-fattened by the acorns in the woods. Labourers are employed to beat them from the trees with long poles.—[10] Euonymus Europæus makes a beautiful show with its bright berries.

* See a fac simile of it in our plate II. EDIT.

† He died in the month following, in his 85th year. EDIT.

and to ſuch perſons, as you and the churchwardens and overſeers ſhall think proper

"I am very much obliged to you for the ſhort account you ſent me relating to Sir Iſaac; and as I have ſome thoughts of writing his life, ſhall take it for a great favour if you will pick up any other matters that you judge proper to be inſerted in it.

"I ſhewed all the civilities in my power to Mr. Newton, who is the heir at law; but he made me a very unſuitable and unexpected return.

"Pleaſe to draw upon me when you pleaſe for 20l. ſpecifying on the bill, being ſo much given by the nephew and nieces of Sir Iſaac Newton to the poor of the pariſh of Colſterworth.

"I underſtand that, though Woolſtrope pariſhes to Colſterworth, there are diſtinct rates to each. It is intended by the relations, that a particular regard ſhall be had in the diſtribution to Woolſtrope, where Sir Iſaac was born. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, JOHN CONDUITT."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF MR. BADCOCK, FROM HIS OWN LETTERS. *(Continued from p. 713.)*

4. "My dear Friend, *Friday* [*May* 1783].

"I CANNOT forget you while I am mindful of my own *intereſt*. I do not like the word, but I put my acquaintance with you on the loweſt motive poſſible; and while even that laſt of all motives that is relinquiſhed remains with me, I cannot forget *you*. But I am attached to you by principles much better, and more valuable and permanent. I love the friendſhip of your heart, and I admire the talents of your head. The latter have ſerved me, and may ſerve me again; but whether they do or not, I ſhall ever feel a pleaſure in cultivating an alliance with the former, independent of every conſideration but its own native worth, and the pleaſure annexed to it when poſſeſſed by a congenial mind.

"It is difficult to talk on thoſe ſubjects without hurting ſome of the finer feelings of a delicate mind. But there are occaſions when Civility requires an apology, which, before it can be perfect, muſt perhaps intrench a little on our nicer ſenſibilities. All the reſt muſt be underſtood; for there is a point beyond which Apology and Profeſſion dare not go, without marring what they intended to mend.

"Of late I have been more than ordinarily employed.—You know my buſineſs; and I really regard it as the moſt ſerious and weighty in which I ever did engage. I have writ with the judgement of the greateſt Scholars of England *in my eye*. To that I appeal; and I appeal to it with chearfulneſs, and even confidence. *I know* the ground I have choſen is firm: *I am convinced that the cauſe I am engaged in the ſupport of is the cauſe of truth; it is the truth of the Goſpel, it is the truth of the earlieſt ages of the primitive faith.*

"My Review of Prieſtley's Remarks will appear in the *next* Review. It will conſiſt of above thirty pages; on which account Griffiths will give a ſheet *extraordinary*. This will prevent all murmuring; for perhaps the diſpute will be unintereſting to the generality of readers; and yet poſſibly the *name* of Prieſtley may give it ſome diſtinction, and awaken public curioſity. The diſpute is certainly of moment: it *is* of moment, if Chriſtianity be ſo. It is not a matter of indifference ſurely, whether the great Author of it be in any degree, or in no degree, a divine perſon; whether he had an exiſtence before he appeared on earth, or whether he was no more than a mere man, though endowed with greater effuſion of miraculous gifts than other men. Let the moſt unprejudiced man ſpeak, and tell me, if there is not ſomething in the queſtion in which we have a very great intereſt, if we are really Chriſtians? To my *feelings*, there is ſomething of the laſt conſequence in it; my ſyſtem of faith will be either confirmed or deranged by it; my ſentiments of religious adoration, faith, and hope, will be affected by it. And if Jeſus Chriſt be indeed reduced to the ſtate of "*ſimple humanity*" (as Dr. Prieſtley expreſſes it), I ſhall experience a revolution of ſentiments that will be to me of very ſerious concern; what I now annex to the character of the Saviour will be deſtroyed, and all the pleaſure and ſatisfaction reſulting from *this aſſociation* will be at an end!

"But theſe matters the rigid Philoſopher will treat as matters of mere *ſentiment* and *feeling*. However, if they *ſhould* have a real foundation in truth, I ſhall then have a double reaſon to eſteem them: habit will receive the approbation of enquiry; and what I *have* believed, I *ought* to believe. The ideas I have always coaleſced with the name of Chriſt will appear to be the reſult of truth as well as education, and I ſhall have a confidence in what I have yielded my aſſent to. Reverſe this—how ſerious is the conſequence!

"I do not enter into the nicer points of metaphyſical debate about Subſtances Subſiſtences, and Hypoſtaſes; I attend only to the enquiry, was 'Jeſus Chriſt acknowledged to be a divine perſon, and to have had a pre-exiſtent glory with the Father?' by the Chriſtian writers in the firſt centuries? Did the generality in the time of Juſtin [140] acknowledge this?—Dr. Prieſtley ſays, No.—I ſay, Yes.

"And I *think* the world will join me when they read what is advanced on this ſubject. I have purſued Dr. P. ſtep by ſtep, and ſhewn the futility of his arguments, and the—yes, I will ſpeak it—the FALSHOODS OF HIS ASSERTIONS. You will be *ſtartled* at ſome of them. You will be amazed at his—what

—what ſhall I call it?—ignorance or impudence—I know not which to call it—eſpecially in the matter of Jerom and Athanaſius. In the former, he appeals to a paſſage which I had intended, in my original Remarks, to have brought againſt *him*. You will ſee whoſe cauſe it ſerves. I muſt obſerve one thing; Prieſtley doth not quote one word of the paſſage, only refers to it in *the groſs*. I have brought forward the *whole*, and in the *words* of Jerom, and leave the deciſion of the queſtion with the reader. I really believe that he tranſlated the words falſe, and ſo was led into the whole miſtake; for it is ſuch a blunder as utter ignorance alone could have made, and common prudence would have warned him againſt, if he had formed the leaſt idea of its meaning. The words are, *Quid dicam de Ebionitis?* i.e. 'But *why* ſhould I ſpeak of the Ebionites?' I believe P. thought the meaning to be, 'But *what* ſhall I ſpeak of the Ebionites?' and ſo ſuppoſed the next clauſe (which treats of the Nazarenes) to ſpeak of them alſo. Hence he infers that they were the *ſame* claſs of people. The original paſſage proves they were *diſtinct*. His appeal to Athanaſius is really a *fraud*. I am troubled to ſhew it; but it muſt be!—I am, &c &c. S. B."

5. "My dear Friend, *Oct.* 10, 1783.

"THIS poſt brought me a very delicious banquet. I can ſay with Perſius,

'Non ego, cum ſcribo, ſi forte quid aptius exit [aptius exit!)
(Quando hæc rara avis eſt, ſi quid tamen
Laudari metuam: neque enim mihi cornea fibra eſt.'

"My friends have this day been vying with each other who ſhall give me moſt pleaſure. I can truly ſay, that this moment ſeems to me the moſt ſatisfactory of my whole life. The applauſe comes free and voluntary; it is not deſigned to flatter; it is uttered by thoſe who are equally diſpoſed to tell me my faults, and who have told me of them with a freedom for which I ſhall ever thank them.

"After having ſpoken ſo confidently of my performance, it would have been very mortifying to have had it turned back on my hands. But, as I ſay in my Review of Prieſtley, I had a good opinion of the ground I had taken, and I was very well ſatisfied that the cauſe I was engaged in the ſupport of needed nothing but plain and ſimple truth to give it ſupport.

"Your ſtroke of ridicule is very excellent; and it made me ſpill my diſh of tea, and ſcald my mouth, as I was at breakfaſt. I think I ſhall have occaſion ſome time or other to make uſe of it, for I am not willing to loſe it. I barely write this in the fulneſs of a grateful heart. *Praiſe* from ſuch men as you is not an *empty* thing. It is beyond *ſolid pudding*; though I do not affect contempt for the latter becauſe it is out of my reach, and WILL NEVER be put nearer. I am ever yours, S. B."

6. "Dear Sir, *Feb.* 2, 1784.

"MY engagements of late have been more than ordinarily preſſing and urgent. You know that Dr. Prieſtley hath renewed his attack, and I have been obliged again to come forward in the field; which, I will aſſure you, I now wiſh for ever to bid adieu to. I had no idea that the few Remarks I made would have led me into ſo ſerious a controverſy. It doth not wholly ſuit my inclination; though there are ſome who are of opinion that I love controverſy as much as Dr. Prieſtley, and that my object from the beginning was contention. I *know* it was not. I find he is exceedingly enraged; and hath expreſſed his ſurprize and reſentment, to the Editor of the Review, in the ſtrongeſt language. 'The blow,' he ſays, 'comes from an unexpected quarter; and when he reflects on our former friendſhip, he is ready to ſay with Cæſar to Brutus, when he was ſtabbed in the ſenate, *και συ τεκνον*.' He intends, with the help of his Socinian friends, to ſet up a new Review, on what he calls liberal principles;—thoſe principles which the Monthly Review formerly adopted, but hath of late forſaken. The more rigid Diſſenters have taken great umbrage at ſome ſevere reflections on the old Puritans and Non-conformiſts.

"Let him ſet up a new Review, and let him call it even Dr. Prieſtley's Review, and it will fare no better than his Theological Repoſitory, *by which, he confeſſed to me, he loſt upwards of fifty pounds.* It was ill received, and ſo will be his Review; for of what conſequence are the partiſans of this man in the religious line! Their number is comparatively few, and their importance is low—very low—ſaving and excepting *—*— *—.

"I am much obliged to you for your laſt communication. I wholly adopted your idea of the piece; and made but little alteration in the mode of expreſſion and arrangement.

"I have at laſt ſeen Mrs. Macaulay Graham's metaphyſical performance. Her work is really wonderful conſidering her ſex; and in this I pay no ill compliment I hope to the ladies; for ſurely they themſelves will in general acknowledge that their talents are not adapted to abſtract ſpeculations.

"On a ſecond peruſal of Mrs. M. G's book I ſaw more, much more, in it than I did at the firſt haſty glance I took at it. I have read it through with attention, and was well repaid by the entertainment and ſatisfaction it afforded me. She is not only a bold and fervid writer, but a ſhrewd and acute reaſoner. The language in ſome places is very animated, and flows in a ſtream of Ciceronian fulneſs: but, in general, the ſentences are too long, too entangled and complicated. She runs one idea into another; and ſometimes gets at a third before ſhe quits the ſentence. This makes her both tedious and obſcure.

"What

"What think you of politics? Do they not confound all ſpeculation? Do they not alarm all patriotiſm? Can any one be indifferent amidſt theſe turmoils of ſtate, this unfortunate rivalſhip between the two great powers of the nation?

"I do think Mr. Fox's bill a monſter in politics, and moſt heartily do I rejoice that the ambitious deſigns and ſubtle intrigues of that modern Cromwell were diſconcerted. In one reſpect, I am grieved that the means employed to counteract him and his aſſociates in iniquity were not thoroughly conſtitutional. There was *ſecret influence*, there was a breaking-in on the balance of the conſtitution; and perhaps it might have been better if his Majeſty had ſuffered the bill to take its chance in the Upper Houſe, and after that to have exerted his prerogative by putting a negative on it. This would have been manly; but perhaps it was judged too bold a ſtep, and therefore the Lords thought it moſt proper to ſave his Majeſty the pain that muſt have ariſen from ſuch a ſtep—a ſtep indeed perfectly legal and conſtitutional, but almoſt become obſolete for want of uſe. The exertion of it, therefore, might have looked like a contempt and a defiance of the other powers, and his enemies would have made an invidious uſe of it.

"One knows not what to wiſh about the union of Pitt and Fox. If the nation cannot be ſaved without it, let them unite. In ſuch an object we ought to loſe ſight of every ſubordinate conſideration. But if *** could be for ever excluded from any ſhare in the Government of this kingdom, I moſt ſincerely wiſh he may. I think we have every thing to fear from a man, who, as Lord Clarendon ſaid of John Hampden, 'hath a heart to conceive, a head to deviſe, and a hand to execute.'

"I know not what your political creed is; I have freely told you what mine is. I am, my dear friend, ever, and affectionately, yours, S. Badcock."

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 13.

"Tentanda eſt via." Virg.

AT this ſeaſon of the year, when the perſpiration of the human body is checked, or occaſionally interrupted, by a cold atmoſphere, or an Eaſterly wind; when a greater quantity of excrementitious humours are thrown upon the inteſtines, complaints in thoſe regions are almoſt univerſal. From this ſource ariſe many troubleſome and dangerous diſorders; ſuch as, loſs of appetite, cold ſweats, nauſeas, colics, eroſions, inflammations, and putrefactions in the *primæ viæ*, dyſenteries, piles, head-achs, ſpaſms, hyſterics, and a thouſand other maladies.

Now, Sir, without the aſſiſtance of the Faculty, without any *diſagreeable preſcription*, and without any fee or reward, I will give you an eaſy, ſafe, and infallible preventive.—*Experto crede Roberto.*

In all inteſtine commotions, uſe no lenient methods to obtain a *temporary* relief. But let Nature alone be your guide; and immediately proceed to eject every murmuring, irritating, turbulent incendiary, out at your gate. On this occaſion, be ſure you make regular and frequent offerings to the Goddeſs whoſe temple is erected in or near your manſion; and, in the language of Horace,

"——— vetus ara multo
"Fumet odore."

Memento. King Stephen died of the *colic* and *piles* in *October.*

Yours, &c. Homo.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

OF the great oak at Magdalene College, Oxford, which fell "from his high eſtate" the 29th of laſt June (in your Hiſtorical Chronicle it is erroneouſly ſet down the 30th, ſee p. 663), any one who thinks it worth while may find ſome farther account in *Evelyn's Sylva*, and *Plott's Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire.* I cannot refer you to chapter and verſe, becauſe I have neither of thoſe books immediately at hand; otherwiſe I would have given the paſſages at length, and ſaved the trouble of ſearching for them. That the preſent walks were laid out in the reign of Charles II. is certainly a miſtake. Evelyn, in his valuable work abovementioned, the firſt edition of which was publiſhed but few years after the Reſtoration, ſpeaks of the tree as growing (if my memory does not very much deceive me) "near the gate of the water-walke;" which implies that the water-walk was then a well-known ſpot: and old Tony Wood talks quite in raptures of the delightful ſcenes which were in Magdalen College *before* the Rebellion. Almoſt half a century prior to either of theſe, Sir Iſaac Wake celebrated the beauties of this place in the following accurate and characteriſtic deſcription, which applies with equal propriety at the preſent day: "Ad alteram fluminis ripam, quæ Collegio privato ponte adnectitur, undicunque viridaria paſcuaque fructu commoditiſima, ambitu ſpectatuque multò gratiſſima; ſed imprimis ambulacra, multo, ut patet, opere et ſumptu, ſed majore elegantiâ aggeſta, & ſeptum arborumque ordinibus

ordinibus fluminiſque ſpiraculo & murmure jucundiſſima" (*Rex Platonicus, ſive de Potentiſſ. Principis Jacobi, &c. ad illuſtriſſ. Acad. Oxon. adventu. Aug. 27. MDCV. &c.* p. 69 of the fifth edit. 12mo, 1635, but firſt printed in 1607, 4to, Oxon.) The tradition in the Society is, that both the water-walk, and "Maudlin's learned grove," were laid out in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. Indeed the ſize and apparent age of various trees, evidently planted there *ſince* the ground has been raiſed, ſeem to confirm this opinion.

The facetious Dan. Purcell's witticiſm of "damming and ſinking" muſt therefore have been uttered upon ſome alteration which the walks probably underwent in his time. This wag was organiſt of Magdalen College chapel, and brother of the famous Henry Purcell. He is likewiſe noticed as a compoſer himſelf in *Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic.* Many of his jokes are recorded in *Joe Miller*, and other common jeſt-books. Yours, &c. D. T.

P. S. The following lines were written on ſome venerable brother of the foreſt (I believe the Boddington oak near Cheltenham), but I do not know by whom, or whether they were ever printed:

Quercus loquitur.

In my great grandſire's trunk did Druids dwell;
My grandſire with the Roman empire fell;
Myſelf a ſapling when my father bore
Victorious Edward to the Gallic ſhore.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

THOUGH I was not the writer of that paragraph relative to Mr. Baretti, which is attacked in the ſtrictures contained in p. 717; yet feeling, as I do, the juſtice of the character, I am ready to meet your laſt correſpondent on ſimilar grounds. This *rencontre* muſt be in print. As he profeſſes to have *no other* deſign in view but to arrive at truth, he is more likely to attain the object of his wiſhes by ſuch a mode of communication, than by the probable, if not certain, warmth of perſonal altercation. I pledge myſelf to him, and to the publick, fully to refute all his charges by the firſt of next January at fartheſt. My reaſons for the delay are theſe: I am now engaged in writing the Life of Baretti. Were I to anticipate the publication of the entire work, by printing only ſuch parts as I thought neceſſary to his vindication, it would render the remaining parts dull and unintereſting by the unavoidable repetition of certain facts. I cannot be in town earlier than December, which will unavoidably delay the publication till about the time I mention. In the mean time, any communications relative to Baretti will be thankfully received, if directed to H. S. at the bar of Ibbotſon's hotel, Vere-ſtreet; and, if inſerted, gratefully acknowledged. Yours, &c. H. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 22.

THE memory of Mary Queen of Scotland being revived with new luſtre, and the dignity of her character reſtored to juſtice; it is no ſmall compliment to the liberality of the preſent age to ſay, that men of unprejudiced principles, who inveſtigate hiſtory with an impartial eye, will now undertake to tear off the veil of obloquy which has concealed, or at leaſt caſt a dark ſhade over, the faireſt perſonages. Envy, jealouſy, and national party, have eminently been the cauſe of the unfortunate and diſgraceful end of that lovely queen, whoſe foibles could not be of ſo great a magnitude to deſerve ſuch an ignominious fate. I mean not in this place to extend my panegyric, but introduce you to the deſcription of an hiſtorical portrait of the unhappy Mary, which I very accurately noted ſome years ſince in my tour through Flanders. It is ſuppoſed to have been preſented to the houſe by Cardinal Philip Howard, the founder of the Engliſh priory at B——m. The painting is on board, eſteemed a good likeneſs, and highly finiſhed. She is there repreſented as juſt aſcending the fatal ſcaffold, holding in one hand a crucifix, and in the other a Prayer-book. She is dreſſed in black, with a kind of veil hanging behind. The ſcaffold is alſo covered with black; at the upper corner, on the right-hand, are the arms of Scotland; on the left, at the bottom, the block and axe, with this remarkable inſcription, conjoined with four crowns, *viz.*

de facto *de jure*

Sic funeſtum Tabulatum aſcendit Maria quondam Regina  Galliæ Scotiæ Angliæ Hiberniæ

The

The Prayer-book which ſhe made uſe of on the ſcaffold is likewiſe preſerved in the ſame houſe, and is exactly repreſented on the picture, having myſelf compared it. This book is ſaid to have been a preſent to her from Pope Pius V. It is a MS. on very fine vellum, beautifully illuminated, with pictures and burniſhed gold letters and flowers. It is an *Officium Marianum*, with a diurnal of the ſaints, each ſeparately depicted. The book is covered with crimſon velvet, and ſilver claſps and plates. On a blank leaf at the end are theſe words in her own hand-writing: *Deare Kate, whe thys you ſee, remembre your lovynge miſtreſſe Mary.*— By this it ſhould ſeem ſhe gave it to one of her faithful attendants the moment before her execution*. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

AS the mention of ſome names on any account remarkable has brought forth anecdotes which, in a Miſcellany profeſſedly deſigned for the curious, are no doubt acceptable, I ſend ſome well-authenticated ones of George Keith, to whom a letter of Dr. Wallis† is addreſſed, and which will ſhew how well the "hopes and prayers" of the good Doctor were anſwered, as to his becoming "a good inſtrument in opening the eyes of the blind," after he entered into the communion of the Church of England. I am qualified to do this, not only from what has been publiſhed of his Life, but from ſome memoirs in MS. left by a very reſpectable yeoman of the neighbourhood where G. Keith ſettled, which was at Edberton in Suſſex, of which place he was rector; a place very unfavourable for his practice as a *ſpiritual oculiſt*, as it does not appear there were any of the *poor blind diſſenters* in the pariſh. However, after labouring much to convince the Quakers of their errors, and endeavouring in vain to confute *his own* publications in defence of their principles, it appears he did not go much abroad to annoy them farther, but went to quarreling with his pariſhioners about tithes, and rendered himſelf ſo troubleſome to his neighbours, both rich and poor, that they declared "it was almoſt impoſſible to live peaceably by him;" and ſaid, "they ſhould be glad if the Quakers would have him again, ſo they could be rid of him."

It was an antient cuſtom in the pariſh of Edberton, that many of the lower claſs brought offering-money at a ſet day in the year, when they uſed to receive good entertainment of the rector. But *Parſon Keith's* entertainments were ſuch as raiſed moſt grievous outcries againſt him; and one poor woman affirmed, that he took every tenth egg of her who had but one hen in the world, and alſo the tenth of her carrots, turneps, and apples, even if ſhe had under a gallon.

He was lame, and rather helpleſs, for more than three years before his death; and being incapable of walking to church, he hired his clerk, whoſe name was Edward Rhodes, and another man, to carry him; but refuſing to ſatisfy them for their trouble, they would carry him no longer; after which he was preſented by his own pariſhioners for not doing duty himſelf, or hiring a curate: the latter at laſt he was obliged to do. He was preſented for divers neglects, as not repairing the parſonage, &c. and, I am informed, would frequently not pay lawful taxes without proſecutions. He lay bedridden more than half a year before his death; during which time, ſuch was the general diſguſt he had given his hearers, that very few went to viſit him. He died Jan. 27, 1716.

He was undoubtedly a man of great abilities, but ſeems peculiarly to have poſſeſſed thoſe powers of the imagination to which inſtability of character is too frequently annexed. We here behold a man glowing with the love of human kind, travelling through various countries, devoting his faculties, and all he poſſeſſed, to the preaching of the free grace of God, afterwards become the quarrelſome, oppreſſive, and miſerable rector of an obſcure pariſh; verifying Pope's melancholy reflection:

"How oft we ſee at ſixty all undone
The virtues of a ſaint at twenty-one."

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Sept.* 25.

MY indiſpoſition, though it ſeems inclined to leave me, removes by ſuch gentle gradations, that I ſtill find Writing and Study inſupportably fatiguing, and am moſt reluctantly compelled to requeſt your own and your Readers' indulgence till next month; by which time I hope I may be enabled to reſume, perhaps to finiſh, the juſtification of my Preface to the WOODMEN OF ARDEN. JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr.

* This conjecture is confirmed by the "Hiſtory of Fotheringay," p. 69. She bequeathed "40s. franks to Katherine," p. 82.

† See p. 294 of the preſent volume.



Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, Aug.* 7.

KILPEC church, situated eight miles S. W. of Hereford, near the post-road to Abergavenny, has so often proved an object of curiosity to me, from its situation and antiquity, that within these few days I have been induced to make different drawings of it, and I have now inclosed you a general view. —The church yard, considerably lower than the site of the castle (which is very near it), has a good many trees near it, and is rather a "sequestered spot," where possibly "some mute inglorious Milton may rest."

In Dugdale's Baronage, vol I. p. 597, it is said of Kilpec, "The first of this family of whom I have found mention is Hugh the son of William a Norman; which Hugh in 1124 (25 Henry I.) gave to the monks of St. Peter at Gloucester the church of St. David at Kilpec, co. Heref. with the chapel of our Lady within the castle, likewise all the churches and chapels of his patronage, with the glebe belonging to them, and all manner of tythes whatever. To this Hugh succeeded Henry, who assumed the surname of Kilpec, from that castle of Kilpec his principal seat; which Henry, in 22 Henry II. paid 100 marks for trespassing in the King's forest. To him succeeded John de Kilpec, who, 5 Ric. I. gave 100l. as his relief for the barony of Purbeck *, and, upon collection of his scutage for the King's redemption, paid 30l. (viz. two marks per scutum.)— 2 John, he obtained a charter from that King, that neither himself nor any of his heirs should be abridged of their bailiwick of the forest of Hereford: but 6 John he died; whereon the custody of his lands and heir was committed to Will. de Cantilupe, Julian his wife then surviving, who, 7 John, gave to the King a fine of sixty marks and one palfrey, for an assignment of her dowry, out of her husband's lands at Rokesby and Ferne, which he had in his life-time appointed. To this John succeeded another Hugh, who died 9 John, leaving Egidid his wife surviving, who married afterwards William Fitzwarane, as also two daughters and heirs, viz. Mabel, married to William Waterland, and Jane, to Philip Marmian."

From that time I can learn no other account till it came into the family of the Pyes of the Mecnd, where is a handsome mansion a few miles from it.—Sir Richard Symonds, bart. is the present proprietor of it, with considerable estates in this neighbourhood. From the small remains of the castle, sufficient is left to shew its former strength and grandeur.

Although the church contains no monuments, the building itself has much to recommend it to the admirers of Saxon architecture. The window seen at the West end *(see plate I.)* and the arch of the door seen through the porch, are very rich, the latter much ornamented. The East end, or chancel, is circular, and has a beautiful effect, as seen from the inside, looking thro' a fine Saxon arch that divides it from the nave. On the pillars of the large arch are four curious figures: St. Peter, with the keys in his hand; the others I could not make out, being partly concealed by the pews. From several tomb-stones it appears, that, for more than a century, several of the Gomonds lie buried here, who had an estate in this parish.—I have the satisfaction to add, that this church, and many others in this archdeaconry, have been visited by Dr. Jones, our archdeacon, and are in a state of reparation and improvement.

In the adjoining parishes of Wormbridge, Kenderchurch, and Kentchurch, are three old mansions, belonging to Lady Clive, Mr. Shiffner, and Mr. Scudamore, M. P. for Hereford: the two former are situated near the road to Abergavenny; the latter, two miles East of Kenderchurch, near the Mannaw, over which is a handsome old bridge, leading to the village of Grismond, of which you may expect to receive some further account, from J. WATHEN.

P.S. Three Roman coins were lately found at Caerwent, near Chepstow, a Roman station well known to your Antiquarian readers, particularly on account of the beautiful Mosaic pavement discovered there a few years since. I was much pleased to see that it is still carefully preserved.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

IT reflects no great credit on the parish mentioned by A. C. p. 724, that, in their late alterations, they have for a stone church substituted a building of brick, wood, and plaister, without either taste or order; and, what is more singular, have suffered the most ancient and dilapidated part of the original

* Qu. Kilpeck?

ginal church to ſtand, which is ſo weak, that, on letting two of the beams of the gallery into the Weſt wall, the face of it flawed off, and they are now ſupported by two upright timbers: the roof alſo, which is loaded with plaiſter, is ſupported with a framing of wood on the North ſide. That a deſire of preſerving its antiquity was not the motive in view, is evident from their having covered the ſmall remains of Norman architecture with plaiſter, and in vain endeavoured thereby to make an uniformity in the building. The beautiful triple ſeat on the South ſide the altar of the old church, inſtead of being cleaned and erected in the new church, (as a ſpecimen of ancient munificence,) was thrown down with the walls of the chancel, and the pieces of it were taken away by the inhabitants at their pleaſure. I am informed that pieces of the back of the elegant Eaſternmoſt ſtall have ſince been worked up, detached and reverſed, in the back front of a houſe now building in Beſt-ſtreet. A. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Caen, Aug.* 8.

DR. DUCAREL, in his Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 59, tells us, that the great guard-chamber at Caen, the principal room now remaining of William the Conqueror's palace, within the precinct of the abbey of St. Stephen, meaſures 150 feet in length, and 90 in breadth. Having read the account, I went to ſee this immenſe apartment, and found it indeed a vaſt and noble hall, but ſhort of its reported dimenſions, almoſt a third in length, and nearly two thirds in breadth. It occurred to me at firſt ſight, before I had even paſſed the threſhold, that the meaſures were taken upon credit, or that I was not at the door of the great guard-chamber. The firſt I ſoon found on entering the room might be true; but the ſecond muſt be falſe, both on account of the tiles which formed the pavement, and the labyrinth which adorned its centre. This room, which meaſures nearly 106 feet in length, and about 36 in breadth, is now the only one that has a teſſelated pavement; the baron's hall has been pulled down ſince Dr. Ducarel was at Caen, and, when ſtanding, was by no means either large or long; its exact veſtiges may ſtill be traced. Mr. Henniker has quoted the whole paſſage from the Anglo-Norman Antiquities, but without a remark; and indeed very naturally, not having been on the ſpot, whereas Dr. Ducarel went on purpoſe to viſit the remains of the ducal palace, and to deſcribe them. But of this miſtake I ſhould have taken no expreſs notice, had it not been for the purpoſe of introducing a paſſage from a book of authority in this, and I believe in every country, which fixes the exact period when, and by whom, the famous and much-celebrated pavement of the guard-chamber was laid down. The accurate determination of this point may probably help to decide the controverſy on the ſubject of the 20 coats of arms which appear upon this floor, and in the cloiſter-wall of the Abbaye aux Hommes.

The paſſage I am about to produce is from the eleventh volume of the Gallia Chriſtiana, p. 426.

Abbates.

"Robertus IV. de Chambray, filius Johannis Cambellani Caroli pulchri, obtinuit jus inſignia deferendi à Clemente VIII. anno 1383. Epiſcopo Lajocenſi clientare obſequium præſtitit anno 1390. Defunctus eſt 1393.—Nobilium gentilitia ſcuta Normannorum in variis abbatiæ locis pingi curavit, quæ nonnulli ad ætatem Guillelmi conqueſtoris ſtolidè detorquent."

If this account be true, the tiles are neither coeval with the convent, nor anterior to the time of K. John, which Mr. Henniker thinks evident; but it by no means follows from hence, that the bearings upon them did not exiſt prior even to the Cruſades.

The original portrait of the Conqueror is ſtill in a room near the old gateway of the convent, and in high preſervation when I ſaw it a few days ago. A bad copy has been taken of it, and the original is left to periſh on the damp wall. On one ſide of the head are the lilies of France in their reduced ſtate of three, and on the other the leopards of Normandy. The date of this portrait, and the occaſion of it, are well known. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 27.

I DO not take up my pen with a view to enliſt myſelf in the number of Mr. Levi's antagoniſts. My ſole deſign is to lend ſome aſſiſtance towards quieting the apprehenſions of ſuch Chriſtians as, having not much ſtudied the evidences of their religion, may be afraid that, becauſe Mr. Levi is not noticed by any of his opponents, and eſpecially by Dr. Prieſtley, who writes with ſo much rapidity, perſpicuity, and ſtrength, the arguments brought forward in his laſt ſet of letters, addreſſed to that gentleman and others, are really perceived to have great

great force, and, remaining unanſwered, will make a deep impreſſion on ſome minds. If any do really entertain ſuch fears, they are deſired to peruſe with attention the following propoſitions:

1. Whatever medium of proof Mr. Levi can adopt to eſtabliſh the authenticity of the writings of the *Old Teſtament*, may be adopted with as great, if not greater, advantage by a Chriſtian, to eſtabliſh the authenticity of thoſe of the *New*.

2. Though it be granted, that there are a *few* interpolations in the *New Teſtament*, they cannot be urged by Mr. Levi, or any other Jew, to invalidate the authority of that book, without denying the authority of moſt antient hiſtories, and giving up the authority of the *Old Teſtament*, in which the late learned Dr. Kennicott has ſhewn that there are *many* interpolations. See his Diſſertations on the Hebrew Text.

3. The authenticity of *both Teſtaments* being proved and admitted in the general, the truth of the facts recorded in the undiſputed parts of both muſt be granted, if the facts themſelves can be ſhown to be not impoſſible, or contradictory to one another, and to be atteſted by competent eye and ear-witneſſes.

4. The facts recorded in the *New Teſtament*, on which the divine original of Chriſtianianity is conceived by its learned advocates principally to reſt, are ſupported by as good and credible evidence as any mentioned in the *Old*, to which a Jew can appeal in proof of the divine original of his religion.

5. Real miracles are themſelves a proof of the divine original of the religion in ſupport of which they have been wrought, as the late learned Mr. Farmer has clearly ſhown in his excellent piece on Miracles. And the Jew is as much concerned to maintain this poſition as the Chriſtian; ſince both are equally obliged to defend the character of that Great Being, who is equally the God of both, againſt any ſuppoſition which tends in the leaſt to impeach it.

6. If a Jew, not thinking it neceſſary to maintain that poſition, hold it ſufficient to prove a perſon to be ſent by God on a particular errand, that he is enabled to work more or greater miracles than his opponents, if he have any, or to prevent them from continuing to work miracles, he muſt allow, that a perſon, who works miracles not oppoſed by counter-miracles, muſt have an at leaſt equally well-founded claim to a divine miſſion.

7. If a Jew be ſo weak and imprudent as to deny altogether that miracles are any proof of the divine miſſion of him who performs them (in oppoſition to what has been ſo fully eſtabliſhed by the moſt concluſive reaſonings of the ableſt writers, and at the manifeſt hazard of being compelled to own that he has no ſolid ground for being a Jew), the Chriſtian, even in that caſe (by no means to be admitted), may have recourſe to the ſame kind of proof that his prophet was ſent by God, as Mr. Levi inſiſts on being neceſſary to confirm the claims of any prophet, *viz.* that he was more than once declared by a voice from God to be his beloved Son, and the perſon to whom the people were to liſten.

8. While *ſeveral* paſſages in the prophetic books of the Old Teſtament, which have been thought by ſome to relate to the Meſſiah, are not conſidered in that light by others, other paſſages of thoſe books are ſtill inſiſted on by *all*, who handle the argument for the divine miſſion of Jeſus drawn from prophecy, as real predictions of him, and incapable of being applied to any other perſon. And as long as the advocates for Chriſtianity ſhall be able to keep poſſeſſion of but a few clear prophecies of the Jewiſh Scriptures, their inference muſt be ſecure againſt the Jew, who will not find himſelf able to reject thoſe prophecies without giving up the authenticity of the books in which they ſtand.

9. If Mr. Levi admit, that there are any predictions at all of their expected Meſſiah, it is incumbent on him to prove, that the time for the accompliſhment of any one of them is not elapſed.

10. Mr. Levi, to overthrow the credit of Chriſtianity, has alſo to prove, that the predictions of Jeſus were not really prophecies of his own; or that, if they were, the time for their accompliſhment is paſt, and they have never been accompliſhed; that Jeſus did not riſe from the dead; that Paul and John did not foretell the riſe of an Anti-chriſtian power in the church; or that, if they did, their deſcription does not ſuit any power which has hitherto exiſted in the Chriſtian world, though the time for the fulfilment of part of their prophecy muſt be long ſince paſſed; and that the propagation of Chriſtianity, by inſtruments in themſelves the meaneſt and the weakeſt, and in circumſtances the moſt unfavour-

able,

able, can be accounted for, without ſuppoſing it to have enjoyed the countenance and patronage of Heaven, and upon the ſuppoſition that the firſt founder of it, and thoſe who immediately ſucceeded him in the work of ſpreading it, were all impoſtors.

11. Whatever difficulties thoſe Chriſtians may have to encounter in diſputing with a Jew, who hold that there are more divine perſons and more objects of religious worſhip than one, they cannot be felt by Dr. Prieſtley and other Unitarians, who maintain, that the doctrine of the divine unity is taught in as clear a manner, and the worſhip of one perſon alone, even God the Father, as fully and explicitly preſcribed by Jeſus and his apoſtles, as by Moſes or any other of the Jewiſh prophets.

12. If an argument could really be drawn from the exiſtence of different interpretations of the *Chriſtian revelation*, that it is not from God, from the ſame circumſtance reſpecting the *Jewiſh revelation* a like argument might be drawn, that neither is it from God: ſo that, if there were any force in ſuch an argument, a Jew could not avail himſelf of it in an attack upon Chriſtianity, without wounding at the ſame time the credit of his own religion. But it has been often ſhown that the argument attempted to be built on the circumſtance juſt mentioned is deſtitute of all force.

It is hoped and preſumed that thoſe Chriſtians, who have carefully peruſed and weighed the foregoing propoſitions, perceive, that there can be no juſt ground for apprehending Chriſtianity to be in any danger from the paſt, or meditated, attacks of Mr. Levi, or of any other Jew. On the contrary, if they know and recollect that the writings of a Chubb, a Morgan, a Tindal, a Collins, a Hume, a Voltaire, &c. gave birth to many excellent illuſtrations of the evidences of Chriſtianity, in which the objections of thoſe writers were totally overthrown, they will dread nothing from the pen of Mr. Levi, or any other oppugners of their religion, but expect, if any new objections can and ſhould be ſtarted, that they will meet with the ſame fate. And farther, thoſe who have attended to the above propoſitions will eaſily be able to conceive a reaſon for Dr. Prieſtley's ſilence; that it is not becauſe he feels himſelf vanquiſhed, or is thought to be ſo by people of reading and diſcernment, but becauſe he finds nothing of importance advanced by Mr. Levi, in oppoſition to the nervous and maſterly reaſonings in vindication of Chriſtianity, which are to be found in ſeveral of his excellent publications.

N. B. Thoſe who can read Latin may ſee how every argument, which could be employed by a learned Jew to prove the divine original of his religion, was taken up with equal or greater advantage by a Chriſtian, to prove the divine original of his, in Limborch's *Amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo.* J. B. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 8.

READING the other day an old French treatiſe upon Hunting, the title whereof is *La Venerie de Jacques du Fouilloux, à Paris*, 1573, I was much entertained with the ſingularity of his notions, and the great elogiums he had penned in honour of the chace. In hopes it may likewiſe amuſe ſome of your readers, the following notes are extracted from that book; which, to the beſt of my knowledge, has never been tranſlated, and is probably very ſcarce. In his Dedication to Charles IX. of France he obſerves, that men in all ages have given themſelves up to various purſuits; ſome to high or occult ſciences; ſome have recreated their minds by the ſtudy of philoſophy; and others have ſervilely ſtooped to the mechanic arts, in order to gain worldly riches, or to gratify their innate avarice. From theſe premiſes he infers, that the attending to ſuch exerciſes as will promote health, vigour, and jocundity, are highly commendable; amongſt which none are comparable in his eſtimation to the delights of the chace. "Theſe," he ſays, "have added ſtrength to my youth, with the hopes of the ſame longevity which my anceſtors enjoyed by their ſtrong attachment to it." In his addreſs to the French gentry of that time, he ſtyles the diverſion "a moſt *delectable labeur*, a polite exerciſe," and affirms that "Hunters are a ſet of men the leaſt to be accuſed of indolence." By Hunting, he means the grand parade of forcing the Stag, or running the wild Boar. The Fox and the Hare occupy a much inferior ſtation, which he conſiders only as a *menu divertiſſement*, notwithſtanding he allows Hare-hunting to be a pleaſant amuſement, and free from danger; but he ſeems totally unacquainted with the ardour of our modern Fox-chaſe; and his Reynard figures in the ſame rank with Wolves, Badgers, Otters, &c. There is much humour in his remarks on the character and convivial diſpoſition

diſpoſition of a true ſportſman, whoſe noble occupation, he ſays, exhilarates the mind, gives agility to the body, and ſtrength to the appetite; maintaining (how true I cannot ſay) that it leſſens our natural propenſity to evil, increaſing courage and reſolution for dangerous exploits. He reckons Xenophon and Appian as writers upon this ſubject; among the Latins, the Poet Grotius, Pope Adrian VI. with many others of more modern date; and concludes by obſerving, that the lovers of Diana frequently become the moſt intrepid ſons of Mars.

Such is the ſubſtance, and in ſome places the direct words of *Monſieur du Fouilloux, Seigneur de Gaſtine en Poitou*; but the ſtyle of our *Poitevin* is too obſolete to bear a literal tranſlation; I have, therefore, only endeavoured to preſerve a ſpecimen of the original. This book to all appearance may be valuable, and my ſuppoſition is grounded on having obſerved it enquired for by an advertiſement in a Country News-paper, which circulates around a celebrated Hunt. This is not to be wondered at, as it contains a number of curative receipts reſpecting Dogs, and alſo embelliſhed with a great variety of neat wooden cuts. It has likewiſe thrown ſome light, in my opinion, upon our Hunting exclamations, ſuch as *tallio*, or *tally-ho*, *hoix*, *hark forward*: theſe are borrowed from French words, which appear in this book under muſical notes. The firſt is *tya-hillaut*, or *thia-hillaud*; the ſecond is derived from *haut icy*, or *haut iccy*; thirdly, *forhuer*, or *fort-huer*, is the Huntſman's cry, thus, *a qui forhuer*. Theſe words are mere ſounds, with little or no meaning, yet their etymology has often embarraſſed me; but, allowing for our frequent corruption of French terms, I think their derivation is here plainly made out. *Halloo!* for the ſame reaſon originates from *hab le loup*, or *au loup*, or *à lou loup*, wolves being formerly common in England as well as on the Continent, and this word ſerved as a ſhout to ſet the dogs on a purſuit; which expreſſion continues in uſe to this day, though no wolves be found either in Great Britain or Ireland ſince the time that a premium was ordered by law for their deſtruction. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 20.

I AGREE with your very ſenſible correſpondent Anichneutes, that no part of your valuable Miſcellany is more uſeful or entertaining than that which is allotted to enquiries after men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their talents and public ſervices; but I cannot agree with him as to Junius's Letters being written by Thomas Hollis, Eſq.

Mr. Hollis, every body muſt allow that knew him, was a man full of rectitude and propriety himſelf, and every day inculcating and recommending it to others. Such a man was likely enough to write ſome of the letters of Junius, where any public error or any inſtance of mal-adminiſtration were to be expoſed and reprobated; but he would, I think, even have done that in a more grave and ſolid manner than the volatile and ſpirited Junius has done it.

There is in all Junius's letters too much, artfully addreſſed to the imagination or the paſſions of mankind, for their being the production of a virtuous man, a ſtaunch patriot, a ſound politician, or a good citizen; and no man, I believe, ever ſhone more conſpicuouſly in all theſe characters than my friend Thomas Hollis, eſq. He was, beſides, a man of great goodneſs of heart, great integrity, charity, and benevolence; and on all occaſions diſplayed a liberality of ſentiment, that gained him the love and eſteem of all that knew him, or even heard of him. Now Junius, on the contrary, has no where ſhewed himſelf any thing like this; he is a witty, wanton, miſchievous, and often malicious, funny rogue. But more, there is a deal of bold round aſſertions in Junius, and a great deal of that embelliſhment which, among authors, is called *ſlap-daſh work*; which can no way accord with that love of truth which was a conſpicuous and leading feature in the character of the worthy T. H.

That Dr. Fleming was of the ſame opinion with your correſpondent, I have heard before; and, was it a matter that required ſound judgement, acute penetration, or deep thinking, there is no man whoſe opinion I ſhould ſooner pay reſpect to than Dr. Fleming's. But this is a matter that, in my opinion, ought to be judged of by quite a different claſs of men than the learned or the ingenious; and perhaps, after all, it will be found that the coffee-houſe politicians of that day, if they will exert themſelves, can give you the beſt inſight into this myſterious piece of buſineſs. As I was idle enough to be one of that fraternity at the time Junius's letters were the topic of public converſation, I will try what I can do, and ſet them an example,

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in hopes that ſome others will come forth, and give the publick, through the channel of your uſeful Miſcellany, more full and authentic information on this ſubject.

At the time above alluded to, the politicians at a coffee-houſe near St. Paul's, which I frequented, had various opinions, I own. The firſt and moſt prevailing one was, that Junius was a writer of no mean talents, and a man who had been diſguſted, if not greatly injured, by adminiſtration, or the leading men in power; that he had good information, and good helps, for there appeared to be more writers than one. However, there was, upon the whole, a ſyſtem or regularity that ſhewed there was ſome writer or editor at the bottom, who ſuperintended and directed the whole.

Another thing that ſtruck our Society was, that Lord Mansfield, though certainly a very upright and mild judge, was ſtruck at upon all occaſions, and often lugged in, and rather in a ſtrained manner, either in text or notes. From this it was uſual among us to ſay, that Junius was as violent againſt Lord M. as ever J. W. eſq. was.

The various claſſes of men whom Junius attacked was another thing that puzzled us; for it may truly be ſaid of him, as Swift ſays of himſelf,

> Attacking, when he took the whim,
> Court, city, camp; all one to him.

Though this puzzled us, yet it diſcovered ſomething in Junius that was very ſingular. The only patrons he courted were evidently the people at large; and the patriotic party, and their intereſt in particular, were the objects of his attention; and he ſpared no pains, nor miſſed no opportunity, of mauling thoſe in power, or their friends, even in the moſt humble walk of tradeſmen: he alſo ſhewed himſelf to be a man who delighted to fiſh in troubled waters, or lived as it were upon the ſurface of them.

Theſe characteriſticks of Junius would ſuit few men living at any period. While we were full of conjectures of this ſort, a wag of a writer in the Gazetteer (if I remember right) boaſted, in an Eſſay in that paper, of his having diſcovered the author of Junius. In this eſſay he aſſerts (as near as I remember), that, going over St. George's fields, he picked up a piece of a rough-blotted MS. containing part of the laſt Junius's letter, among the ſweepings thrown out of the King's Bench priſon, where a certain popular gentleman was then priſoner, who had been much offended, if not injured, by adminiſtration, had rather a hatred to Lord M. under the ſentence of whoſe court he was then ſuffering, and was alſo likely enough to derive importance, if not exiſtence, from this fiſhing in troubled waters, which was ſo prominent a feature in the character of the witty, ſpirited, and ſaucy Junius.

The next thing, if I remember right, that ſtruck our notice, was Junius's Letter to the Duke of Grafton; and ſome of the wicked wights among us took the pains to compare it with the Letter to the Duke of Graftom, from J. W. eſq. publiſhed by Almon, a year or two before; and they diſcovered a great ſimilarity in the ſtyle and arguments of the two performances, as they would make us believe.

But an occurrence ſoon happened that cauſed much altercation, not only among us coffee-houſe politicians, but the publick at large. The time came when the very popular gentleman before alluded to was liberated from his confinement in St. George's fields, and very ſoon after, within two or three months perhaps (for I have no books here to turn to), Junius takes new ground, and, to the ſurprize of every body, attacks the great men of Guildhall, and, among the firſt of them, ſingles out the worthy and reſpectable magiſtrate, and very inoffenſive man, Mr. Alderman Naſh, of Cannon-ſtreet, to wreak his vengeance upon.

The offence that called forth Junius's aſperity on this worthy man was (if I remember right) Mr. Naſh's delay in declaring himſelf a candidate for the office of ſheriff, then in agitation, till a late day, that did not leave the patriotic party time enough to muſter their friends, or proceed in their canvaſs for thoſe candidates whom they favoured. Many other gentlemen of the Court of Aldermen came under the laſh of Junius's pen, according as the politicks of Guildhall veered about, or was favourable or unfavourable to the patriotic party then raging in the city, who on every public occaſion diſplayed their banners with thoſe popular words *Wilkes and Liberty* on them.

However, Junius at laſt lays down his pen, and finiſhes his political warfare; and, according to the opinion of ſome of our board, he ſtopped at a very critical time, when the very popular gentleman before alluded to was near being choſen ſheriff of London by the voice of the livery; an office that would certainly leave little

little time for political eſſays, or newſpaper controverſy of any kind.

But, to come to a cloſe with all theſe looſe thoughts and conjectures on ſuch a hidden ſubject, I will leave off remarking on particular eſſays, or the objects of their ſatire, and proceed to the publiſhed volumes of Junius's Letters only, remarking, that the leading men of Guildhall, not of the patriotic ſtamp, came always in for a ſhare of Junius's ſatirical remarks ever after he had begun with them.

The firſt edition of Junius's Letters was printed on writing-paper, in two vols. ſmall 8vo, and adverti ſed 10s. 6d. ſewed in marble paper. They were printed for H. S. Woodfall, the printer of the daily news-paper in which the eſſays firſt appeared, and had copper-plate title pages. To theſe volumes there is a preface, a dedication to the people of England, and an advertiſement. In one of theſe, I think the preface, the Editor apologiſes for all defects in his eſſays, as they were often founded on the informations of others, and ſubject to all that inaccuracy attending a daily publication. The Editor then adds, "that he has added to his collection the letters ſigned Philo-Junius," and apologiſes for it, as it was here judged proper to let Junius defend himſelf under another ſignature, rather than truſt to another advocate. But he goes on: "As they carry evident marks of being the production of the ſame pen, he hopes the publick will excuſe his printing them in this collection," or in words to this effect, for I have here no opportunity of ſeeing the firſt edition of theſe volumes.

Now Mr. Horne (at that time Parſon Horne), who took the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion with Junius, called and anſwered Philo-Junius as John Wilkes, eſq. from the beginning to the end of the controverſy, or at leaſt in thoſe letters he ſigned his name to.

Here, Mr. Urban, we come to ſomething like a moot-point; for from this it appears, that Mr. Horne, who had on many occaſions written in conjunction with J. W. eſq. was miſtaken as to his language and ſtyle of writing, or J. W. eſq. wrote Junius.

I have now, Mr. Urban, to beg the favour and indulgence of you and your numerous readers. I boaſt of no genius, I am unaccuſtomed to the preſs, and have only ventured to give you ſome looſe thoughts and conjectures on a popular topic, or on occurrences that happened many years ago, and from memory only; I therefore rely on the candour of your readers, and, as I ſet out, ſo I conclude, that if theſe undigeſted thoughts of mine are the means of calling forth any other correſpondent, more able to give the publick information on this ſubject, the end will be anſwered of

A CITIZEN IN RETIREMENT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

PRecedent to the following letter of my ingenious relation Mr. William Blencowe*, the firſt perſon to whom a ſalary was given as a Decypherer of letters, he had been attacked with a violent fever, which, as appears by the letter itſelf, had affected his ſpirits, for no man could have been more anxious for life and a perfect recovery than he ſeemed to be during that diſorder; but it left him in ſuch a deſponding, low-ſpirited way, that he ſoon after put an end to it with a piſtol, having made a will, and charitably diſpoſed of his fortune, and written an inſcription for his monument, in which was the following remarkable expreſſion:

"*He died however ſatisfied with life.*"

In every period of life he was deemed a perfectly good man, and ſuch an one as all who knew him revered: this ſhews the great impropriety of burying ignominiouſly many unfortunate perſons who are guilty of ſuicide; for it is my ſincere opinion, that more good than wicked men are guilty of that raſh act. Nor can I be perſuaded, that he who puts out his own life as intolerable, is guilty of ſo heinous a crime as he who takes the life of another, capable and willing to enjoy it; witneſs the affecting ſtory of the man, his wife, and child, told by Smollett. When *Nabobs* deſtroy themſelves, let them be ſtaked in the *highway*; but when want and penury drive good men to ſuch deſperation, it is *out of the way* ſo to mark their departure.

P. T.

"Dear Sir, *North'on, Aug.* 24, 1712.

"THE ſtruggles with my fever are, I think, now over; but the diſtemper, and the diſcipline of it, and the fatigues of buſineſs, and travelling under its firſt attacks, have left me very much weakened and waſted: ſo that it is thought adviſable I ſhould go to Bath for the recovery of my ſtrength, whither I am going in a day or two, as my ſtrength enables me, by gentle journeys. So this evil day ſeems at preſent to be paſſing over, and I am likely to be re-

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* See vol. LVIII. p. 380.

ſtored

ſtored to more ill accidents, and to the enjoyments of this life (ſuch as they are) for a longer time. It is not a week ſince I was preparing to quit them without diſturbed thoughts, except for my friends, whoſe concern afflicted me, and ſomething for my fortune, which, in gratitude to the bounty of Providence, it became me to leave, as ſatisfied with what I had enjoyed of it, rather than as deſpiſing it. For the death of Mr. Foot I am extremely ſorry, as for one that I eſteemed and loved, and for a man cut off in the beginning of the faireſt hopes, ſuch as good parts, learning and underſtanding, probity, induſtry, and a worthy diſpoſition, gave to himſelf and all his friends; that he might have lived to have done much good, and to have paſſed even a long life, in bad times, quietly, happily, and with honour, though not perhaps with ſuch boiſterous proſperity as oftener follows great vices than virtues, and is more envied than enjoyed. *Diis aliter viſum.* The buck which I have ordered me out of Woodſtock Park, I have herein given you authority to receive. I deſire the fee, which is I think ten ſhillings, may be paid upon my accompt; half of it I deſire may be ſent to Dr. Iriſh, without any fee, for the entertainment of the college; the other half you may ſpend at Mrs. Fennymore's as you pleaſe. Or if you think not to be there, let her ſpend it upon my accompt in the entertainment of her neighbours, Mr. Robart, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Major, &c.

"As to the chriſtening, I have ſent Mrs. Fennymore a guinea, with directions to her that it might be given, as ſhe thought proper, to the midwife and nurſes; half to the midwife, I think, and a crown to each of the nurſes. If there be any other charge, or if more than this be proper to be given, I am very willing it ſhould be upon my accompt, and upon theſe terms you may deſire Dick Chicheley to repreſent me. My ſervice to him, and to all friends. I deſign to be at Woodſtock before Michaelmas. If Mr. Peters and his ſiſter come thither when I am not there, pray give order to Mrs. Fennymore, that they may be entertained in the beſt manner ſhe can, for they are my particular friends, and I ſhall acknowledge it. My ſervice to her and her huſband. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, and faithfull friend, W. Blencowe.

"I ſend this by the carrier, and the book with it, only for ſafety of the carriage."

Mr. Urban, *Auguſt* 7.

THE incloſed ſenſible and entertaining letter was written, ſoon after the earthquake at Liſbon, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, to his friend and maſter Mr. Thickneſſe, then High Maſter of St. St. Paul's ſchool. I am unwilling ſo much good ſenſe ſhould be buried in a cloſet, eſpecially as the ingenious author was buried ſoon after in that country, of which he was capable of giving ſo good an account, and becauſe I am always happy to add either entertainment or information to a work which abounds with ſo much, and of which I am A Constant Reader.

"Sir,

"I LOOK upon it as my indiſpenſable duty to give you ſome account of my ſituation; and in the diſcharge of this duty, if I am not deficient in gratitude, I ſhall inevitably feel a very ſenſible ſatisfaction.

"I have found little difficulty in reconciling myſelf to Portugal. The religion here is the greateſt nuiſance, and that is indeed abominable. I could not well brook Tacitus's expreſſion, "deteſtabilis ſuperſtitio," when uſed for Chriſtianity in general; but I ſhould not be diſpleaſed to hear the term applied to this particular ſpecies of Chriſtianity, if it can merit to be ſtyled any Chriſtianity at all. In other reſpects Portugal is extremely agreeable. The country is indiſputably fine, and the climate admirable. A man who has never been in Italy may be excuſed, I hope, for fancying Portugal reſembles it; for I find this country exactly correſponding with the idea I had formed of that on the other ſide the Alps. I perſuade myſelf, that no two places in the world, ſo diſtant from each other, bear ſo great reſemblance. The temperature of climate is nearly the ſame in both; the likeneſs holds in their calamitous earthquakes, and more calamitous religion. There is ſo great affinity between the languages, that to be maſter of one, is to underſtand both. The Portugueſe too, as well as the Italians, are of a very muſical diſpoſition, and have a good taſte for muſic, and excellent voices, almoſt univerſally.

"One particular which ſtrikes an Engliſhman upon his coming hither is the prodigious violence with which the rain comes down; and this circumſtance, I ſuppoſe, Portugal has in common with Italy: for Tacitus, I remember, takes notice that England is remarkably calm, in compariſon, I ſuppoſe, with his own as well as other countries. He endeavours to aſſign the cauſe: "Credo quod rariores terræ monteſque, cauſa ac materia tempeſtatum."—I need not tell you that I have lately read him, and that I find him a writer whoſe meaning I cannot readily either get or forget.

"I have afforded ſome attention to the earthquakes, but to very little purpoſe. I can indeed promiſe, that I know enough of the matter to prevent my writing ſuch pamphlets as I have lately read upon the ſubject. I ſaw three of Dr. Stukeley's. He ſeems to be an old woman, but no witch; and his treatiſes are ſo many centos of wretched

wretched miſtakes, picked up with care, and bound together with a moſt obſtinate opiniatrety.

"To attempt aſſigning the natural cauſe of earthquakes is certainly no eaſy undertaking. The ſhocks here at different times ſeem ſo very different, that one would almoſt be inclined to think they aroſe from cauſes eſſentially different, though it is very improbable that ſhould be the caſe. Sometimes we have a ſudden ſhock, which is at its greateſt violence when firſt perceived, and is over inſtantaneouſly. Others come on by degrees, and ſeem at firſt to give the buildings a kind of internal vibratory motion, not unlike that which is produced ſometimes in bodies by a muſical note; this gradually increaſes, till at length you hear the timbers labouring and cracking, and the ſtones in the walls grinding againſt each other: ſome are preceded by ſubterraneous noiſes, and others not; and other concomitant circumſtances are ſo much diverſified, that a man of any ingenuity may eaſily ſelect great numbers that will make for his own hypotheſis, whatſoever that may happen to be.

"The weather is at preſent, and has been for ſome time, the moſt delightful imaginable ('tis now Feb. 25). But, they tell me, this winter has been the ſevereſt that has been known for many years. We had ice of conſiderable thickneſs for a country where it is not uſual to have any. This weather, as it did not laſt long, ſo it was not, I believe, general, even during its continuance; for in Chriſtmas holidays I was at Cintra, which is about twenty miles from Liſbon, where we found the air wonderfully mild and pleaſant. We dined in the open air, and had ſome delightful walks about the rock. Cintra is deſervedly famous for its temperature, being no leſs cool in ſummer than warm in winter. One may indeed almoſt pronounce they have neither ſummer nor winter there, but a delightful middle kind of ſeaſon, that is free from the inconveniences of both, and is conſtantly both and neither. It is the moſt unaccountable place I ever ſaw or heard of, and hardly ſeems ſubject to the laws of Nature; for, beſides its unſeaſonable pleaſantneſs at all times of the year, though it is the higheſt ground I ever trod, it is conſtantly overflowed with water, in which reſpect, though it may fall-in with the ſyſtem of Mr. Halley, it ſeems to run counter to the common courſe of Nature. It is the moſt fertile and the moſt barren, the moſt frightful, and the moſt lovely place I ever beheld. The exquiſite ſweetneſs of the lower part of the hills is ſtrongly contraſted by the craggy appearance of the ſummits, where the rain has waſhed away the mould from between the rocks, and left them piled upon one another in a frightful manner. The foxes and wolves, that inhabited the numerous cleſts and caverns in theſe eminences, are in one place diſlodged by a ſett of inhabitants, who, when religion is out of the queſtion, have the advantage of the wild beaſts in point of humanity; I mean, a ſett of friars, who have conſecrated the evacuated dens, and taken up their abode in them. We dined with them, and they treated us very hoſpitably, juſt without the gate of their unbuilt and invisible convent.

"They tell me that Cintra is infinitely more pleaſant in the ſummer than in the winter; but it is very difficult to conceive how that is poſſible. The graſs affords a verdure in winter, which, I am apt to think, the ſummer heats muſt deſtroy. The hills abound with ever-greens, particularly cork-trees; and the orange-groves, when I ſaw them, were loaded with fruit, and made a fine appearance.

"No meaſures have yet been taken for rebuilding the city," and many intelligent perſons aſſure me it will be ſome conſiderable time before any thing is attempted. This will not be a diſagreeable article to ſuch as are fond of ſtrange ſights; for it is generally allowed, that, from a very indifferent city, Liſbon is become one of the moſt extraordinary ruins in the world.

"We have three people here, for the benefit of the air: Mr. Cleveland, ſon of the Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir Archer Croſts, and his brother. The two firſt are pretty well recovered; but the laſt is irrecoverably gone in a conſumption, and given over by every one except himſelf. He is an admirable young fellow, and we all feel for him.

"I do not repent of my coming hither. You are well apprized of the inconveniences of my former ſituation: at preſent I have nothing to complain of, though my affairs are not abſolutely ſettled and certain, which is the leſs to be wondered at, conſidering the nation I belong to, and the country I am in.

"I am glad of an opportunity of acknowledging myſelf your moſt obliged humble ſervant, W. ALLEN."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

IN your Magazine for July, p. 612, a writer, who ſtyles himſelf Oxonienſis, has made ſome frivolous objections to your review of Mr. Hewlett's Vindication of the Parian Chronicle. Surely there was no occaſion for complaint; you had paid the author *more* compliments than he had a right to expect—compliments for his miſrepreſentations!

The author of the Diſſertation on the Chronicle had obſerved, that Diodorus Siculus "did not attempt to *circumſcribe* thoſe times," or *fix the chronology* of thoſe

thoſe ages "which preceded the Trojan war" by any certain and acknowledged epocha. This is a fact. He gives us nothing relative to the hiſtory of that early period which can be properly called chronology. The reaſon he immediately aſſigns: "he could find no parapegma, on which he could place any dependence." But let us ſee how Mr. H. tranſlates this paſſage. "*Of* the times, or chronological periods, that are compriſed and *ſettled* in this work, thoſe before the Trojan war I do not *fully determine*, becauſe there is no credible authority to be *taken* reſpecting them."—What ſenſe, what conſiſtency do we find in this tranſlation!

The words εφ' ὁσον ἡμιν ἡ δυναμις, which Oxonienſis quotes with an air of triumph, relate to the *narrative* only, and not to the chronology. They are conſequently nothing to the purpoſe.

I do not ſee what Mr. Hewlett, or his advocate, can gain by the following clumſy verſion,—"that I might myſelf ſee the moſt *neceſſary*, and the greateſt part of the countries."

The Diſſertator ſays, "Diodorus travelled through many parts of Europe and Aſia, in order to view thoſe places which he had occaſion to mention, and to examine every thing which might be of ſervice to him in his undertaking." What is there in this paraphraſe that is exceptionable? Diodorus muſt have ſpent his time very idly if he had travelled for no other purpoſe than to ſee the face of the country. He undoubtedly examined every monument, inſcription, record, and local hiſtory he could find, that might be of ſervice to him in writing his Bibliotheca. He travelled, ſays Weſſelingius, *ut locorum, de quibus ſcripturus erat, ingenium & ſitum obſervaret, et commentarii in principum civitatumque* tabulariis abditi, *inſpicerentur.* Dedic. p. ii. He travelled, ſays Juſtin Martyr, that he might be αυτοπτης των πολεων, *ſpectator rerum plurimarum.* Protr. p. 10. He travelled, χαριν πολυμαθιας, *diſcendi gratiâ*, ſays Photius, Cod. 70. Mr. Hewlett ſeems to forget himſelf when he ſays, Dionyſius and Livy frequently derived information from *monuments.* Why then would he deny Diodorus the ſame privilege?

As to the phraſe *every thing*, in the Diſſertator's tranſlation, to which Oxonienſis objects, it is not, in any reſpect, improper. *Every thing*, *all things*, *every man*, *every one*, &c. are commonly uſed in a very limited ſenſe. Thus Solomon ſays, Prov. xx. 3, "*every fool* will be meddling;" and St. Paul gives this advice to Timothy, chap. ii. 7, "conſider what I ſay, and the Lord will give thee underſtanding in *all things.*" Though the former paſſage contains an aſſertion which is not always true, and the latter a wiſh which was beyond all expectation, yet theſe expreſſions have the ſanction of univerſal authority.

Before I take my leave of theſe writers, I cannot but obſerve a circumſtance in their critical productions which is a little remarkable. Mr. H. p. 97, or, I will rather ſuppoſe, his printer, has given us the Greek paſſage above cited in the following form: εφ' οσο εμιν η δυναμις. This nonſenſe is literally copied by Oxonienſis; which, I think, affords us room to ſuſpect that either Oxonienſis is no Oxonian, or that he is the learned author of the Vindication. Yours, &c.

The AUTHOR *of the* DISSERTATION.

TO THE REV. DR. GEDDES.

Rev. Sir,

THE acquaintance you diſcover with ſuch branches of literature as are neceſſary to the execution of the very important work you have undertaken muſt give pleaſure to all who deſire to ſee an improved tranſlation of the Old Teſtament. The candid, likewiſe, will give you due credit when you ſay, "you are extremely anxious to have it ſaid and known that, as a tranſlator, you are addicted to no particular ſyſtem, nor guided by any principle, but the rule of tranſlating well." Yes, the judicious, I apprehend, will concur with you, when, having mentioned "an honeſt impartiality as a neceſſary qualification of a tranſlator," you add, "whether that be abſolutely attainable by any mortal may be queſtioned;" and I fancy, on a ſtrict examination of your Proſpectus, will have good reaſon to believe it is not yet attained by you. As the Old Teſtament is your ſubject, which doth not afford much opportunity for introducing the particular tenets that diſtinguiſh Chriſtian ſects, you go into the New, to criticiſe Tindal's tranſlation, and ſay, p. 89, "It was an idle affectation in Tindal to tranſlate *overſeer*, *elder*, *congregation*, inſtead of *biſhop*, *prieſt*, *church*, as the latter, already become familiar Engliſh words, are, in reality, of the ſame import with thoſe he ſubſtituted in their place." Now,

Sir,

Sir, ſuppoſing they had been uſed by the members of the Church of Rome ſometimes in the ſame ſenſe, it is well known that Church underſtood the word Biſhop in a more particular and much higher ſenſe than the Proteſtants did *Overſeer*, and than they thought the original meant. The former looked upon biſhops as miniſters of a diſtinct order, as well as higher ſtation, than other miniſters of religion; while the latter, in general, even in England at that time, conſidered them as being of the ſame order, though perhaps different in office from ſome others. And therefore Tindal uſed the word *overſeers*, which is of a general nature, and conveys the literal ſenſe of the original; while *biſhop* is a technical term, and expreſſed the ſenſe of a party. In this, King James's tranſlators have alſo imitated him, Acts xx. 28; which it is indeed probable they would not have done (the Engliſh Church being then become epiſcopal in the higheſt ſenſe), if rendering it *biſhops* would not have ſhewn the attentive reader that biſhops and elders were miniſters of the ſame order, rank, and dignity, in the Apoſtles' days, being the very ſame perſons and officers ſtiled *elders* in the 17th verſe.

Farther, if *elders* and *prieſts* were conſidered as terms of the ſame import by members of the Church of Rome, they were not by the generality of Proteſtants at that time, nor are they by all ſuch at this day. The words in the original are different, and Tindal believed they had different meanings. That which he rendered *elders* he thought was peculiarly expreſſive of Chriſtian miniſters; whereas that which he tranſlated *prieſts* he ſuppoſed was never uſed by the evangelical writers for miniſters of the goſpel, as diſtinct from other Chriſtians, but as deſcriptive of all Chriſtians, whom St. Peter calls a *prieſthood*, 1 Pet. ii. 5, and St. John repreſents as offering praiſe to Chriſt, who had made them *prieſts unto God*, Rev. i. 68. v. 10.

The ſuſpicion which the paſſage already cited from your Proſpectus excites, that you have not attained perfect freedom from prejudice, as a critic and divine, is confirmed and heightened by that which I am going to quote from the ſame page, viz. "It was unfair, and perhaps inſidious in him, to put *image* for *idol*, *ordinance* for *tradition*, *ſecret* for *myſtery* or *ſacrament*." No doubt, the former muſt be very diſagreeable to members of a church which abounds ſo much with images in religious worſhip. Whether it was a more proper word, I ſhall not determine. He had, however, a right to uſe that which he judged beſt; and in this inſtance he was followed by James's tranſlators, who had no great affection for his principles, and were ſo little averſe to the Church of Rome as any Proteſtants can be ſuppoſed to be. The ſame is the caſe likewiſe of the next expreſſion in which you inſtance. As to the laſt, they have departed from him, and rendered it *myſtery*; I cannot ſay tranſlated, for it is the Greek word with an Engliſh termination. But pray, Sir, on farther conſideration, be ſo kind as to ſay if *ſecret* be not the literal meaning of the original in Greek authors, and do not convey the true ſenſe of it in the New Teſtament. If ſo, why ſhould the original have been retained, which conveys no certain meaning, or a wrong one to an Engliſh reader? Was it to lead people to believe that the Chriſtian religion hath certain doctrines and practices that are inexplicable, and inconſiſtent with the principles of reaſon and common ſenſe? It hath, I know, been of admirable ſervice to this purpoſe, in ages and places of ſuperſtition; and it is no wonder that perſons, who have ſuch doctrines or practices to defend, ſhould be very fond of it: but it is ſomewhat ſtrange that a Philoſopher ſhould ſhew ſuch a zealous attachment to it in this enlightened age, or a Chriſtian Divine, when he recollects that it is the mark inſcribed on the forehead of the great whore, with whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication. Rev. xvii. 5.

As to Tindal's not uſing the word *ſacrament*, there is not the leaſt room for ſurprize. He did not perceive that it would have given the leaſt idea of what he thought the original word contained. By the Church of Rome ſeveral things had been expreſſed by this word, few, if any, of which were particularly denoted in Scripture by *muſterion*; and probably he thought the word was not applicable to any of them, except baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper, and therefore never uſed it in his tranſlation, in which he was imitated by the divines appointed by King James.

Should not theſe reflections convince you that Tindal was right in any of thoſe inſtances which you cenſure, they will, poſſibly, that he acted agreeably to the ſentiments of his own mind, and of many learned men of that age, I might

add

add of the preſent, of the greateſt part indeed among Proteſtants, and therefore that he doth not deſerve the charge of "idle affectation," much leſs of being "unfair," and perhaps "inſidious," which you have brought againſt him, and I hope make you watchful over yourſelf in the great work in which you are engaged, that you may execute it with fidelity and ſucceſs, which is the ſincere wiſh of PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Mansfield, Aug.* 24.

IN a philoſophic and enlightened age it is natural to look for the patronage of Truth in all her forms, and for the downfall, or, at leaſt, diſcouragement of Error, however captivating her accompaniments, however deluſive the charms may be which ſhe aſſumes to dazzle the minds of men; and it is reaſonable to expect from men, whoſe abilities and attainments render them the natural bulwarks of Science, a manly defence of the privileges of Reaſon, and a ſtrenuous oppoſition to the progreſs of Illiberality.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, what can we ſay of the ſpirit of the preſent times? Can we ſpeak concerning it in the warm terms of honeſt praiſe? Can we, with glowing hearts and rational exultation, advance that the preſent is an æra favourable to genuine enquiry? that this is an age in which Truth diffuſes her moſt extenſive influence, and diſſipates thoſe clouds of falſehood which oppreſs the human mind, and deprive it of its pureſt pleaſures? Or can it be ſaid, that the characters who are reſpectable in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, on account of the ſuperiority of their mental powers and literary attainments; that the favoured ſons of Science, that thoſe whoſe early and mature years were devoted, profeſſionally, to the inveſtigation of every thing ſublime in the works of nature, intereſting in the faculties of man, and important in ſyſtems of morality and religion;—I ſay, can it be aſſerted that theſe characters, and that the clergy of this great nation, thoſe expected advocates of every thing that reflects dignity on man, are alſo high in the ſcale of rational eſtimation, for their enlightened zeal in the cauſe of human nature, for the prompt encouragement, and the ſelf-gratifying indulgence of every manly, generous, and liberal feeling?

In anſwer to the above queſtions, the author of this paper begs leave to congratulate the age in which he lives on the indulgence of a liberality unparalleled by former ages; on the poſſeſſion of a ſpirit of candour whoſe range and influence were never ſo extenſive in any prior æra; on the exhibition of an attachment to the cauſe of genuine enquiry, unequaled by the Literati of former times, and on the moderation of temper generally characteriſtic of the preſent clergy: yet, as a philanthropiſt, as a man whoſe heart is warm with good wiſhes to his fellow-creatures, whoſe ſoul expands when he adds his mite to the general fund of knowledge, he is anxious that theſe pleaſing fruits ſhould arrive at mature perfection; that our perception of their excellency ſhould not be the mere reſult of comparative views; and that no reaſonable cauſe of complaint againſt any individual, or body of men, to whom Science has extended her liberal influence, ſhould exiſt; and that men, confeſſedly equal in their original, equal in all the brilliant diſtinctions of mental endowments, ſhould experience a reſpect proportioned to their attainments, undiminiſhed by the ſpleen of party, unclouded by the miſts of prejudice and popular deluſion; for is not the influence of party, Sir, too operative in this enlightened age? I mean, have not bodies of men, who are linked together by one or more common principles, too extended an authority in fixing the opinions of their fellow citizens? Do not number and preſcription, do not public endowments, and the deluſive inſignia of power, impreſs more forcibly the minds of Britons, in many important inſtances, and more affect their deciſions, than the voice of Truth and manly Independence? And are there not multitudes who flatter themſelves with the indulgence of an impartial temper; who would reſent the imputation of a blind attachment to the opinions and dogmas of others; and yet, in ſome important articles of ſpeculation, nay, in the moſt momentous of all concerns, which is that of Religion, take their ideas upon truſt, adhere to the cloudy conceptions of paſt centuries, revile thoſe who preſume to differ from them, and repreſent the authors of their faith as demigods in the annals of ſpeculation, as ſo far elevated above the ſphere of common minds, that Infallibility claimed them as her favoured children. Yours, &c. CATULLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Aug.* 28.

THE following paper I lately met with by accident, and I ſend it you as a valuable communication. It contains the genuine ſentiments (for it is in his own hand-writing) of one who lately lived an honour to his country, as a man of learning, a philoſopher, a critic, and a friend to ſociety. The reflections of ſuch men in the calm hours of retirement are always to be regarded as precious. It is from them that we may look for uſeful obſervation, truth, and good ſenſe; for the hurry, buſtle, diſſipation, and luxury of the world, leave little room for reflection to the generality of mankind. Moſt men paſs through life as through a fever, and, at the cloſe of it, may ſay with the celebrated Churchhill in his laſt words, *What a fool have I been!* The following lines are well worthy the attention of every individual, and, if made a proper uſe of, will be a direct means of producing that reformation of morals and manners at preſent ſo much wanted. PASCAL.

"The ſetting apart one day in ſeven for public worſhip is not a pious inſtitution merely, but highly moral; with regard to the latter, all men are equal in the preſence of God; and, when a congregation pray for mercy and protection, one muſt be inflamed with good-will and brotherly-love to all.—In the next place, the ſerious and devout tone of mind, inſpired by public worſhip, ſuggeſts naturally ſelf-examination.—Retired from the buſtle of the world, on that day of reſt, the errors we have been guilty of are recalled to memory: we are afflicted for thoſe errors, and firmly reſolve to be more on our guard in time coming. In ſhort, Sunday is a day of reſt from worldly concerns, in order to be more uſefully employed upon thoſe that are internal. Sunday, accordingly, is a day of account; and a candid account every ſeventh day is the beſt preparation for the great day of account. A perſon who diligently follows out this preparatory diſcipline will ſeldom be at a loſs to anſwer for his own conduct, called upon by God or man. This leads me naturally to condemn the practice of abandoning to diverſion or merriment what remains of Sunday after public worſhip; ſuch as parties of pleaſure, gaming, &c. or any thing that trifles away the time without a ſerious thought, as if the purpoſe were to cancel every virtuous impreſſion made at public worſhip.

"Unhappily, this ſalutary inſtitution can only be preſerved in vigour during the days of piety and virtue. Power and opulence are the darling objects of every nation; and yet, in every nation poſſeſſed of power and opulence, virtue ſubſides, ſelfiſhneſs prevails, and ſenſuality becomes the ruling paſſion. Then it is that the moſt ſacred inſtitutions firſt loſe their hold, next are diſregarded, and at laſt are made a ſubject of ridicule."

EPITAPH *in the Chancel of the Church at* Snarford, *near* Lincoln, *on a Marble Slab under a Medallion of Alabaſter, with the Heads of the Earl of* Warwick *and his Lady in Baſſo Relievo, well executed.*

To the everlaſting Memorie of the Right Honorable ROBERT Lord RICH, Baron of Lees, Earl of Warwick *, and of the Ladie FRANCES, his laſt Wife †.

What monument ſhould to thy honour'd name
The love (greate Earle) of after ages upreare,
When in thy life thyſelf didſt build the fame
In fairer forme than Art can frame it here,
By virtuous action and thy noble parts,
That hath entombed thee in our living hearts.
Religion's truely, church and countrie's ſtaie,
To friend moſt faithful, mild even to his foe,
Good men and learn'd advancing every waie,
In all affliction patient, long agoe
In arms, thy Erle's ſole honor (Warwick) ſtood
But thine (great Rich) in being—doing good.

Ad Mortem, Viator.

Cum fuit unus amor, mens iſtis, una fideſque,
Vixeruntque Deo Religione pares:
Fare age. Cur tumulus non contigit unus utrique?

MORS!

Hos quia cœleſti junxerit arce Deus.
Memoria juſti non peribit.

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* Created Earl of Warwick 1618, died 1658, aged 71. Query, where buried?

† Died — when? probably buried at Snarford, as the above monument is next to a very handſome one for her firſt huſband, Sir George Saint Paul, Knt. and Bart. (who was the ninth heir by lineal deſcent, who poſſeſſed the houſe and manor of Snarford from John St. Paul, Eſq. who married the daughter and heir of Sir John Snarford, Knt.). He died 1613, aged 51, not leaving any iſſue by his wife abovementioned, Frances, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, Lord Chief Juſtice of England. There is another very handſome altar monument in alabaſter, with the figures of Sir Thomas St. Paul and his Lady incumbent thereon. Over it a canopy, ſupported by ſix curious columns of alabaſter; above are nine figures kneeling, an altar in the middle, ornamented on two ſides with a large eſcutcheon of arms. The date on the inſcription round the edge 1579, 21ſt of Elizabeth.—N.B. There are no remains of the manſion-houſe at Snarford, nor any antient regiſters in the church.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July* 25.

AS I have been many years a reader and admirer of your Magazine, I prefer it before any other Miſcellany, as the beſt mean of obtaining information on curious and literary ſubjects.

I have a copy of an ingenious and learned book, written by the late Hon. and Right Rev. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, intituled, "The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Reſurrection, &c." in folio, printed at London, 1721, with many MS. notes inſerted by the author.

Among others, at the end of the firſt paragraph of the 5th page occurs the following note:

"By ſome late diſcoveries it appears probable, that the author of this book [*viz.* the 2d of *Eſdras*] was a *prophet*, and either the *ſon*, or (rather) the *grandſon*, of *Eſdras* the *ſcribe*. And the more I conſider this excellent book, and what ſome learned men have lately written upon it (particularly the pious and learned *Dr. Francis Lee*), the more am I perſuaded that this book is a *ſacred* book, which contains in it moſt wonderful *prophecies*, which only the *Holy Spirit of God* could *dictate*.

"And theſe late diſcoveries do afford an eaſy ſolution of thoſe paſſages in it which were formerly accounted very *difficult*, or *interpolated*, and clear up the *viſions* very conſpicuouſly.

"What I refer to of Dr. Lee's is not yet printed *, which I am ſorry for, becauſe it is a loſs to the publick. I know that of late ſome people have taken it into their heads to ſay he died a *Papiſt*, becauſe they wiſh it had been ſo; but I have by me a copy of that part of the *Lady Abbeſs of Gravelin's* letter, written to the Doctor's daughter, (which *original* letter I ſaw and read, and which was in my ſight copied out by his own elder brother, Mr. Lee), which is an effectual *diſproof* of that forged calumny. And the reverend and learned gentleman who has written his life, has depoſited in my hands *his* more full confutation of it, as it is inſerted in his life. So that, if after this his life ſhould appear in print *without* this confutation, if I am alive, *I* ſhall publiſh it, to do juſtice to the memory of this learned and pious gentleman, and alſo to the ingenious writer of his life. And the ſame vouchers are alſo lodged in other hands, in caſe of mortality. The *Romaniſts* envy us this great good man, and therefore have trumped up this forgery *of his dying a Papiſt:* whereas we can demonſtrate the contrary to any one of ſenſe and integrity. The *Romaniſts* have not dealt *candidly* in this affair."

Thus far the note.

Whoever will furniſh, either through the medium of your widely-circulated Miſcellany, or in a diſtinct publication, any other poſthumous pieces, or any farther authentic information, of this great and good man, will do an acceptable ſervice to *theological* literature, and will much gratify many curious and inquiſitive perſons, beſide Yours, &c. W. C.

P. S. Pray was the late Rev. *Henry Lee* (author of "*Sophron*, or Nature's Characteriſtics of the Truth,") related to the Doctor?

There is a letter of Dr. *Lee* to Biſhop *Campbell*, printed in p. 138 of the *Middle State*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

I HAVE received the propoſals of *Mr. W. Owen* for an enlarged *Welch* and *Engliſh* Dictionary in octavo; but the undertaker does not tell us at what price we are to have it. I am already poſſeſſed of *Thomas Richards's Antiq. Ling. Brit. Theſaurus*, an octavo volume; but a grand defect in that work is the want of a ſecond part, or an *Engliſh* and *Britiſh* Dictionary, and, by what I can obſerve from his propoſals, this *Mr. W. Owen* is going to commit the ſame miſtake. The book, Sir, would be as uſeful again to us *Engliſh*, were ſuch a ſecond part added, in which caſe one would excuſe him the *proverbs*, the *names of ſubſcribers*, and the *botanology* alſo, which occurs in *Mr. Richards's* performance. *Dr. Littleton, Mr. Ainſ-*

* Dr. Lee's Diſſertation on the 2d Book of *Eſdras* was printed in the firſt of two volumes of his poſthumous pieces, intituled, "ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΟΜΕΝΑ, or Diſſertations Theological, "Mathematical, and Phyſical, for Alexander Strahan, at the Golden Ball, Cornhill, Lon-"don, 1752," and are very curious, learned, and ingenious pieces.

It appears by the ſhort account of *Dr. Lee* prefixed to theſe Diſſertations, that ſeveral other pieces of his were left in the hands of the late Rev. *William Law*; but no mention is therein made of this letter of the *Lady Abbeſs* of *Gravelin*. His life was written by the Rev. *Dr. Haywood:* but there is not the leaſt mention of him in the Biographical Dictionary of 1784. It is much to be lamented that ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΟΜΕΝΑ were not publiſhed during the life of Biſhop *Campbell*, who died not till June, 1744. The miſtakes ſaid in the ſhort account to have been committed by his biographer *Dr. Haywood*, if any there be, would then probably have been corrected, as mentioned in the foregoing note; and the letter of the *Lady Abbeſs* of *Gravelin* would have been made public.

worth,

worth, and indeed moſt other lexicographers, give us the *Latin* and *Engliſh*, and the *Engliſh* and *Latin*; and why theſe Welch gentlemen ſhould not proceed in the ſame track, no reaſon at all can be given. I ſuppoſe, Sir, that as *Mr. Walters* has compoſed a valuable *Engliſh-Welch* Dictionary, it would be no difficult matter, therefore, for *Mr. W. Owen* to abridge and contract that, and to adapt it to our purpoſe. But, beſides noting the above amazing deficiency in this perſon's plan, it appears very ſhocking to me, that he takes no notice at all in his propoſals of *Mr. Richard's* work, though printed ſo lately as 1759, and by a large ſubſcription. I hope he does not mean merely to pilfer that Dictionary, as *Baretti* did Signior *Haym's* Italian Library. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 24.

IN your Mag. for May, p. 437, Mr. Holt ſays, "knives were firſt made in this kingdom in 1563, by Thomas Matthews, on Fleet-bridge, London:" but how does this accord with the *Sheffield* whittle mentioned by *Chaucer?* A book of *Kerving* was printed by Wynken de Worde, anno 1508; and quære, whether the office of *carver* at court was not inſtituted before 1563? See Anſtis on the Garter, p. 212, and Strype's Mem. vol. II. p. 393. 503. Northumberland Book, p. 443.—However, as carving was ſo well known in 1508, as to have the terms of art peculiar to it ſo minutely there regiſtered (Mr. Ames's Typogr. Antiq. p. 89), the knives uſed at that time can hardly be ſuppoſed to be all of them brought from beyond ſeas. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

WE read from time to time in the news-papers of the diſtribution of prizes in both the univerſities to young gentlemen for literary compoſitions, both in verſe and proſe, and in various languages. Theſe inſtitutions are certainly very laudable and beneficial, and the publick is vaſtly obliged to the benefactors and founders of them. The young ſcholars are not only excited thereby to proſecute their ſtudies previouſly with ardour, in order to qualify themſelves to become candidates for the reſpective prizes, but, if marked and diſtinguiſhed by a *premium* in ſo public a manner, muſt come afterwards into the world with more than ordinary eclat. Beſides, they will have a character to maintain when they come abroad, and, as there muſt be both genius and erudition at the bottom, future excellency can hardly fail to follow, in any one of the three learned profeſſions which they may chooſe to engage in.

But now, Mr. Urban, why do the judges of the ſeveral performances ſtop where they do? They tell us the favourite and ſucceſsful candidate's name, and his college, and perhaps the theme; but why do they not proceed to give us the performances themſelves? Theſe muſt be preſumed, Sir, to be excellent, ſome more than others; and therefore why ſhould the judges, the Vice-chancellor, or whoever elſe, envy us the enjoyment of them? For my part, I cannot help wiſhing that the prize-pieces were annually remitted into ſome laſting and wide-ſpreading publication, ſuch as *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Aſſuredly you, Sir, would be glad to receive them, and are capable of doing them juſtice; and very many of your readers as aſſuredly would be happy, ſhould ſuch a meaſure be adopted. L. E.

P. S. The new Maſters of *Trinity* and *St. John's* colleges are wiſe and liberal-minded men, and perhaps, as they ſoon will be Vice-chancellors, may take this well-meant hint.

Church Notes from Sulgrave, *in* Northamptonſhire. (*Concluded from p.* 704.)

THE church of Sulgrave is dedicated to St. James, and was very early given to the convent of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, by Bartholomew, the ſon of Godfrey de Sulgrave, with the conſent of his ſuperior, Lord Robert de Pinckney; and this donation was confirmed by Hugh Wells, Bp. of Lincoln, in whoſe time the vicarage was ordained.

In the 19th of Edward I. the rectory was valued at nine marks, and the vicarage at ſix.

In the 26th of Hen. VIII. the rectory was valued at nine pounds, and the vicarage at ten, out of which three were allowed for ſynodals and procurations.

Upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries, the rectory and advowſon fell to the Crown; and 6th Edw. VI. were granted to Thomas Lynell and Peter Bold.

The patronage of the vicarage continued in the prior and convent of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, who had the right of preſentation till the 31ſt of Hen. VIII. and preſented the following incumbents;

1222.

1222. Robert de Northampton.
1264. Thorald.
Robert de Wardenton.
1302. Robert de Middleton.
John de Boeton.
1325. Hugh Paine.
1347. Henry Warren de Buckingham.
1363. Will. Wycock.
1369. 24 Sept. John Wilford.
1391. 23 May, John Warde.
1423. 16 Sept. Thomas Bythebrooke.
1428. 13 Mar. William Jeweſter.
1429. 7 June, William Goueld.
1430. John Irby [1].
1438. 12 Sept. Henry Hopton.
1441. 7 Feb. Thomas Haſtings.
1448. 31 Aug. Walter Blode.
1451. 29 Mar. John Edwin.
1452. 27 Apr. Robert Cornwell.
1453. 21 Apr. Rich. Monmouth.
Will Andrews.
1464. 9 Nov. John Baldwin.
1475. Edward Fox.
1489. 9 Mar. John Alyſander.
1496. 23 Dec. Richard Wryght.
1510. 27 Feb. John Hogelin.
1511. 25 Sept. John Hinton.
1540. 21 Nov. William Marſhall [2], M. A.
1547. 5 Dec. Ralph Greenhall [3].
1561. 17 Sept. Hugh Charnock [4].
1655. Richard Fiſher [5].
1685. George Fiſher [6].
1725. John Loggin, M. A.
1741. 7 July, Richard Lydiat, M. A.
1750. Thomas Lydiat [7].
1753. James Wilmot, D. D. [8]
1760. 20 Dec. Richard Wykham [9], M. A. the preſent vicar.

In this pariſh is a charity-ſchool, built and endowed by John Hodges [10], eſq. for ten poor boys. The late Mr. Robert Gardiner [11] of this pariſh hath added ſix more, who have each a coat and a hat annually, on the 14th day of February. He augmented the endowment to 9l. *per annum.* Theſe poor children are educated until they are capable of being put apprentice or to ſervice. The ſum of 33s. is yearly laid out in bread, and diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas's-day. This ariſes from a ſum of money left by a John Timcock of Culworth, and John Walker of this pariſh, which has been laid out in the purchaſe of a piece of land in the adjoining pariſh Helmdon. The beforementioned R. Gardiner alſo left an annual ſum for the performance of divine ſervice on the 14th day of February, for ever.

The old manſion-houſe is ſituated at the Eaſt end of the town; it is now much dilapidated. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once viſited this manſion, but I find no good authority for it. In the kitchen window are the following arms finely painted on glaſs, but, alas! now much injured; they were removed from the part taken down a few years ago.

1. Waſhington and Butler.—Argent, two bars Gules, three mullets in chief of the ſecond, impaling, Argent, a chevron Or, between three urns of the ſecond. Date 1588.

2. Waſhington and Kitſon. *Waſhington*, impaling Sa. three fiſhes hauriant Arg. a chief Or.

3. *Waſhington* with a creſcent for difference, impaling Arg. and Sa. paly of five, a canton Ermin.

4. Ihon Wakelay maried the dauftear of Waſhington, 1588. Arg. on a croſs Sa. five lions rampant Or, impaling *Waſhington* as the third.

In the back porch, leading to the garden, are two antient figures in plaſterwork, very rude and uncouth, on each ſide againſt the wall, the one a lion, the other a dragon. Theſe probably were once ſupporters to a coat of arms, or, perhaps, placed in the porch as emblematical of the rank of the family then reſident at the manſion; for, over the doorway of this porch, in the garden, is a circular ſhield quartered: the firſt [12], three fleur-de-lis, the third three lions paſſant guardant, the ſecond and fourth quite defaced; all within the garter the

[1] Whoſe inſtitution appears not in the Biſhop of Lincoln's Regiſter.

[2] By virtue of this turn being given to Will. Wrey, by conſent of the priory of St. Andrew's, he was the laſt preſented by their title.

[3] By the Crown.

[4] By the Biſhop, on a lapſe. He died rector of Milton Reynes, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

[5] The next by record. He died 24 Mar. 1686.

[6] Perhaps ſucceeded his couſin R. F. He died 1725.

[7] Succeeded his brother R. L.

[8] Now rector of Barton in Warwickſhire.

[9] Preſented by his brother, the late W. H. Wykham, of Swalcliffe, in Oxon, eſq. The right of preſentation has been many years in this family. Before the field was incloſed, the tythes were ſet at about 100l. per annum.

[10] See his monumental inſcription, p. 703.

[11] This gentleman lies buried on the North ſide of the churchyard without any tombſtone to his memory; I believe *by his own deſire.* He died in 1777. I think the 14th of February was his birth-day.

[12] In thoſe days France was quartered before England, as being the greater kingdom.

inſcription

inſcription is alſo loſt; the ſupporters, dexter a lion, ſiniſter a dragon, in the ſame rude ſtyle as thoſe beforementioned in the porch; the letters E. R. appear above, the fleur-de-lis on one, and the roſe on the other ſide of the arms; a crown is placed over the ſhield, I ſuppoſe it to be of Edw. III. Another ſhield, or rather the ſhadow of one, appears underneath the beforementioned, over the door-way, but time hath long ſince devoured the characters thereon. The arms of Waſhington, cut in ſtone, are on each ſide the door-way, one of which has the creſcent for difference.

Account of Manors (antiently) in Sulgrave, *from a MS. written by the late Mr.* R. Gardiner *of this Pariſh.*

AT the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, Gilo, brother of Annault, held four hides in Sulgrave, to whom Hugh Landrie and Otbert were undertenants. The arable land was ten carucates; in demeſne were three carucates, with one ſervant and twenty villains, and ſix cottagers had five carrucates; there were eight acres of meadow. The whole had been valued at nine pounds, but was then rated at ſeven. It lay within the ſoke of Warden.

This Gilo is alſo ſometimes named Gilo de Pinckenni, and was the founder of Weedon Pinckney, as a cell to the monaſtery of St. Lucian. His barony was held of the Crown *in capite* by the ſervice of fifteen knights fees, for which his ſucceſſors paid yearly into the hands of the Conſtable of Windſor Caſtle 15l. towards the guard of that caſtle. In the beginning of Edward the Firſt's reign, Henry de Glynton is certified to hold one knight's fee in Sulgrave of William de Pinckney, and John de Monthalt half a knight's fee of William de Colworth. This John de Monthalt died in the 22d year of this reign, ſeiſed of a manor in Sulgrave, which was held of Robert de Pinckney by the ſervice of a ſixth part of a knight's fee. To Richard de Colworth ſucceeded his ſon William Fitz-Richard, under whom Main de Pinckney was an inferior tenant. But the ſuperior lord of the whole fee was Henry, the lineal deſcendant from Gilo de Pinckney; for, by inquiſition taken in the 32d year of this reign, it appears that Symon de Pinckney held one fee in Sulgrave of the ſaid Henry and his predeceſſors, and Phylippia, the widow of William de Colworth, another. The ſucceſſor of John de Monthalt in Sulgrave was Oldam de Monthalt, his ſon. This gentleman died in the 34th year of this reign, and, by inquiſition at his death, was found to have been joint-tenant of the manor of Sulgrave with Margaret his wife.

As of the inheritance of William de Gayton, one-third part of it being ſettled in dower upon Ann, the wife of Walter de Gayton, it was held by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, and deſcended to Elizabeth, their only daughter, a minor of two years of age.

The barony of Pinckney was at this time [1306] in the hands of the Crown, Henry, the laſt poſſeſſor, having ſold and alienated part of his fees, and by deed, bearing date Sept. 4, in the 29th year of this reign, granted and given up the reſt to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors for ever. In the fourth year of Edw. III. the prior of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, and Stephen de Trafford, were lords of Sulgrave, by the ſervice of an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Windſor Caſtle; 10s. each. This Stephen had taken to wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Adam de Monthault, and in her right became poſſeſſed of this manor. She died the 18th year of this reign, and left it to Stephen de Trafford, her ſon and heir, who, in the 20th year of the ſame reign, upon collecting the aid to make the king's ſon a knight, accounted for half a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the fee of Pinckney. This Stephen de Trafford, in the 30th year of this reign, made a grant of this manor of Sulgrave to Sir Fulke de Birmingham, during life; and, in the 45th year of the ſame reign, paſſed it to Henry de Ardern, who levied a fine of it the ſame year.

But, beſides theſe two manors, there appears to have been at this time [1371] a third manor in Sulgrave, formerly in the poſſeſſion of William de Pinckenny, which was held by Henry de Ellington of the manor of Moreton Pinckney by the ſervice of one knight's fee and a half, and an annual payment of 20s. and from him called Ellington's manor. This Henry de Ellington, in the 20th year of Edw. III. upon making the king's ſon a knight, accounted for one moiety of a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the honour of Windſor, and the fee of Pinckney. From him it paſſed to John Stateſbury, gent. who,

upon

upon an action brought againſt him, in the 33d year of this reign, by the prior of St. Andrew's, for cutting down a certain quantity of underwood in Sulgrave, made it appear that the ſaid underwood was his own property, as lying within his own manor of Sulgrave, called Ellington's manor. In the male line of this family it continued till the reign of Hen. VIII. and then deſcended to a daughter Suſan, the wife of Robert Leeſon, eſq. of Whitfield, with whoſe poſterity it alſo remained for ſeveral generations, and from them had the name of Leeſon's manor; and by indenture of 7th March, 4 James I. was, *inter alia*, granted by Thomas Leeſon, and Thomas his ſon, to Lawrence Makepeace, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever; and which then ſince paſſed to Thomas Triſt, eſq. of Colworth, and from thence called Triſt's manor; which ſaid Thomas Triſt, eſq. in the 15th of Cha. I. by feoffment, conveys the ſaid manor of Sulgrave, with the rights, &c. to Thomas Whitton, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever; and in the 15th of the ſame reign, a feoffment, whereby John Whitton, and Mary his wife, convey this manor to Richard Walker, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever. This R. Walker died inteſtate, whereby this manor deſcended to his only ſon, John Walker, who, by his laſt will, dated 5 Mar. 1714, deviſes the ſaid manor to his nephew, Walker Preſtidge, in which family it yet continues.

To return to the manor of Stephen de Trafford. From Sir Henry de Ardern it deſcended to Ralph de Ardern, his eldeſt ſon, who, in the 7th of Hen. IV. made a conveyance of it to Hellen, the widow of Sir Henry de Arden, his brother. This Hellen, in the 9th year of the ſame reign, gave it back to the ſaid Ralph, from whom it paſſed to Robert de Arden, his heir at law, and of whom it was purchaſed, in the 18th of Hen. VI. by Richard Danvers, of Culworth, eſq. who levied a fine on it the ſame year: in this fine it is called the manor of Netherbury, in Sulgrave. It remained in this family till about 1604, when it came into the hands of —— Crewe, eſq. and from his deſcendant, has ſince paſſed into the family of the Hodgeſes. Upon the ſurrender of the monaſteries, 29th Hen. VIII. the manor of Sulgrave, which belonged to the monaſtery of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, was given up to the Crown, and a fine was levied on it the ſame year, between the King, and Francis, prior of St. Andrew's, to the uſe of his Majeſty. In the year following it was granted to Lawrence Waſhington, eſq. the ſon of John W. eſq. of Warton, in Lancaſhire, by Margaret, the daughter of Robert Kitſon, of Warton, and ſiſter to Thomas Kitſon, alderman of London. He died in the 26th* year of Q. Elizabeth, and left his eſtate in Sulgrave to Robert Waſhington, his eldeſt ſon, by Anne, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Greatworth, in this county, by whoſe poſterity it was long enjoyed, and from whom it was called Waſhington's manor. This is now in the family of the Hodgeſes.

The Monks of Canons Aſhby had, at their diſſolution, annual revenue 7s. 8d.; and the nuns of Catesby 35s. 4d. Theſe, in the 30th year of Hen. VIII. were all granted, with the manor of Sulgrave, to the before-named Lawrence Waſhington.

The reverend Moſes Hodges Bartholomew, of Edgcot, in this county, is the preſent lord of Sulgrave manor.

Yours, &c. J. Henn.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 4.

I TRUST your old correſpondent L. E. p. 706, will not be diſpleaſed to be told, that the line he criticiſes in Virgil, Æn. VIII. 596, is intirely borrowed from Ennius, as Macrobius obſerves, Saturn. vi. 1.; though Columna and Heſſelius, in their collections of Ennius's fragments, have omitted it. Whatever, therefore, becomes of *putris*, or whatever it means, the old poet muſt be anſwerable for it; and perhaps it may be ranked among words now become obſolete. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Auguſt* 24.

THE original, from which the incloſed drawing *(plate II.)* was taken, was found ſome weeks ſince in a garden in Enniſkillen, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, and is forwarded to you for inſertion in your next Magazine.

Your's, &c. Tartar.

Fig. 1. The inſtrument ſhewn as ready for uſe.

Fig. 2. Shews one ſide of the inſtrument when taken aſunder.

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* See the inſcription on his tombſtone and alſo the account of arms in the manſion-houſe, p. 796.

Fig

Fig. 1.

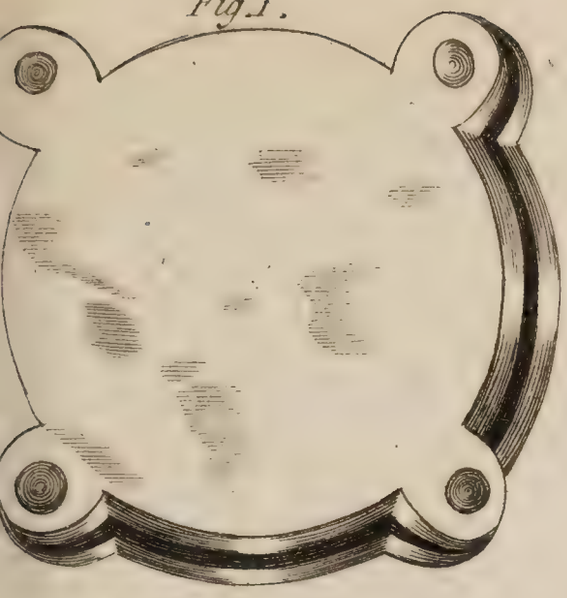


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



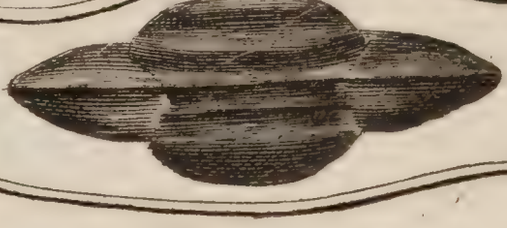
Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Federici

aac Newton p. 775.

John Conduitt

Fig. 3. The appearance of the reverſe.
Fig. 4. A view of the medal, as caſt in the machine, drawn from the impreſſion in wax.
Fig. 5. The reverſe.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Aug.* 24.

IT appears from the diſcoveries of modern travellers, that in countries where iron has not been introduced, various hard bodies are ſubſtituted in its room by the natives; and the works they are able to accompliſh, by inſtruments made of very unlikely materials, are truly ſurpriſing; their boats, their bows, and ſpears, are neatly formed, and curiouſly carved, with tools conſiſting of nothing but ſtones, bone, ſhells, and various kinds of hard wood.

Now, ſince we are convinced by actual obſervation that man, in one part of the world, can perform various mechanical operations by the help of ſuch implements alone, it cannot be queſtioned that the inhabitants of a different climate would have recourſe to the ſame methods under ſimilar circumſtances; and it is highly probable that the predeceſſors of the poliſhed Europeans have, at ſome diſtant period, made uſe of ſuch inſtruments as are now employed by the ſavages of America and the Southern iſlands. It would be in vain to expect, that the hiſtory of any nation ſhould furniſh facts to eſtabliſh this opinion from the cuſtoms of the people whoſe tranſactions it commemorates, for man muſt always make a conſiderable progreſs in civilization before he will attend to letters; and as metals are ſo neceſſary to his refinement, theſe inſtruments have been laid aſide and forgot in every country before the commencement of its hiſtory. Hence it happens that it is in the annals of more poliſhed nations alone we find proofs of their exiſtence, when the hiſtorian accidentally mentions the manners of his ruder neighbours. Thus it appears from Exodus iv. 25, that the Midianites uſed a ſharp ſtone inſtead of a knife in the time of Moſes. Stones and clubs were undoubtedly the firſt offenſive weapons; and it is poſitively aſſerted by Pliny, that the latter were uſed by the Libyans in an antient war which this people had with the Egyptians. An author, whoſe name at preſent I cannot recollect, informs us, that the maritime nations of Italy formerly pointed their darts with the bony termination of the tail of the fireflair. Tacitus ſays, that the Germans, in his time, headed their ſpears very ſparingly with iron, which they obtained by barter from the Gauls and Italians; but that the Finni, a very extenſive tribe, but ruder than the reſt, without cattle, and without habitations, depended on their bows for ſubſiſtence; and it would be folly to ſuppoſe that a people, thus deſtitute of arts and commerce, could procure any other tips for their arrows than thoſe of the ſimpleſt kind. Perhaps more circumſtantial proofs of the primitive ſimplicity of our anceſtors might be brought to light, by an attentive enquiry into the ſubject; but the facts abovementioned are ſufficient to make it appear, that both Europe and Aſia have been indebted for their conveniencies to thoſe things which conſtitute the arts and the riches of a modern ſavage.

There is not, as far as I know, any hiſtoric evidence proving that theſe primitive inſtruments were ever uſed by the antient Britons. Julius Cæſar, who deſcribes their manners, found them poſſeſſed of copper and iron, though ſufficiently barbarous in other reſpects; the former they obtained by commerce, and the latter was extracted from the ore by the inhabitants of the coaſt, who, being of Gallic extraction, were acquainted with the arts of the Continent. By this early intercourſe between our anceſtors and their more cultivated neighbours, the Romans were prevented from obſerving thoſe ſequeſtered iſlanders in their native ſimplicity: they had ſurmounted the more deſtitute condition of ſavage life previous to the firſt viſit of their conquerors; and before the commencement of their hiſtory they were become too ſenſible of the ſuperior advantages of metals, to depend on implements made of more imperfect materials. But the reſearches of the Antiquary have ſupplied the defects of written records, flints are found in different parts of Scotland, which have been faſhioned with great labour into the heads of arrows. The ſtone from which theſe views are given (*pl. II. fig.* 6, 7, 8) is of the ſame date, and from the ſame hands. It was found in a rivulet in the North of Cumberland. The peculiarity of its form renders it impoſſible to determine its preciſe uſe. It has evidently been intended for an offenſive weapon, and its employer, in all probability, either tied it to the end of a thong, or fixed it in a wicker handle. If we ſuppoſe it to have been an inſtrument of

war,

war, it certainly was uſed in cloſe fight, for no man would throw a thing into a hoſtile crowd, the loſs of which could only be repaired with very great labour. If we imagine it to have been uſed againſt wild animals, there is not the ſame objection againſt its having been a miſſive weapon. Laſtly, we may reaſonably enough conjecture, that it was employed by the Druids, in their ſacrifices, for ſlaying the victims. D. G.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 4.

Bruton, a ſmall town in Somerſetſhire, ſtands in a ſmall valley, through which runs a ſmall ſtream, over which are two ſmall bridges. That part of the ſtreet which is oppoſite to the church is tolerably wide; it is narrow afterwards, and the houſes in general are mean. There are two ſilk mills, in which a good many people are employed. There is a neat alms-houſe, founded by Hugh Sexey, eſq. auditor to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. as an inſcription under his buſt informs. It conſiſts of a ſmall quadrangle, the South ſide of which is occupied by a chapel and hall, under which is a ſchool-room for twelve boys, who are clothed and educated for two years, and then put out apprentices with two ſuits of cloaths. Neat apartments for four men and four women take up the reſt of the building; the former have 5s. a week, the latter 4s. 6d. a gown and coals. The miniſter of the pariſh reads prayers every day, and preaches once a month, for which he has 20l. a year.

On the other ſide of the ſtream, the South ſide of the churchyard, ſtood the abbey, founded before the Conqueſt by Almerus or Algarus, Earl of Cornwall, for monks of the order of St. Benedict; but they were changed into canons-regular by William de Mohun, grandſon of William de Mohun, who came over with William I. This William gave them the manors of Bruton and Bruham, and was buried here *. On the diſſolution, the ſite of the abbey, the parſonage, and the manor, were granted to Sir Maurice Berkley, from whom it deſcended to the late Lord Berkley of Stratton. His heirs ſold it to Sir Richard Hoare, who married the daughter of Henry Hoare, eſq. the *maker* of Stourhead. His ſon, the preſent Sir Richard, has pulled down the greateſt part of the houſe, and is ready to ſell the reſt by the cart-load to any who want ſtone. What a handſome, generous thing he had an opportunity of doing, without expence, if it had occurred to him, or if any one had had the kindneſs to ſuggeſt it to him! The curate, for he is impropriator, and only pays a ſtipend, has no parſonage-houſe; the abbey joined to the churchyard—how comfortable a dwelling would one odd corner of the old building have made!

A good deal of the abbey was rebuilt by William Gilbert, the laſt abbot, not long before the diſſolution. Over the North door of a narrow paſſage which led to the church is a ſhield, carved in ſtone, with arms (probably of the abbey, a chevron charged with three roſes) between the letters W. G. On each ſide of this door in a ſmall niche is a lion's head well carved. On the South ſide of this entry is a ſhield with a pair of ſhears open, the letter P. between the blades: this is ſaid to be for Philip Shears, a former abbot.

The principal entrance ſeems to have been on the South ſide. Part of the battlement over the gateway remains, and on it is a ſhield with the letters p b and ſomething between them which could not diſtinguiſh. Theſe few things with part of the groin of an arch, and ſome buttreſſed walls incloſing the ſtable-yard, ſeem to be all that now remains of any antiquity marked by anything peculiar.

The late Lord Berkley of Stratton lived here in great hoſpitality, and the poor had no reaſon to regret the diſcontinuance of the abbot's alms; proviſions were liberally diſtributed amongſt them. The rooms were fitted up with cornices of ſtucco of the taſte of his time, ſome of which are yet to be ſeen, and ſome of his numerous mottos are not quite defaced. One commemorates a viſit paid him by the Princeſs Amelia in 1767. One of his ſun-dials remarks *Veſtigia nulla retrorſum*; another calls on your attention with *Indico utere*. Over the remains of his ſtudy door *Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, totus in hoc ſum*. The garden is turned into graſs ground; it was enriched with ſome noble trees, of which a very few remain to ſhew what their brethren were. An arch over the road led to ſome ponds in the meadows on the other ſide, by which were ſome walks. T[illegible]

* Dugd. Mon. II. 206.

little ſtream ran through theſe grounds. The ground riſing to the South of the houſe ſpread into not a large park.

Lord Berkley appears, contrary to the old adage of, *the nearer the church the farther from God*, to have paid attention to that as well as his houſe; whether with judgement in the application of his bounty will perhaps, in one reſpect, be queſtioned by Antiquaries. The church is that of the abbey, and built in that ſtyle. His Lordſhip, meaning to make the chancel handſome, has placed over the altar a pediment of ſtucco between two Corinthian pillars, and the coved roof, and the arch which ſeparates the chancel from the body of the church, are filled with ſtucco ornaments. In this chancel is a tablet for Capt. Berkley of the Tiger man of war, and another for another of the family. The heirs of the late lord probably thought that his memory would be ſufficiently preſerved in this place by his munificence, and that

Vain to the dead are tears, and vain is praiſe,

and therefore erected no monument for him.

In making ſome repairs or alterations, a number of bones were found, which were collected and depoſited in the churchyard under a marble, on which is the following inſcription:

Pulvis et oſſa fumus
Cadaverum antehac jacentium
in oſſuario
ſub adyto
hujuſce eccleſiæ
ſub hoc marmore condita
juſſu honorabilis C. Berkley
anno 1743.

Abbot Gilbert is ſaid to have reſided in the town after the diſſolution, to have died of a broken heart, and to have deſired that he might be buried juſt within the churchyard. His tomb, much decayed, remains cloſe to the wall at the North-weſt corner. In rebuilding the churchyard wall a few years ago, the workmen went ſo near to his grave as to lay his ſcull bare.

The church conſiſts of a nave, a North and South aile, and a handſome tower. The North aile is ſaid to be the oldeſt.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

WHEN I ſent you ſome ſtrictures on the tranſlation of an old Gaelic Chronicle, publiſhed lately in your Magazine, I was induced by two motives: one, of delicacy to my correſpondents in Ireland, who might have ſuſpected that I had ſent this poem to be *Oſſianized* in the Highlands; and the other motive was, to guard your readers againſt the errors of the tranſlation. But as Dr. Lorimer has thought proper to ſet his hand to paper, and appear as the champion of his Highland friends, I muſt beg leave to confute his miſrepreſentations, though a diſpute with him be foreign to my original intention.

The plain ſtate of the facts in this high and mighty matter is as follows. In the courſe of my inveſtigation of Scotiſh hiſtory, I obſerved that this old Chronicle had been often quoted by O'Flaherty in his Ogygia, and other Iriſh writers; and its recovery intereſted me much. On the 19th of Nov. 1785, I wrote to a correſpondent in Ireland, whoſe rank in life renders his name too important to be bandied on this occaſion, to intreat his aſſiſtance in this matter. By his advice I ſoon after wrote to Mr. O'Conor concerning it; and my correſpondent condeſcended to forward my letter to Mr. O'Conor, and to ſecond my intreaties. Mr. O'Conor's anſwer to me is dated *From Belanagar near Roſcomon, April* 4, 1786; and this venerable Antiquary, after ſome remarks on Iriſh and Scotiſh hiſtory, ſays,

"The ſucceſſion of the Dalriada kings from that period, with the years of reigns, has been preſerved in the poem quoted by Mr. O'Flaherty, a copy of which I poſſeſs; and the original, with a tranſlation, ſhall be remitted to you, as ſoon as I recover a little from my preſent languid ſtate, bound by rheumatic pains."

Colonel Vallancey being in London about this time, I earneſtly intreated him to aſſiſt me in procuring this poem, and Dr. Lorimer joined in the requeſt. The Colonel, in the envelope of a letter to Dr. Lorimer, which, as relating to me, was left in my poſſeſſion, ſays,

"I have written to Mr. O'Conor for a copy of the poem, and deſired him to forward it to me. By a letter from him of the 5th, he was much afflicted with rheumatiſm, wrote in great pain, and wiſhes for an eaſy day or two to perform his promiſe to Mr. Pinkerton."

This, it is believed, was in July, 1786.

At length, in Sept. or Oct. 1786, Dr. Lorimer called on me, and gave me Mr. O'Conor's letter to Col. Vallancey, containing the poem in queſtion. The Colonel, whether by chance or by Dr. L's deſire, had ſent this letter to the Doctor, of whoſe exiſtence Mr. O'Conor did not even know; and by a careleſs

leſs expreſſion, in a haſty letter, deſired, it ſeems, the Doctor to *communicate* it to me. The ingenuous Doctor avails himſelf of this careleſs expreſſion to pervert the whole fact. I am not anſwerable for the inaccurate expreſſions of others; but Col. Vallancey and Dr. Lorimer only handed the poem from Mr. O'Conor, the ſole poſſeſſor, to me, for whom alone Mr. O'Conor deſigned it. In this letter to the Colonel, Mr. O'Conor ſays,

"Your friend Mr. Pinkerton being curious to peruſe the following Duain on the firſt Scotiſh kings in North Britain, I requeſt you will remit it to him, with my beſt reſpects. I am long in arrear to him; and, as you are acquainted with the crazy ſtate of my health, I make a ſecond requeſt, that you will impreſs him with the truth, that nothing but my infirmity prevented an earlier attention to the tranſcript he required from me."

And after:

"For Mr. Pinkerton's ſatisfaction, I annex a tranſlation to the copy I ſend him, on the other ſide of this paper. I am only ſorry to tell him that, after all my enquiries, I could not find a ſecond copy."

In a letter from Mr. O'Conor to me, dated Feb. 14, 1787, he gives additional remarks "on the verſes I ſent you," as he expreſſes it. But I refrain from further extracts; and believe what are already given to be more than ſufficient to ſhew the real ſtate of the matter.

If any caſe be capable of ſimplification, it is this. A has long promiſed to B a copy of a poem, and at length ſends C the copy, to be remitted to B; but C careleſſly remits the copy to D, who delivers it, according to the intention of A, to B. As C and D perfectly know that A deſigned the poem for B only, they have no ſort of claim to the poem; and if D takes copies without the conſent of B, and ſends them to the laſt perſons in the world whom A and B would wiſh to ſend them to, is it not a breach of confidence? If any one thinks not, I ſhall only rejoice that my principles are more ſtrict than his.

Would you believe, Mr. Urban, that the Doctor, who exults ſo much in his candid defence, has repeatedly congratulated me on my ſucceſs in recovering this poem, after he had been ten years, as he ſaid, endeavouring it in vain? His requeſt that I would not mention his name is a mere aſſertion; and, had he made it, muſt have been ludicrous indeed. I am not ſo ready to mention names; and were I to name all the people with whom I have had ſuch communication as I had with Dr. L, a fine catalogue would be made. The truth is, that our acquaintance commenced but about a year before the affair of this poem; and when the Doctor told me that he had ſent copies to the Highlands, and made a lame excuſe for ſo doing, upon my expreſſing great ſurprize at a conduct which I had before met with in no acquaintance, I was upon my guard; and, upon the mock tranſlation's appearing in print, reſolved to put a ſtop to all ſuch communication for the future.

The Doctor ſays the matter was not *a confidential ſecret*, and of courſe there was no *breach of confidence*. Accurate reaſoning! As if, when you are intruſted with the property of another, and uſe it without conſent, you are not guilty of a breach of confidence, although there be no ſecret in the matter. Is the Doctor ſo much a ſtranger to literary affairs, as not to know that no author would chuſe his materials for a future work to be ſent about, at the riſk of being foreſtalled and altered, to the prejudice of his work and of his reputation?

The Doctor, though a native of the Highlands, is not ſkilled in the Erſe language, and the copy he ſent was full of errors. For *a ngus, likewiſe*, he had put *Angus*, a man's name, whence the firſt king in Mr. Gillies's tranſlation, &c. &c. &c. And perhaps we ſhall ſoon hear that the original was found in the Highlands, and that errors are authorities. That Dr. L. is a judge who are the beſt judges of the ſubject muſt be denied. The publick are apt to prefer proofs of ſkill to aſſertion. But enough, and more than enough. I ought to apologize to you and your readers for obtruding ſuch an unintereſting ſubject, but my letter is far too long already to be lengthened by apologies. J. PINKERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26, 1787.

IN a late excurſion which I have had an occaſion to make to the borders of Shropſhire, my road lay by the Fourcroſſes inn, at which place I ſtopped for refreſhment, and ſeeing the inſcription your correſpondent Obſervator takes notice of, vol. LVI. p. 409, it recalled his autography and obſervations to my memory. Indeed I have often been there before, and as often obſerved

ſerved the inſcription, and, in conſequence was ſurpriſed to ſee it printed in the manner in which it appears in your Magazine. It is evident Obſervator did not take his copy from the original, for it is there carved wholly in Roman capitals, and every word is at full length, without the leaſt abbreviation. He has alſo either miſtaken the poetical meaſure of the lines, or inadvertently divided them into four inſtead of two, which, in their proper and original order, complete an elegiac diſtich. The lines, I believe, are taken from a monument in a cemetery ſomewhere in Italy; but I can neither poſitively aſcertain the place, nor recollect the whole inſcription. I have not the book in which I have ſeen it in my collection; but it may be found at length, if I am not miſtaken in the title, in Keyſler's Travels into Germany, &c. The following is an exact tranſcript of the lines in queſtion:

FLERES SI SCIRES VNVM TVA
TEMPORA MENSEM;
RIDES CVM NON SIT FORSITAN
VNA DIES.

Obſervator has either been inattentive, if he wrote from actual obſervations, or at leaſt imperfect in ſome of his deſcriptions in other parts of his remarks. But it is not my intention to depreciate his narrative, nor detract from his laudable endeavours as an Antiquary, for his collection is ſufficiently accurate in moſt of the particulars which it comprehends. My attention to the authenticity of the Gentleman's Magazine is the only motive for my preſent intruſion, in which, if you think me either inſignificantly officious, or my information trivial, you will, I hope, generouſly excuſe me, and throw my remarks aſide without farther notice.

But, before I conclude, I ſhall take the farther liberty to ſubjoin an imperfect inſcription, which I have ſeen at a gentleman's houſe not far from Lichfield. The lines are, not inelegantly, delineated under a portrait of ſome diſtiguiſhed perſonage, I think of the times of Queen Elizabeth; and the work was unqueſtionably the performance of an eminent artiſt, for it has conſiderable merit comparative with the productions of that age. It is not, however, eaſy to determine by whom it was painted, nor for whom it was deſigned, for the picture which is painted on a board, is defaced in ſeveral places as well as the inſcription, having been thrown aſide as lumber before the preſent poſſeſſor enjoyed the eſtate and the manſion in which it was found; but he has cauſed it to be cleaned and varniſhed, and, being a gentleman of learning and taſte, conſiders it as a pièce of antiquity not undeſerving his attention, and poſſibly relative to ſome branch of his family. The inſcription is as follows:

CV VITÆ RVPIT FATORV STA INA FORCEPS
TRAXIT E EXTREMO TI A META DIES
NV ET FIGVRÆ
ATTAMEN EXTINCTVS L H IMAGO EI
VAM GESSI I Q VMBR TVTE OR NAM
I SVADENTE ONVM F STE TAT ER T
IPSE FERAI F V

It is accurately copied, and the deficiencies properly repreſented by the reſpective vacant ſpaces; and I have ſent it to you in hopes, if it finds a place in your truly valuable Repoſitory, ſome of your learned correſpondents will complete the lines, and oblige ſuch of your readers as take pleaſure in reſearches of this nature with an explanation; by which means the perſon of whom it was deſigned for a repreſentation may be diſcovered, and the particular incidents to which the inſcription alludes hiſtorically deduced. I have myſelf attempted it in alluſion to Sir Walter Raleigh; but I ſuppreſs my conjectures, in deference to more learned and better judges. The defect in the quantity of the fifth foot of the third line is obvious: but it appears to me that the letters in that place have been by ſome means peeled off and removed from their proper ſtations, and ignorantly placed together as they now appear; perhaps by the perſon who was employed to clean the piece.

In vol. LVII. p. 379, you inſert an epitaph from a tombſtone in the churchyard at Lavenham, *Quod fuit eſſe, &c.* but the tranſlation your correſpondent gives of it is, in my opinion, very imperfect. You may ſee a much better explanation, though not a verſion, of it in a former Magazine, but I can neither quote the year nor the month in which it is to be found, as I cannot, where I now write, have reference to my books. Theſe lines recall to my remembrance a diſtich which I ſaw upon a tablet in the church at Hampſtead, in Middleſex, when

when I was a student in that delightful and salubrious village, before the old church was pulled down. To such of your readers as take pleasure in those quaint devices the lines may be acceptable. The distich ran thus:

Mors mortis morti mortem ni morte dedisset,
Electis vitæ janua clausa foret.

And it may, perhaps, be an agreeable amusement to some of them to present you with a translation.

In vol. LVII. p. 528, you give a translation of the lines over the door of the passage leading to the burying-ground of St. Severin, at Paris. When I had seen the original, I amused myself in attempting an imitation of it, allusive to the same alliteration and *jeu de mots*, as well as a translation in a more serious manner. And though the Muses have almost forsaken me, my attempt may serve to shew my invariable esteem for them; and perhaps, instead of something better, fill up a vacant corner of your poetical department when your more valuable compositions are not at hand.

"Passant, pense-tu pas passer," &c.

O, passenger! this passage pass prepar'd,
Which, passing often pensive, I have pass'd;
To pass this passage place your prime regard,
Perpend the path you'll pass perforce at last.

Vain mortal! can you hope this path to shun,
Which, pensive, oft I've view'd, and now have pass'd?
If, thoughtless of it, life's short course you run,
Here, unprepar'd, for ever you'll be cast.

Here, passenger, behold the way
Which all must go who live,
And wisely use each fleeting day
Indulgent Heav'n may give.
Pensive, I often view'd the road
To rest, where now I lie;
So thou, improve the hour bestow'd,
And live prepar'd to die.

W. G. Staffordiensis.

Mr. Urban, *Lincoln's-Inn, Sept.* 9.

THE inclosed is an original letter, written during the Silesian war, anno 1742, by order of the late King of Prussia, and signed by his Majesty's own hand. I was favoured with it by Count Kalkruth, of Breslau; and as a fac-simile of the hand-writing of so great a man may be considered as a curiosity by many of your readers, I have sent it for insertion in your valuable Magazine. You will observe his singular manner of spelling*; a circumstance which was only to be accounted for by his inability to articulate the letter R; and, as an arbitrary monarch, perhaps he thought it beneath his dignity to write his name otherwise than he was able to pronounce it. J. D.

"*Au Major General Comte de* Rolhenburg.

"Je vous scais bon gré de l'envoy des Nouvelles que l'Eveque de Konigsgraetz vient de vous communiquer, et vous me ferez plaisir, si vous tacherez de me fournir encore de Nouvelles au sujet de la position de trouppes ennemies. Je suis, votre bien affectionné Roy Federic.

"A Chnedim, ce 22 d'Avril, 1742."

* See the fac-simile in plate II.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 7.

PERMIT me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to present my thanks to your learned correspondent W. & D. for his interesting additamenta to my account of Woldham church (see p. 716), and communication concerning rood-lofts and seats in chancels. Double seats are to be met with in the churches of Rokesley (now a barn), Milton near Sittingbourn, and Minster in Sheppy; triple are common; quadruple, at Rodmersham, Maidstone, and in Westminster Abbey, mistaken by the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe for the tomb of King Sebert, on which it stands, and may be seen behind the vergers bench in the ambulatory; quintuple are said to exist, but a single seat on the South side the place once occupied by an altar is a desideratum, and not, I fear, easily to be met with in this country, those on the North being, according to the Ceremon. Epis. Rom. for lay patrons. After having expressed the satisfaction I received upon seeing the excellent engraving prefixed to the above description, I shall beg you to insert the following corrections, the want of which renders some quotations almost unintelligible.

P. 590, col. 2, l. 31, for "Benleys-court," r. "Bewleys-court."

P. 591, col. 2, l. 9, r. "cautumque."

Ib. l. 19, r. "stanneam."

Indagator Roffensis.

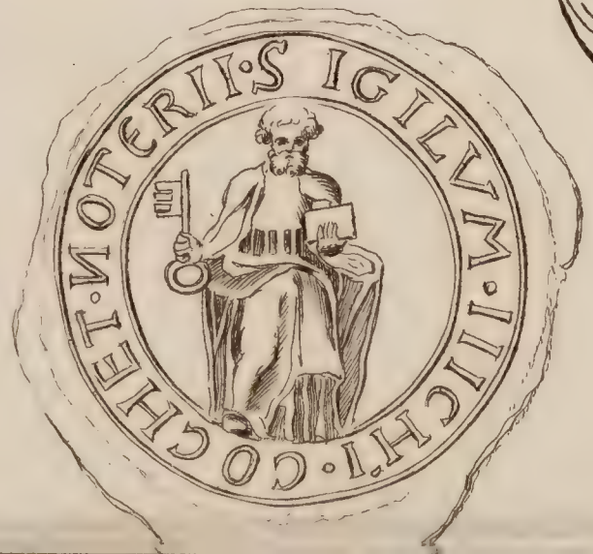
Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 9.

I SEND you inclosed the copy of an inscription, cut on a piece of wood, lately found in the Tower, of which I am sorry I cannot give you a better account. The inscription seems intended for poetry, and is either rendered imperfect by some fracture of the wood, or has been left unfinished by the author,


VARMOTH·BAKER·IN·
I·C
1662
IOHN·CVRTIS·O


VARMOVTH·IN·
WB
WILLIAM·BATCH·




SIGILVM·IICHI·COCHET·NOTERII


CRONEBANE
HALFPENNY
ASSOCIATED IRISH MINE COMPANY
17
89

thor, whom I take to have been some person confined on a religious account, in the time either of Queen Mary or of Queen Elizabeth. He had probably suffered the rack, which our law tolerated at least, if it did not authorize. Should you think the fragment, such as it is, worthy of a place in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, you may encourage me to send you occasionally something better deserving of that honour. A COLLECTOR OF SCRAPS.

BI . ToRTVRE . STRANGE .
MY . TRoVTH . WAS . TRYED :
YET . oF . MY . LYBERTY . DENYED :
THER . FoR . RESoN . HATH .
ME . PERSWADYD : THAT .
PASYENS . MVST . BE . YMB
RASYD : THoGH . HARD .
FoRTVN . CHASYTH .
ME . WYTH . SMART :
YET . PASYENS . SHALLE . Po

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

YOUR correspondent J. D. p. 492, makes a difficulty about nothing with the *bolt in tun*. Had he looked into No XLIX. of the Bibl. Brit. Top. he might have saved himself the trouble of delineating a tun with a bolt *on* it: for the repeated reliefs in the garden wall at Canonbury, as well as in the church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, would have shewn him the bolt pierces the tun in its shortest diameter.

What your correspondent calls a *monogram*, is more generally called by antiquaries a *rebus*. Abbot Milton, of Milton abbey, co. Dorset, used a windmill on a tun. Bp. Wykehampton's monument at Salisbury has W and a tun. Bp. Langton's at Winchester L and a tun. Prior Henton there a hen *on* a tun. The outer gate of Sutton-house, of which you gave a view last February, p. 108, was decorated with a W on a tun, for the name of its builder, *Weston*. Other instances might be produced. I shall content myself with giving you a new rebus, which I have not seen noticed before, and which I copied twenty-five years ago from a window of Rownea priory, in the parish of Sacombe, Herts. *(See plate III.)*

I have no clue to explain it. It may mean *Cockington*, *Cockerington*, *Griffinton*, or any such name, of an abbess or benefactor of this little-noticed nunnery, which was founded by Conan Earl of Bretaigne, 10 Henry II. for Benedictine nuns, whose renenues fell so short by 36 Henry VI. that the society, unable to maintain themselves, or keep their house in repair, surrendered it to their patron John Fray, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, with the King's leave, appropriated the lands to the maintenance of a chantry priest. (Tanner, N. M. 184.)

Yours, &c. D. H.

*** *The following article, intended for our last, was omitted by an accident.*

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, June* 16.

I INCLOSE to you impressions of a medal, of whose history I profess myself uninformed; and, should you deem them worthy of a drawing for your Magazine, and of investigation by the curious, a place in your useful publication will gratify the sender. *(See last month.)*

On the side No 1. is represented, in the back-ground, a handsome fortified city; before which is placed a column, intituled, STATUA PACIS, with an eye over the pillar, and the word RELIGIO. Above that, is another eye, with PER-VIGILIUM DEI. Clouds and solar rays extend on each side. At the foot of the pillar are the initials V. D. M. I. Æ.; i. e. *Verbum Domini manet in Æternum.* An apparently female figure, kneeling and embracing the pillar, holds in her right hand a *cup* eucharistical. Beneath her left foot are the letters I. H. supposed to point out the artist's name. The groupe is encircled with two inscriptions. The first,

In verâ Vitam nos Religione per omnem
Ceu Pupillam oculi protege, Christe, tui.

The second, *Custodi me, ut Pupillam oculi*, ps. xvii. evidently taken from the xviiith psalm, ver. 18.

On the side No 2. is exhibited a triumphal car, of antique form, the body of it representing a dragon-like figure, looking back towards the personage sitting in it, who seems to be a female, and who holds in her right hand a pillar, and in her left a branch of palm. The workmanship of the wheels is peculiarly elegant in the medal. Above the dragon's head is a little cherubic Fame, blowing two trumpets, and over its head a crown is supported by a hand, which is extended as from the clouds. The car is drawn by two other females. The figure on the right of the car holds in her hand a bird, resembling, in some measure, a *dove*; the other female holds in her right hand a *cross*; emblems which seem to be significative of the commencement and close of the Christian dispensation. But of this better judges will better decide.

Round

Round this groupe is an inſcription, as follows:

Fer patienter Onus conſtanti Pectore:
Spera:
In Cœlo Fidei certa Corona datur.

At the baſe beneath the groupe are the words CONSTANTIA TRIUMPHANS.

No date appears to fix the period of commemoration; it would therefore be a great indulgence from ſome of your judicious correſpondents, to be favoured with an explication of the ſubject and its occaſion, as I have here taken the liberty, though I fear deficiently, to deſcribe it.

P.S. *Sept.* 4. The ſketch of the medal in your laſt is very well done, two defects excepted:—1. for "pſ. iv." read "pſ. xvii." 2. The graver's initials, I. H. under the woman's foot, are omitted, which, if inſerted, might have led more eaſily, perhaps, to the event recorded by the medal *. CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelſea, Sept.* 4.

THE terms *ſtarboard* and *larboard*, ſo often heard amongſt mariners, to expreſs the *right* and *left ſide* of their veſſels, have often ſtruck me as having, ſomehow or other, an ancient origin; and the more ſo, as, from repeated enquiries propoſed to the moſt expert and the moſt intelligent ſailors, I could never get any other explanation than, "right and left of you, when you ſtand at the ſtern of the veſſel with your face towards the *bow*, or ſtem, or head of it." Yet the expreſſions themſelves are ſo conſtantly uſed, and ſeem ſo peculiarly and invariably appropriate, that, how little ſoever the ſons of Neptune may now recollect any legend or tradition upon the ſubject, I can hardly doubt but that they will at leaſt agree with me in the plauſibility, to ſay no more, of the following ideas concerning it.

In the New Teſtament, Acts xxviii. 11, we are informed that St. Paul and his companions, after a three months detention in Malta, on the coaſt of which they had been ſhipwrecked, *departed* from thence *in a ſhip of Alexandria, which had wintered in the iſle, and whoſe ſign was Caſtor and Pollux*; Μετὰ δὲ τρεῖς μῆνας ἀνήχθημεν ἐν πλοίῳ παρακεχειμακότι ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, Ἀλεξανδρίνῳ, ΠΑΡΑΣΗΜΩ, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΟΙΣ. I add the original for better illuſtration than the words of our verſion would otherwiſe ſuggeſt. The παρασήμου, or *ſign* of the veſſel, placed oppoſite, or rather parallel, as to its figures, exhibited the Διοσκούροι, or ſons of Jupiter by Leda; the one, as mythology ſports it, a twin-brother of Helena, the other as cloſely related to Clytemneſtra, and all four of theſe the produce of one delivery. *Caſtor* is the alledged ſon of Leda's huſband Tyndarus; *Pollux* of higher origin, from the ingenuity of *Jupiter's connexion*. Caſtor by no ſide could lay his claim to greater dignity than that of an humble *lar*, a very inferior ſpecies of deity, and that as of eſpecial favour, by the indulgence of Jove, to the fraternal intreaties of his co-uterine brother Pollux; who of courſe took up his freedom and ſeat on Olympus upon his father's copy. Hence he is diſtinguiſhed by a *ſtar* on the top of his head, to denote him better born; of courſe alſo, in his repreſentative ſtation on the bow of St. Paul's ſhip, as on that of many other veſſels, he was placed on the *right*, as a poſt of more eminent honour; while his brother took the *left ſide*, or *board*, as the ſailors term it, of the veſſel. Of theſe brothers we are told, that in due time they were both tranſlated to the ſkies, and that they ſtill continue to maintain their rank amidſt the zodiac conſtellations, in the ſhape of *gemini*, or the twin luminaries. Sailors, from various cauſes, are ſaid to have in antient times eſteemed theſe ſtars as lucky and ſucceſsful portents; and in reality their aid might be very great in certain ſeaſons to many a pilot, who found it, like Palinurus, his peculiar duty, and for the general intereſt of the crew under his conduct, to conſult the direction of theſe heavenly guides *.

I therefore, Mr. Urban, venture to

* Another correſpondent aſks, "Whether it does not refer to the emancipation of the United Provinces from the Spaniſh dominion? and whether the fortified town in the back-ground of the obverſe is not a town in the Netherlands? Surely (he adds) it has no relation to the ſucceſsful revolt of our rebellious colonies. The reverſe probably is Conſtancy ſeated in a triumphal car, drawn by Faith and Peace, with Fame trumpeting forth her praiſes." E.

* Oculos ſub aſtra tenebat. Æn. V. 853.
Qui Libyco nuper curſu, dum ſidera ſervat,
Excideral puppi, mediis effuſus in undis.
Æn. VI. 338.

Suppoſe

ſuppoſe that, from POLLUX being there repreſented by his ſtatue, the *right* ſide was called the *ſtar-board*, as by way of eminence; and that the *left* ſide derived its name of *lar-board*, as being ornamented with the leſs ſplendid figure of CASTOR.

We may be told, perhaps, that this diſtinction is not well founded, inaſmuch as, in antient ſculptures, no ſuch diſcrimination of character is obſerved; for that each of the two brothers, amongſt other ſimilar inſignia, is exhibited as having *a ſtar* over his head:

——— ſimili coma fulgurat aſtro.
STAT. *Theb.* V. 440.

But of this, as an error, Spence, in his admirable Polymetis, informs us, that Lucian was ſo convinced, that he makes Apollo requeſt it as a favour of Mercury to give him *ſome mark*, whereby to know which is *Caſtor* and which *Pollux*; "for (he ſays) they are ſo much alike, that he is always miſtaking the one for the other." And accordingly he ſeems much obliged to Mercury for telling him how to diſtinguiſh them apart *.

For my own part, Mr. Urban, who am really *no Mercury*, I am pretty well ſatisfied that the above conjecture is well-founded; and till better judgements indulge me with a contradiction, upon ſounder principles than thoſe here advanced, let it be permitted me to hope that my ſuggeſtion is neither futile nor untrue.

Being myſelf a landſman, I may be deemed as an odd fiſh out of its element, for thus obtruding my ſentiments. No nautical *dictionary*, however, I believe, has yet appeared to elucidate the ſubject; and Dryden, I fear, will be conſidered as having little contributed to effect the purpoſe by that ſtrange jumbling ſentence in one of his plays, the *Tempeſt* new-modeled I think it is, where he makes one of his *blue-jackets* cry out,

Tack to the *Larboard*, and ſtand off to ſea,
Veer *ſtarboard*, ſea and land.

I do not ſay that the author was *groggiſh* when thus he wrote; but that he did not "look right fore and aft" is pretty evident. PHORBAS.

* Σωστας διδαξας τα γραφομενα, επει τα γε αλλα ταυτα ιση. τον μεν τον ηρακλειον, και ΔΙΟΣ ΑΣΤΗΡ ειπε, και ακουσον εν τη γραφη, και ιππος πωλικος λευκος. LUCIAN, tom. I. p. 236, edit. Blaeu. See Polymetis, p. 135, note.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

ANDREW BORDE *, in Latin *Andreas Perforatus*, as he wrote himſelf, was a native of Pevenſey, in Suſſex. He was educated at Wickham's ſchool and Oxford; but before he took any degree, entered himſelf among the Carthuſians at or near London, but was ſoon weary of their ſeverities, and returning to his Univerſity, applied himſelf to phyſic a while, and then travelled through all Chriſtendom, and ſome parts of Africa. Being come into England, he practiſed phyſic a little time at Wincheſter, and then went into France, where he commenced doctor of phyſic at Montpelier; and, being incorporated into the ſame degree at Oxford, lived at Pevenſey, and afterwards at Wincheſter, as a phyſician; yet not wholly forgetting his religious profeſſion, he drank water three times a week, wore ſackcloth, and every night hung his burial-ſheet at his bed's feet. He profeſſed celibacy, and wrote againſt ſuch prieſts and monks who married after the monaſteries were diſſolved. Biſhop Poynet tells us, he kept three whores, and ſo ſtained his virginity, as did ſome others; but ſome ſay, they were three women patients. Be that as it will, he muſt be acknowledged a learned man, a good poet, and an excellent phyſician, and, as ſuch, was phyſician to King Henry the Eighth, and a member of the College of Phyſicians, London. He wrote ſeveral books, as well in phyſic, as a Breviary and Dietary of Health, of Prognoſtics, and Urines, as in other matters; an Introduction to Knowledge, and an Hiſtory of all the Regions and Countries of the World, beſides ſome for diverſion † and mirth, as, the Tales of the Men of Gotham, and the Miller of Abingdon. He died a priſoner in the Fleet, April, 1549, yet it is probable not for debt, becauſe he left in his will two houſes at Lynn in Norfolk, and his goods and chattels in his houſe at Wincheſter, to one Richard Mathew, whom he conſtituted his heir, without any mention of kindred at all. B. C.

* See vol. LVIII. p. 1047; LIX. p. 7.

† It may not be unſeaſonable to mention a tradition concerning the facetious memory of Andrew Borde, or Physyke Doctoure,—that the cant term of *Merry Andrew* originated from him; and, indeed, ſome traits of his character here repreſented, and the quotation alluded to by M. F. vol. LVIII. p. 1047, may ſeem to authoriſe and confirm it.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

I SEND you a little memoir, which may gratify some of your antiquarian readers, as it is a pretty plain proof that, in the time of Julius Cæsar (when the author from whom it is taken wrote), there was a communication, by land, except at high-water, between England and the Isle of Wight. The author I cite is Diodorus Siculus, who, in lib. IV. p. 301, edit. 1604, speaking of the tin found in Britain, says,

Κομίζουσιν εἴς τινα νῆσον προκειμένην μὲν τῆς Βρεττανικῆς, ὀνομαζομένην δὲ Ἶκτιν. Κατὰ γὰρ τὰς ἀμπώτεις ἀναξηραινόμενα τὸ μεταξὺ τόπα, ταῖς ἁμάξαις εἰς ταύτην κομίζουσι δαψιλῆ τὸν κασσίτερον. Ἴδιον δέ τι συμβαίνει περὶ τὰς πλησίον νήσους τὰς μεταξὺ κειμένας τῆς τε Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Βρεττανικῆς. Κατὰ μὲν γὰρ τὰς πλημμυρίδας, τὸ μεταξὺ πόρον πληρουμένου, νῆσοι φαίνονται. Κατὰ δὲ τὰς ἀμπώτεις, ἀποῤῥεούσης τῆς θαλάσσης, καὶ πολὺν τόπον ἀναξηραινούσης, θεωροῦνται χερρόνησοι.

"They carry it [the tin] into a certain island lying in the front of Britain, called *Ictis*. For, at low water, the space between being dry, they carry great quantities of tin thither in waggons. By the way, there is a very singular circumstance attending the islands of this neighbourhood, lying between Europe and Britain. For, at *high* water, the intermediate passage being overflowed, they have the appearance of *islands*; but, at low water, when the sea has retired, and left a large space dry, they are visibly nothing more than *peninsulæ*."

And, N.B. (in confirmation of what this author hath said) that, between the isle of Wight and the Western end of the Hampshire coast is still to be seen, at low water, a rippling on the surface, which is probably the course of the isthmus alluded to above.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆUS Surr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THE publick is much indebted to you and your correspondent D. C. p. 685, for the curious perspective view of *Dunkirk House*: in my own particular, please to accept my thanks. I have long sought after a drawing of that memorable structure, but in vain; it was generally supposed to have perished with the building; and that being erected just at the time Lord Clarendon contracted with the French King for the sale of Dunkirk, it incensed the nation greatly against him; and having imbibed the notion (whether true or false has not yet been cleared up) that this house was built with French money, it would of course become odious in the sight of the common people, and was in consequence some time after pulled down. The account given by your correspondent being too concise, I shall endeavour to repay the satisfaction received, by supplying the history of that transaction from a French author* who was concerned in the management of that business. The following is a literal translation:

"About the beginning of August, 1662 the Count *D'Estrades*, heretofore Governor of Dunkirk, was sent to London, to negociate with Charles II. for the sale of the town to the King of France. At first twelve millions were demanded; but in a second conference with the Chancellor *Clarendon* he came down to seven millions. The Count *D'Estrades* replied, that the former price being exorbitant, the latter appeared to him still excessive; that he would however write to his Court, which he did on the 21st of August, and which the King answered the 27th, wherein he declares the sum too high, and that his ultimate intention was to pay four millions only. The Count communicated this resolution to my Lord Clarendon, who having informed his Britannic Majesty, the Chancellor insisted on five millions. D'Estrades acquainted the King his master, and received his orders to engage for the five millions †, on condition that Dunkirk should be yielded up, and possession given as well thereof, as also of the forts Mardyk, and that on the canal of Bergues, together with all the artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores. The right of sovereignty over the town, and the country round it within its jurisdiction, to remain vested in the King of France. The contract was signed by the Count *D'Estrades* on the part of France, and on the part of England by the Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor, the Earl of Southampton, Grand Treasurer, the Duke of Albermale, and the Earl of Sandwich; which deed bore date the 27th of October, 1662, N.S. Two millions to be paid in and upon the delivery of the place, and the other three at two equal payments yearly, and in two years time, for payment whereof the King gave collateral security payable in London. England guaranteed the sale for two years only, and engaged to defend the town from any attack of other powers during the said period, and to support France in the peaceable possession thereof."

Then follows an account of the artillery, ammunition, &c. found in the

* Histoire chronologique de la Ville de Dunkerque, par Monf. Faulconier, Grand Bailly.

† About 217,000l. sterling.

town,

town, citadel, and forts, which appears very conſiderable, to wit, 68 pieces of braſs ordnance, 6 whereof 24 pounders, and 26 of 10 pound ball, beſides 101 of caſt-iron cannon of various calibers; 600 barrels of gunpowder, 100 lb. weight each; a number of hand grenadoes, muſkets, and 39018 cannon-balls, &c. &c.

It appears from my ſaid author, that one half of the three millions was paid in Dunkirk, and that an Engliſh ſhip was ſent to convoy it home. The remaining half of the three millions was advanced by Abraham Dollings, or Dollingſon, of London, who correſponded with one Herynox, a banker in Paris, who undertook to ſettle the whole.

Monſieur Faulconier then goes on:

"The Engliſh Parliament were highly offended at Lord Clarendon, and very much diſapproved of the bargain he had made, and intended making, knowing him to be the chief promoter of the ſale. But when they were informed that the contract was finiſhed, they ſent a meſſenger by ſea to the Governor, with orders not to deliver up the town to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Notwithſtanding all poſſible expedition, he arrived too late, and met the Engliſh garriſon out at ſea, and returning home. The Count D'Eſtrades arriving at Dunkirk to receive the keys of the town, found great difficulty in perſuading the Engliſh ſoldiers to evacuate the place. But the Count, aided by Mr. Pierre Faulconier, grand bailiff of the town, made ſuch an efficacious uſe of that precious metal gold among the Engliſh officers, that on the 29th of November the Engliſh were all embarked, and gone out of the harbour, meeting ſoon after the diſpatch with counter orders. Had it not been for this well-timed and diligent manœuvre, it would have been a hard taſk to have diſlodged the Engliſh, and the town might have been in their hands at this day. The Engliſh, greatly exaſperated for the loſs of Dunkirk, became very clamorous, arraigned Lord Clarendon as the principal cauſe, and impeached him of high treaſon, in privately accepting a bribe from France to facilitate the ſale; and as he had built a very magnificent houſe in the city of London, they gave it the name of *Petty Dunkirk*; which name it retains to this day. This nobleman, having been long under the protection of the King, was at laſt obliged to take refuge in France. There were great murmurings in the Parliament houſe concerning the ſale of this town, many pamphlets were publiſhed *pro* and *con* upon the occaſion, and the people in general remained for a long time after diſſatisfied by the tranſaction."

Then is related a very pompous account of Lewis XIV's entry into the town, with *Te Deum*, proceſſions, illuminations, and alſo particular inſcriptions and devices uſed on the event. Lord Carteret is ſent from K. Charles to compliment Lewis XIV. on his taking poſſeſſion, who preſents Lord Carteret with his picture ſet with diamonds, and Lewis ſends in return Count de Vivorme to K. Charles. And here I ſhall take leave of my French hiſtorian, who, on this ſubject, is too oſtentatious to be followed minutely. What is extracted above from his book is ſufficient four our preſent purpoſe; and as you approved of my former quotation from an old MS. vol. LVII. p. 11, relating to the ſiege of Dunkirk, I hope you will admit this letter in continuation, which I ſhall cloſe with a ſhort deſcription of a painting which I ſaw in the grand gallery at Verſailles, intituled *Acquiſition de Dunkerque*, 1662. It is a picture by *Le Brun*, who painted under allegorical figures the Hiſtory of Lewis XIV. from the peace of the Pyrennees to that of Nimeguen. There are nine large and eighteen ſmall paintings. The acquiſition of Dunkirk is repreſented as follows: France ſeated on a throne; the town of Dunkirk kneeling preſents the keys to her; France gives her hand to draw her from another female figure, hood-winked, and who is ſurrounded with a confuſed heap of books. On the other ſide, England is filling her coffers with the money of France.

P.S. Lewis XIV. honoured Monſ. Faulconier with a gold chain and medallion, to be worn as a particular mark of his favour and diſtinction, and conſtituted the office of high-bailiff hereditary in his family, as a reward for his ſervices. Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

YOUR correſpondent E. H. R. p. 688, adopts the uſual error reſpecting the celt, that it is the *head* of the *bolt* of a *catapulta*. A ſimilar one may be ſeen in the aſſemblage of celts in Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 18, 19, from the Muſeum Moſcardi, III. 174, where they are miſtaken as above.

The portrait drawn of Spiridione Roma, p. 701, is by no means a pleaſing one. We ſhould, it is true, ſpeak only good of the dead; but methinks, after all the pains taken to ſet this artiſt

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in a favourable point of view, his merits hardly entitled him to that regard which our countrymen are too apt to laviſh on *foreigners*, who but ill repay their patronage, as a variety of inſtances within the laſt fifty years proclaim.

P. 764, for *Chriſt*abella Lady Viſc. Say and Sele, r. *Iſ*abella.

P. 741. The gold coin found at Letton is of *Tiberius*. Occo gives ſuch an one, with a little variation in the inſcription on the obverſe and the figure of the reverſe:

TI. CÆSAR DIVI AUG. F. AUGUSTUS PONTIF. MAXIM. Figura ſedens dextra haſtam tenens;

and refers it to A.V.C. 768. A.D. 15.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

AS you have *liked* to ſhew that you *like* my *likely* conjectures on ſome paſſages of Shakeſpear, by admitting them into your well-*liked* Magazine, I give you a *like* opportunity, which I ſuppoſe you will in all *likelihood* embrace, of ſhewing that you *like* the correſpondence of AS YOU LIKE IT.

Johnſon and Steevens, edit. 1785.

Macbeth, act II. ſcene 3. p. 538.

Macbeth. You are, and do not know it:
The ſpring, the head, the fountain of your blood
Is ſtopt; the very ſource of it is ſtopt.

By thus altering the punctuation, the meaning will be much more intelligible:

Macbeth. You are, and do not know it,
The ſpring, the head: the fountain of your blood
Is ſtopt; the very ſource of it is ſtopt.

Act III. ſcene 1. p. 558:

We have ſcotch'd the ſnake, not kill'd it,
She'll cloſe and be herſelf ———]

This alludes to the vulgar error, that the diſjointed parts of a ſnake, lying near, will attract each other, and reanimate.

Act III. ſc. 4. p. 570:

If trembling I *inhabit*, then proteſt me
The baby of a girl ———]

Much ingenuity is employed to decide whether *inhabit* or *inhibit* was the word made uſe of by Shakeſpear. I think *inhabit* to be the original word, but read it in a different ſenſe from any of the commentators. A body may be ſaid to be inhabited by life; therefore, by a very eaſy figure, may be ſuppoſed to mean life; *i. e.* if trembling I live, or ſhew any ſymptom of fear, then proteſt me the baby of a girl. Mr. Malone brings a paſſage in All's Well that Ends Well; in which he ſays *inhabited* is uſed inſtead of *inhibited*, vol. IV. act I. ſcene 1. p. 12. Take the ſentence, and I believe *inhabited* to be the the proper word. "Beſides, virginity is peeviſh, proud, idle, made of ſelf-love, which is the moſt *inhabited* ſin in the canon," *i. e.* the ſin moſt practiſed. Was *inhibited* allowed, it would not anſwer the character of ſelf-love, which, although it is moſt prevalent of any ſin, is not the moſt ſtrictly forbidden.—*Inhibited* is uſed in the firſt folio, and followed by the editors, although the ſecond and all the ſubſequent folios had corrected it to *inhabited*.

King John, act II. ſc. 2. vol. V. p. 46:

Leſt zeal, now melted, by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity, and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was]

I thus underſtand it: Leſt the zeal lately ſhewn by the King of France for Arthur, firm as the hardeſt metal, but now melted or relaxed by the propoſition of the citizens of Angiers, towards the intereſt of John, ſhould be worked or taken advantage of, before it be again cooled and congealed to its former firmneſs, by ſoft petitions, pity, and remorſe for the ſtate of the infant prince. The difficulty of this paſſage ſeems to have ariſen from falſe pointing, which has led to the reading of "zeal melted by the windy breath of ſoft petitions," &c.; but, by taking away the comma after *zeal*, it will be underſtood as I have explained it.

Act IV. ſcene 2. p. 94. To guard a title that was rich before] Dr. Johnſon explains *to guard*, i. e. *to fringe*. To fringe a night-cap, petticoat, or even wedding-ſhift, I have heard of; but to fringe a title is an expreſſion which I cannot ſuppoſe that Shakeſpear would put into the mouth of any of his moſt wild characters, much leſs into that of a refined courtier. I therefore underſtand it in the common accepted ſenſe,—*to defend*.

Act IV. ſcene 2. p. 102:

Standing on ſlippers (which his nimble haſte
Had falſely thruſt upon contrary feet]

After conſiderable pains has been taken to ſhew that ſhoes were formerly made to fit each foot, I will juſt add, that I have ſeen, amongſt the ſhoes of various countries in the Britiſh Muſeum, a particular one of wood, with high ſupporters at the toe and heel, but quite flat at the top, except a peg to go

betwee

between the great and ſecond toes, by which they are held on. I was told, they are worn in ſome parts of the Eaſt Indies. Such ſhoes could only be worn on the feet for which they are made; and ſtanding on them is a proper expreſſion, from their having no upper part. Yet I have no authority for ſuppoſing that ſuch ſhoes were ever worn in England.

Richard III. act III. ſc. 2. p. 205:

Thy very beads men learn to bend their bows
Of double-fatal yew againſt thy ſtate]

Dr. Johnſon explains beads-man as chaplain: in ſupport of which he ſays, that Treviſa calls himſelf the beads-man of his patron. I allow that chaplains have frequently called themſelves beads-men; though I do not recollect their being called beads-men by their patrons or others. Houſes of charity are frequently called Bead-houſes, and their inhabitants Beads-men, whoſe duty it is to pray for their benefactors. I, therefore, cannot ſuppoſe that Shakeſpear meant chaplains, but perſons who had been ſupported by the King's charity, who were therefore his beads-men, or perſons who were bound to pray for him. Henry V. in his prayer before the battle of Agincourt, ſays,

Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,
Who twice a day their wither'd hands hold up,
Towards Heaven, to pardon blood.

1 *Henry IV.* act I. ſcene 1. p. 268.

No more the thirſty entrance of this ſoil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood]

On this paſſage the ingenuity of commentators has been employed, though by no means ſatisfactorily either to themſelves or their readers. I agree with the author of the Remarks, that the thirſty entrance of the earth means the face of the earth parched and cracked, as it always appears in a dry ſummer. Mr. Steevens ſays, that the folios of 1632 and 1664 read, "ſhall *damb* her lips;" which he ſuppoſes to be an error of the preſs. But I ſhould rather think it nearly right, and that Shakeſpear meant that the blood running into the cracks of the earth becomes congealed, and, as it were, dammed up.

Act I. ſcene 3. p. 296. To be ſo pefter'd with a poppinjay.] Dr. Johnſon ſays, the poppinjay is a parrot. Mr. Steevens ſuppoſes it to be a bird diſtinct from a parrot. I wonder that both theſe commentators ſhould be ſo ignorant of a moſt common Engliſh bird, the jay. It is by ſome called the popping jay, from its darting ſuddenly from one tree to another. It is by others called the Engliſh parrot, not from its being of that genus, but from its beautiful plumage, and being ſometimes taught to ſpeak as a parrot does.

Act III. ſcene 2. p. 386:

——— ——— ——— carded his ſtate;
Mingled his royalty with carping fools.]

Great pains is taken to make us believe that *carded his ſtate* refers to the carding of wool, and mingling coarſe wool with fine. Many perſons are employed in ſorting the coarſe and fine parts of a fleece; but I never heard that it was cuſtomary, in carding wool, to mix fine wool with coarſe. Nor is the explanation ſtrengthened by the quotation from All's Well that Ends Well: "The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together;" *i. e.* good and ill yarn wove in the ſame web, and cannot mean coarſe and fine wool, both of which may be good; and, as the mixing coarſe and fine wool would take away more from the value of the fine than it would add to the coarſe, few manufacturers are ſo blind to their own intereſt as to play at ſo loſing a game.—Carding of wool is certainly mingling the ſtaple, by which the threads are drawn out more eaſily and regularly by the ſpinners, and ſo far proper. Again, it is not improper in the other idea of mixing ale. But I cannot agree with the writer of the Remarks, that it has any reference to Richard's playing away his ſtate at cards. It is the faſhion of ſome to ſearch far and wide for explanations, when the meaning of Shakeſpear is frequently, as it were, waiting at the door. I read it, "diſcarded, or laid aſide his ſtate, and mingled in company with carping fools."—Since I wrote the above, I obſerve, in the edition of 1778, that Warburton propoſed a reading ſimilar to mine, but the note is omitted in this edition.

2 *Henry IV.* act I. ſc. 2. p. 488:

Fal. The young Prince hath miſ-led me: I am the fellow with the great belly, he my dog.]

Johnſon. Dogs lead the blind, but why does a dog lead the fat?

Farmer. If the fellow's great belly prevented him from ſeeing his way, he would want a dog as well as a blind man.

As you like It. The fellow with the great belly will not lead the way, or be followed by a lean, ſlim young man but he is like my dog, who, not liking

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to keep my ſlow pace, runs before me, and I follow him. I follow the Prince, he does not follow me, therefore I cannot be ſaid to miſlead him.

Act II. ſc. 4. p. 523. To venture upon the charged chambers bravely.] Chambers, beſides apartments, pieces of ordnance, and parts of mines where the powder is lodged, mean alſo all kinds of cavities deſigned for the reception of particular things. I underſtand it to mean, in this place, a powdering-tub, charged with proper ingredients to encourage perſpiration, the method of cure at that time for the venereal diſeaſe; and I ſuppoſe the whole of this anſwer of Falſtaff's as intended to deſcribe that malady in its various ſtages.

Act III. ſc. 2. p. 554. I ſaw him break Scogan's head at the Court-gate.] Mr. Steevens produces a Scogan who made diſguiſes in Henry IVth's time. Why then ſhould the author of the Remarks produce Scogan, a jeſter in the time of Edward IV.? This, ſurely, is a proof that, for want of underſtanding Shakeſpear, he is frequently charged with anachroniſms.

Act IV. ſc. 4. p. 602.

——— for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of Nature.]

Dr. Johnſon explains "unfather'd heirs, that is, equivocal births; animals that have no animal progenitors; productions not brought forth according to the ſtated laws of generation." *Lucina ſine concubitu* is the moſt recent inſtance of the kind which has been held forward to the admiring world. The Doctor muſt have written the note when his mind was affected with ideas the moſt doleful of intercourſe with ſpirits; had he been in his right mind, ſuch a note could not have eſcaped his pen. Unfather'd heirs can only mean heirs born after the death of their fathers; which, though not a prodigy, might be reckoned a bad omen if it happened frequently.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeds, Aug.* 14.

YOUR correſpondent in p. 587 ſeems to be miſtaken in one of his notes on paſſages in Shakeſpear which appeared to him to have been miſunderſtood by the various editors.

Merchant of Venice, vol. III. p. 225. *Johnſon and Steevens's Edition.*

Some men there are love not a gaping pig.] This, your correſpondent ſeems to ſuppoſe, has originated from the cuſtom obſerved at Queen's College, Oxford, of ſerving up at table a braun's head, with an orange in his mouth, thereby having its jaws diſtended, or *gaping*. If this be true, I would aſk, what ceremony or formal cuſtom furniſhed Shakeſpear with an hint, that, "ſome men are mad if they behold a cat, others hate a woollen bag-pipe," &c.?—I do ſuppoſe that all theſe are but *peculiar* paſſions reſiding in *particular* perſons; for I have known many perſons having an utter averſion and diſlike to *gaping* or *ſqueaking* pigs, others abhorring the *ſharpening of ſaws*, and other ſimilar ſounds; "for which there 's no firm reaſon to be render'd." Dr. Derham ſpeaks of perſons unable to contain their urine upon hearing the fall of water from pipes, &c. How ſome people are affected upon hearing the *bagpipe ſing i'th'noſe*, I am not experienced, as theſe inſtruments are not ſo common now in England as in Shakeſpear's time; but may conclude the effect to be the ſame as that cauſed by other unnatural ſounds which raiſe the paſſions to ſuch a degree as to produce *viſible* effects upon their *dependencies*, that is, the different parts of the body. —I would aſk, why Shakeſpear calls the bagpipe *woollen?*

Yours, &c. S. TYSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

IT is generally expected, when a man enters into a new line of buſineſs, that he furniſh his ſhop with the beſt commodities, by which to eſtabliſh a good reputation. This general rule, however, is not without exception; for, amongſt the numerous miſtakes of this world, although no fraud be intended, an article unequal may find its way into the bale, which, in ſome degree, diſcredits what would be otherwiſe eſteemed a valuable aſſortment.

A correſpondent in your laſt, p. 686, under the ſignature of *Cinchona*, is ſhamefully deficient in his attention to the tradeſman's caution; and, unleſs he give his cuſtomers a better article than he has offered to the notice of the publick, he muſt ere long become bankrupt, at leaſt in reputation.

Cinchona, under your auſpices, Mr. Urban, ſets forward in a new line of buſineſs, *viz.* a grower of *graſs*, which he calls the *Carolina graſs*; but in fact he appears to have been poſſeſſed of nothing more than the common Engliſh *poa* graſs, to be found growing ſponta-

neouſly

neously in every part of this kingdom; a grass which, from its first appearance, will flower in *six weeks*, whereas the real Carolina grass will not flower in less time than *eight months*. What could possibly induce *Cinchona* to take such pains to render himself ridiculous? From his appearance of candour, however, I can scarcely persuade myself that he had an *intention* to aim a blow against the importer of the new American grass-seed. Be that as it may, the whole of his artillery must ultimately turn directly against himself in consequence of the drawing annexed to his description; of which, in a future number of your Magazine, he will be convinced to his utter confusion. At present I will not trespass farther on the time and good sense of the publick, to whom the mistake, to say no worse of it, must be self-evident, reserving my description of the real Carolina grass, with a fair and impartial account of various experiments made on it, until Nature has brought it to perfection; when a drawing may be fairly taken, which alone must determine the utility or inutility of this new article of husbandry. In the mean time, I entreat your readers to suspend their judgement on the *grass*, and by no means to form an opinion prejudicial either to Walter or Fraser, from the burlesque of *Cinchona*.

It is worthy of remark, and is not inapplicable to my subject, that Europe is indebted to America for one of the most nourishing and profitable vegetables now in use in this or any other country, i. e. the *potatoe*, the seed of which was introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh. The obligation to America will probably be increased, by greatly improving the food of our animals. Yours, &c. SCOURGE.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* LORDS *and* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, *on* SETTLING *the* REGENCY. *(Continued from p. 723.)*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, February 2.

THE House being met, and some necessary forms agreed to, and ordered;

Ch. of Ex. rose, not, he said, to take up much of the valuable time of the committee, to introduce the motion which had been already voted in the other House, but to submit to the consideration of the committee two questions: the first, Whether they should proceed with the Royal Assent? The second, In what manner was that Assent to be obtained? He was of opinion that they should proceed with the Assent of the King for several reasons, but principally because the King was upon the throne. Many had indeed attempted to ridicule the power of obtaining the King's Assent, and to bear *down* the idea of the *political capacity* of his Majesty; they would, however, find that neither was inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the law, or contrary to common sense; for, had it been otherwise agreed, there would have long since been an end to all hereditary succession. It was evident, therefore, that there was a mode to be adopted, which might run in the name of the King, Lords, and Commons. The only question then that could arise would be, Whether the two Houses should take upon themselves, in their own name, the legislative act of appointing a Regent (an officer unknown to the law and the constitution); or, Whether they should proceed in the manner proposed, of ratifying their act by the name of the King? The two Houses were bound to act up to the necessity of the case, and to do no more. They would do no more by complying with the requisition of their Lordships; they would adopt a form that could not be disputed by the judges. The two Houses had provided for the return of his Majesty to his government; they had provided for the dignity of their king during his indisposition; they had agreed to appoint one to exercise for him, and in his name, the royal authority; but they were to remember, that they were not about to appoint a king, but a person to act in behalf, and in the name of, a King.

The other side of the House, he said, had gone upon the ground that there would be no grossness in the Prince continually putting the Great Seal in the King's name to different instruments; but there would be grossness and great impropriety in the Parliament doing so, and that they ought to proceed without the King's name. No man, he hoped, would argue in such a manner; no such argument, he was convinced, could be supported; it was plainly necessary that the

the Great Seal ſhould be applied to give law to the reſolutions and opinions of the two Houſes of Parliament. The ſame principles, he conceived, which guided our anceſtors at the Revolution, muſt be the guide of their conduct at preſent. At the Revolution, the Parliament acted upon their own authority, becauſe there was no King upon the throne; at preſent there was a King upon the throne, but incapable of directing the application of the Great Seal. They were, therefore, empowered to act without the perſonal attendance of the King, but not without his name. Not thinking it neceſſary to trouble the committee further till he heard ſome objections to the mode propoſed, he ſhould move, That the committee do agree with the Lords in their reſolution.

Mr. *Dempſter*, underſtanding that a ſecond commiſſion would be neceſſary, giving powers to ſign the Regency bill, and having much ſtronger objections to that than the preſent, wiſhed the Right Hon. Gent. to explain himſelf upon that point, thinking the whole ought to be ſtated before the Houſe proceeded one ſtep farther in the buſineſs.

Ch. of Exch. ſaid, his argument applied to both commiſſions; the object of the firſt, which he now propoſed, went only to the opening of the parliament; the ſecond would be, to paſs the Bill of Regency, and in form would be ſimilar to the one ſigned by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

Mr. *Dempſter* condemned the proceeding *in toto*. As a neceſſity exiſted to put the Great Seal to a commiſſion, they ought to appoint by that commiſſion the Prince of Wales Regent, with the full powers of aſſent and diſſent, and all the other prerogatives of the Crown.

Maſter of the Rolls conſidered the mode propoſed by the laſt ſpeaker as little leſs than dethroning the King.

Mr. *Dempſter* ſaid in reply, that he meant no more than merely for the Prince to open the parliament.

M. of Rolls ſaid, it would be parting with the power out of their own hands, and rendering it poſſible that no bill ſhould paſs but what might contain powers exceeding the neceſſity of the caſe.

Lord *North* inſiſted, that, if the powers of aſſent and diſſent were not given to the repreſentative of the King, no act ſo paſſed could be conſidered as an act of the three branches of the Legiſlature.

Lord *John Townſend* could not conceive what was meant by the King's political capacity remaining ever entire. He wiſhed to aſk one queſtion; Was there a diſſolution of the Government or not? He ſhould be anſwered, there was not; that the courts of law were going on, and all legal buſineſs done as uſual. If then there was no diſſolution of Government, he would aſk farther, What pretence was there for the interference of the people? They having delegated their authority, they had no right to interfere till the term of delegation was expired. His Lordſhip reprobated the mode propoſed, and followed Mr. Dempſter.

Mr. *Elliot* ſpoke in favour of the mode propoſed. He adverted to the unalienable prerogative of the Crown to give its diſſent to all bills paſſed by the two Houſes; and argued from this admitted fact, that the ſuſpenſion of that conſtitutional power muſt be attributed to the inevitable neceſſity of the caſe.

Attor. Gen. paid a high compliment to the force of the laſt ſpeaker; and added, that the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt but one, while he affected perfect ignorance of what was meant by the political capacity of the Crown, had given the very beſt definition of that *political capacity remaining entire* which any man had yet attempted. The Noble Lord had ſaid, the courts of law were open, private property protected, and juſtice adminiſtered. That was the preciſe diſtinction between the preſent caſe and the caſe at the Revolution. At that time all the functions of Government were ſtopped; there was not a magiſtaate, from the Lord Chief Juſtice down to the meaneſt conſtable, who had any authority whatſoever; the whole machinery of Government was totally at a ſtand. He entered into a warm and ſpirited defence of the whole proceeding. He inſiſted that the ſignature of Henry VIII. to the act attainting the Duke of Norfolk (that had been quoted) was a forgery.

Ch. of Ex. roſe to prevent the impreſſion which the Noble Lord [Lord North] had endeavoured to fix on that Houſe, and on the country, by the uſe he had made of the anſwer of his Royal Highneſs to the addreſs of the two Houſes. The Noble Lord thought proper to obſerve, that his Royal Highneſs had anſwered very graciouſly, and that there had been a general alarm ſpread throughout the country leſt the queſtion of right ſhould be ſupported. He muſt, he ſaid, beg leave to queſtion the truth of that

propoſition,

propoſition, and to appeal to the Houſe when that queſtion was in agitation, whether any perſon voted in favour of that right. The right had not been claimed by the Prince, but had been aſſerted by others. That no perſon had been bold enough to have given his Royal Highneſs the advice to aſſert ſuch a right, after the ſolemn deciſion of the two Houſes, was by no means a matter of ſurprize; and if any man had been found ſo bold, it was not likely that a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick would have taken ſuch advice. That his Royal Highneſs's acceptance of the Regency would be matter of joy to the people he could admit, but not that it would be a matter of ſurprize. They would not, however, be ready or willing to caſt a cenſure on Parliament for reprobating unconſtitutional principles, holden and ſtarted by thoſe who now lamented their having ever aſſerted them, and who were afraid and aſhamed to avow, and even ſeemed willing to retract; principles, he truſted, that would not, upon any future occaſion whatſoever, be ſuffered for a moment to prevail detrimentally againſt the conſtitution, either in that Houſe, or amidſt the community at large.

Mr. *Burke* roſe in ſome heat. The remark, he ſaid, of the Right Hon. Gent. that any point had been retracted, was abſolutely groundleſs. The Right Hon. Gent. had choſen, with his uſual craft, to attack his right hon. friend [Mr. Fox] when abſent and ſick. He had, with the ſame cunning, attacked the prerogatives of the Crown. His ſentiments, he ſaid, ſhould never be expreſſed in the equivocal, inſidious, and deluſive language of the Right Hon. Gentleman's reſolution; he would boldly and confidently, looking the Right Hon. Gent. in the face, aſſert the right of the Prince of Wales, declaring that his right was as clear as the ſun, and that it was the duty of the Houſe to appoint him Regent in preference to the pretenſions of any other perſon whatever: his Royal Highneſs had a right in law, in juſtice, and in nature. He ſtated the miſchiefs that were likely to enſue by denying that right, and of that aſſumed by the Houſe, declaring that it tended to militate againſt the unity of the empire; and that, if Ireland choſe it, they might make the Mayor of Dublin, or his groom, Regent, as Ireland was now an independent kingdom, and will not be dictated to by the tools of the Right Hon. Gent. After inveighing bitterly againſt the whole proceeding and the delay, he declared that the plan now propoſed was to adopt what deſerved a worſe name than a phantom—they were going to create Milton's monſter of Sin and Death; death to the conſtitution, and ſin to the feelings of thoſe who were concerned in the meaſures carried on, who were creating innumerable barking monſters, howling at, and endeavouring to deſtroy, every principle of the conſtitution.

Here a digreſſive converſation took place, in which Mr. *Rolle*, Lord *North*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and others, bore a part; but as it had very little reference to the queſtion before the Houſe, it were foreign to our deſign to enter into the detail.

Mr. *Powys* roſe to obſerve, that, in the early ſtage of the buſineſs, the committee had had a great number of precedents ſubmitted to them, on which much reliance had been placed; but that now they were all abandoned, and two new precedents were reſorted to, and chiefly relied upon. To theſe two precedents of the two commiſſions to which Lord Hardwicke had put the Great Seal, he ſhould ſay nothing, becauſe in the caſe of both there had been a King upon the throne, incapable indeed from illneſs of meeting his parliament, but capable of judging and deciding upon every meaſure of Government neceſſary to be taken; he therefore ſubmitted to the judgement of the Houſe, to conſider the wide difference between powers ſo given by an actual exiſting competent authority, and general powers given by an imaginary, fictitious, and unreal phantom. To open Parliament, there muſt exiſt a perſon capable of authorizing the act; either the King himſelf, or the King's repreſentative. In the preſent caſe, there would be neither.

Sol. Gen. [Sir *J. Scott*] begged leave to explain to the committee, why he adviſed them to order the commiſſion, now moved for, to be iſſued under the Great Seal, and why it would be right afterwards to put the Great Seal to another commiſſion, in order to give the royal authority to the bill appointing a Regent. He was glad that it had not been ſaid in that Houſe that ſuch a mode of proceeding was not legal. No man had ventured to make ſuch a declaration; nor could any men have dared to have done it who knew the law and the conſtitution. When he had troubled the Houſe on the reſolution, that it was their right to determine on the means to pro-

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vide for the deficiency of the exercise of the royal authority, the committee would recollect that he had stated, that a Regent could not be appointed but by an act of parliament; and, in order to pass that act, there must *necessarily* be a commission issued under the Great Seal to open the Parliament, and a subsequent commission to give the royal assent to such a bill as should be passed by the two Houses. That was the legal mode of proceeding; the other, that of addressing the Prince to take upon him the Regency (a term unknown in law), was clearly illegal. If they addressed the Prince to take upon him the Regency, he could not be Regent but by some such fiction as that now proposed to be resorted to. It was his duty, he said, as a professional man, to satisfy the House that the mode of proceeding recommended to them was legal; it was a point on which they ought to be satisfied.

In the course of the debate on the resolution then before the House, he observed, that the statutes referred to, as bearing upon the question, were the 33d of Hen. VIII. the act of Charles II. and the act of the 1st of Queen Mary; each of which pointed two ways; but if it was contended that these were negative statutes, and that they were to regard them in that point of construction, he begged leave to ask how they were to appoint a Regent at all? He denied it to be possible, because the consent of the Crown must be obtained to the act; and it was well known that his Majesty could not signify his consent in person, neither could he put his sign manual to a commission.

Sir John remarked, that they were discussing no question of party; they were all agreed as to the object; and the only difference was, which were the most safe, the most legal, and the most constitutional means of appointing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Regent during the indisposition of his Majesty. He must contend, that the mode proposed in the resolution voted by the Lords, and to which they were called to agree, was the only legal mode in their option. If there was any other, let gentlemen in fairness and in candour mention it.

He had, he said, on a former debate, taken the liberty of laying it down as a maxim, that the power which necessity creates, necessity limits. He should adhere to that position; and in adhering to it contend, that the proposed mode of ordering a commission under the Great Seal, and afterwards another commission to give the King's assent to the bill, did not exceed the necessity of the case, but that the proposition of addressing the Prince did go far beyond it. When the House asserted that it was their right and duty to provide for the supplying the defect of the royal authority, they clearly meant to empower themselves to order the commission under the Great Seal now proposed to be issued. He declared that it appeared to him ridiculous to exclude the Prince from his situation as a peer, in order to make him act as a king. Those who were for addressing his Royal Highness to adopt this mode, were not aware that the Prince, in that case, must consent to appoint himself Regent; a kind of conduct which could not fail to draw down questions of his authority; whereas, when his appointment had the sanction of King, Lords, and Commons, his establishment would be firm, and could not be disputed.

He desired not to be understood as abandoning the precedents on their table; but he was free to acknowledge that, with all his application to the subject, he had not been able to satisfy himself what had actually been the fact with regard to the commissions issued under the Great Seal in the early part of the reign of Henry the Sixth; but of this he was certain, that many of them neither had, or could have, the King's sign manual affixed to them, and yet some of the soundest and most salutary laws in our statute-books had passed during that period.

Sir John adverted to the precedents in the reign of Geo. II. when Lord Hardwicke had, in the year 1754, put the Great Seal to two commissions, one containing general powers to certain commissioners to open the Parliament, the other to give the royal assent to the single bill which had passed in that parliament, *viz.* a bill of naturalization. He compared these two commissions with that under consideration, and with that which it would be necessary to issue when the bill should have passed the two Houses and be ready for the royal assent. Lord Hardwicke, he said, appeared to have entertained doubts, whether the general powers conveyed by the first commission were sufficient to authorize those commissioners to give the royal assent to the bill which afterwards passed; but Lord Hardwicke had chosen to reserve those doubts to himself.

Sir

Sir John concluded with declaring, that he had endeavoured to explain to the Hon. Gentleman [Mr. Powys] the ground on which the motion reſted, and that he left the validity of that explanation to the deciding judgement of the Hon. Gent. himſelf.

Mr. *Wyndham* did not intend, he ſaid, to have ſpoken on the preſent debate, but for what had fallen from the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. As the argument then ſtood, they knew not on what grounds the authors of thoſe proceedings reſted them. On one hand it was ſaid, that they were acting from neceſſity; upon the other, that they were acting upon law. It was, he conceived, impoſſible that both poſitions could be true. The Right Hon. and learned Gentleman, in his opening, had clearly ſtated, that the neceſſity of the caſe obliged them to have recourſe to irregularities, and he had heard the ſame doctrine ſtated elſewhere; and yet the Right Hon. and learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had declared that there was *no neceſſity*, but that the proceeding was *ſtrictly legal*, and that to addreſs his Royal Highneſs to take upon him the Regency was clearly illegal. Amidſt theſe jarring opinions, gentlemen might ſurely doubt the neceſſity on the one hand, and the legality of the proceeding aſſerted on the other. That wonder-working machine, the political capacity of the Sovereign, was the grand ſpring of the argument on which the gentlemen of a certain profeſſion relied. Mr. Wyndham explained what he conceived to be meant by that expreſſion in terms ſtripped of its technical obſcurity: and contended that the royal prerogatives were attached not merely to the perſon of the Sovereign, but to the King's political authority. He revolted at the idea of the act they were about to take being legal; and ſaid, that, when from neceſſity they were obliged to have recourſe to an irreſponſible act, he conceived it to be much more ſafe that it ſhould ſtand upon its own ground, diſtinguiſhed as an irregular proceeding, juſtified only by neceſſity, than to call in the ſubtile props of law to ſupport it. They would then know what it was, and poſterity would then know on what its merits reſted. An hon. and learned Gent. who ſpoke early in the debate had remarked, that the argument againſt the motion amounted in fact to an aſſertion, that they had the power to make the law-maker, but not the law whereby he was to be made; that was the very diſtinction which, in his mind, applied to the preſent inſtance. He reaſoned upon this diſtinction, and put the caſe of a clergyman having an advowſon in his own right: he could not appoint himſelf to it, but muſt be put in poſſeſſion by a ſpecial proceſs. It would be an inſult to the committee to uſe arguments to prove, that declaring the act was an act of the King when there was no king, and when they all knew there was no king, was a counterfeit and a deluſion. He therefore ſhould cloſe his remarks with affirming, that he never gave a vote in his life with more heart-felt conviction againſt a motion than upon the preſent occaſion.

Maſter of the Rolls obſerved, that all the arguments that had been advanced againſt the preſent motion, went againſt the reſolutions already voted; the committee would not then undo all that was done before, and by a ſide wind contradict thoſe reſolutions which, upon full deliberation, they had voted.

Mr. *Dempſter* truſted that the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt], when he began coolly to reflect on the poſſible ill conſequences of eſtabliſhing ſuch a precedent, would feel the propriety of adverting to the ſimple mode of addreſſing the Prince of Wales, and requeſting his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf the Regency with all the powers of the royal prerogatives.

Ch. of Exch. in reply ſaid, he had not formed his opinion lightly; and that, ſo far from changing his ground, when they came to report the reſolution, as hinted by the Hon. Gentleman, he ſhould, if the committee voted the reſolution, move that the report be brought up that night, in order that they might carry it up to the Lords the enſuing day.

The queſtion was at length put, and agreed to without a diviſion; the Houſe was reſumed, the report brought up, read a firſt and ſecond time, agreed to, and a motion made for a conference, and that Dudley Ryder, eſq. do report the ſame.

Ch. of Exch. now moved the queſtion of adjournment.

But Mr. *Anſtruther* having deſired to know what meaſures were next to follow;

Ch. of Exch. in reply, expreſſed his hope that the two Houſes would meet early next day, that they might carry up the reſolution to the conference ſoon; and, having the commiſſion ready ſealed, might open the Parliament forthwith;

and

and as ſoon as they had ſo done, and were returned to that Houſe, he ſhould immediately move for the reſolutions to be read, and then move for leave to bring in a bill for appointing a Regent, founded on theſe reſolutions.

The queſtion of adjournment was then put, and the Houſe roſe; but not before the mode was ſettled by which the Speaker was to be governed with reſpect to the commiſſioners who were to open the Parliament, which was NOT to be *preſented.* *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

MR. WESTON, in his anſwer to Miſs Seward, p. 680, is pleaſed to take umbrage at my preſuming to think his *execration* of Mr. Pope harſh and unjuſtifiable. In the exuberance of his fancy, he is pleaſed to denominate me "a ſtrange knight," wants to know my "rank in arms," and calls me his "unknown adverſary." I am not inſenſible that gentlemen of Mr. Weſton's genius and literary abilities are "tremblingly alive" at any arraignment of their productions; I am well aware they nearly approach to infallibility in their own eſtimations; yet I had no idea when I ſent you thoſe few candid remarks inſerted in p. 512, couched, as I thought, in terms both reſpectful and inoffenſive, that they would ſo far have excited Mr. Weſton's ſpleen; I could not ſuppoſe thoſe obſervations on the juſtice and propriety of a ſingle word would have ſo much diſcompoſed him. Mr. Weſton ſeems to poſſeſs the *genus irritabile* in a very ſuperlative degree, and to be happy in a very comfortable ſenſe of his own importance. On the one hand, he ranks me as an auxiliary of the elegant Seward, and, on the other, puſhes me back with his flouriſh of *non tali auxilio*, &c.; but, when the truth of the matter appears, the ſentence will be found totally inapplicable to me; I have not the leaſt claim to the honour he has unwittingly aſſigned me. Mr. Urban can inform him my letter was tranſmitted at leaſt four months before its inſertion*, and previous to the appearance of Miſs Seward's elegant ſtrictures on Mr. Weſton's Preface: why the date was altered†, Mr. Urban can alſo beſt tell him. He may aſſure himſelf I had not "ſlept ſix months over the ſuppoſed provocation."

Does Mr. W. ſuppoſe it enhances his magnanimity by inſulting over the aſhes of the venerable dead, and execrating the man who has almoſt univerſally been eſteemed in the foremoſt rank of poets, and among the beſt of men? Would Mr. W. have adventured on the ſentence had the admired Pope been living? If ſo, his hardihood might have excited our aſtoniſhment, though I queſtion whether his prudence would have acquired our applauſe.

Mr. W. is perfectly right in ſaying I am "unknown, and in diſguiſe." I acknowledge myſelf a ſon of obſcurity, "a fellow whom nobody knows;" but in this, as well as in my eſtimation of Mr. Pope, I plead a majority on my ſide; I believe more than two-thirds of Mr. Urban's correſpondents make uſe of initials or anonymous ſignatures. But this is nothing to the matter in hand. What does it avail to the juſtice of the cauſe who or what I am? The whole diſpute between us is, whether Mr. Pope can be juſtly deemed EXECRABLE or not. I hold the latter; Mr. W. has pledged himſelf to prove the former: and, if I miſtake not, a very tough piece of work he will have of it. When he has brought forth his "ſtrong reaſons," his valid evidences, and laid them before us with thoſe ſhining talents he is confeſſedly maſter of, if they are ſatisfactory, I ſhall retain to myſelf a liberty of yielding to ſuperior evidence, changing my opinion, and becoming his convert; until which time I hope he will let me quietly enjoy my preſent ſentiments, as I have no intentions of occupying Mr. Urban's valuable columns, or troubling him or the publick on this ſubject again. Thus far I thought neceſſary in my own vindication. Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Sept.* 15.

YOU will permit a few comments on the letters in your laſt number, from my polite antagoniſts, concerning the ſubject of Dryden and Pope. Mr. Weſton imputes to the latter the meanneſs of at leaſt *ſuffering* thoſe preferences of himſelf to Dryden to get abroad, which appeared ſo frequently in the public prints during his life-time.

Reflecting one inſtant *coolly* on the ſubject, he muſt have the generoſity to withdraw this charge. I have avowed my opinion, that the two writers poſſeſſed great and equal genius, and that Pope became, upon the whole, much the fineſt poet, from that ſuperior taſte and judgement which baniſhed thoſe proſing redundancies, thoſe diſguſting images, thoſe low expreſſions, which ſo often fully

* True. EDIT. † By chance. EDIT.

fully and debase the writings of Dryden. Can Mr. W. suppose, were Pope alive, I should have been indelicate enough to consult him before I published my vindication of his character and of his claims? How very improbable that he had power to prevent the appearance of *similar* assertions!

When prejudice and personal enmity peruse Mr. Weston's hyperbolic praise of me, they may, with equal justice, declaim, as he does against Pope, upon the meanness and vanity of my *suffering* its appearance. They will ungenerously conceal their consciousness that it was probably out of my power to suppress what it is certain I never saw till I saw it in print. Knowing *that* truth, he would be shocked at *their* injustice. I hope, therefore, that he will awaken to a sense of his *own*.

In reply to the observation of your ingenious correspondent M——s, p. 682, that the lustre of Pope's period is diminished by the absence of the names of Akenside, Hammond, Collins, Shenstone, with some others of considerable celebrity, I alledge, that the *personal* existence of those writers during that of Pope is of no consequence. He heard Dryden converse in a coffee-room when he was twelve years old, and boasted of the circumstance through life with generous pleasure; but a poet cannot be said to exist till his writings become known. Akenside died so lately as the year 1770, aged forty-nine. His great work, THE PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION, was not published till forty-four, in which year Pope died. Akenside's poetic lustre cannot, therefore, be said to gild the period in which the Bard of Twickenham flourished; it descended upon the *later* times, where the poets are placed whom we mention to the honour of our *own* day. Collins also was not heard-of in Pope's life-time. His Odes, descriptive and moral, were first published in the year forty-six, and it was many years before they had either sale or fame. The blindness of the age to their *now* celebrated excellence cost their unfortunate author his reason and his life. His glory, so long eclipsed, first shone on the æra in which I placed the *last*, and by no means the least, powerful division of the bards. The same plea justifies the placing of Shenstone, Hammond, Somervile, Mallet, &c. in the last set, namely, their celebrity not being risen in the meridian of Pope, in the reigns of Anne and George the First, in the age that is styled *Augustan*. Allen Ramsay and the Duke of Buckingham were omitted through forgetfulness in the second list; and in the third, from the same cause, Lyttelton, Anstey, Mickle, Jekyll, Polwhele, and our present Tickell. If the poetasters Pomfret and Dennis ought to have been found in the *second* enumeration, there are an *army* of better writers not mentioned in the *third*. I did not chuse to bring forward, for the honour of Pope's period, any of the heroes of his inimitable Dunciad. On examination, I find Thomson ought to have graced the second instead of the third galaxy.

I cannot think with M—s, that only very superior poets survive their century. On the contrary, it has always seemed to me that antiquity induces the generality of readers to set a double value on every beauty, and to pass over defects with indulgence. Had Dryden's contemporaries, Denham, Lee, Roscommon, and even Waller, whose names have outlived the centennial limits; had they lived and produced their poems *now*, I do not believe they would have many admirers. Denham's verses are in general heavy, laboured, inharmonious; and Waller's have more courtly wit than poetic fire. In the second division, Parnell, Gay, Addison, Watts, and the two Philips, soar not to the highest eminences of the Aonian mountain; yet each of them have written some things in verse that will probably preserve the honour of their memories so long as our language shall remain. Amongst the least celebrated of the third list, there are few who have not written as well as those second-rate bards of the preceding periods.

Suffer me to assure M—s, that I produced some of the many bald passages from Dryden, not to lower his fame on the ground of possessing a genius creative, rich, and luxuriant, but merely to confute an assertion which, if believed *just*, might tempt our young writers into a coarse and weedy style, *viz.* that Dryden's gross defects are happy negligences, voluntarily adopted for the *judicious* repose of composition, and in themselves preferable to the chaste, graceful, and polished numbers of Pope.

M—s says, I have selected the most dark and blotted passages of the elder bard, contrasting them with the most splendid ones of his rival. That was by no means my design; but I thought it fair to make the first selection from the earliest

earlieſt compoſitions of each; and the Paſtorals of Pope, from which the firſt quotation was made, are the leaſt eſteemed of any thing he wrote.

If from Pope's Homer lines can be produced mean and wretched as thoſe which Dryden has, in his Æneid, put into the mouth of the Empreſs of Heaven, and if it cannot be proved that ſuch vulgar language occurs on almoſt every page in Dryden, I will give up the point in conteſt; which, on my part, goes no farther than to aſſert, that the poetic writers of *this* day have done honour to their art, by avoiding the botching vulgarities of Dryden's ſtyle, and emulating the poliſhed graces of his ſucceſſor.

It was ſurely fair to place in one point of view the enamoured epiſtle by Dryden from Ovid, and that by Pope from Eloiſa's Letters to Abelard. All who have ſenſe and taſte enough to *attend* to the ſubject, know that *both* theſe poets tranſlated upon the only plan which makes tranſlations worth any thing, *viz.* to abandon every idea of cloſeneſs, and to interweave any new ſentiment or imagery that occurs, if it can add grace or ſpirit to the theme. It is thus that tranſlations juſtly procure for thoſe who give them the honours of original compoſition. The moſt beautiful of Dryden's poetry, in the heroic couplet, is from Ovid, Chaucer, and Boccace. In the epiſtles from Helen, and Eloiſa, their reſpective tranſlators took ſimilar ſubjects; and if it is fair to compare the Odes on the Power of Muſic, for the purpoſe of decreeing the *lyric* palm to Dryden, it is equally fair to compare the two love-epiſtles, where Pope's ſuperiority over his rival in the *heroic* meaſure is even more diſtinguiſhed.

Neither did I, in that compariſon, extract the *moſt* ſplendid lines from the Eloiſa. Thoſe in which ſhe deſcribes herſelf and Abelard in the hour of her profeſſion; thoſe where ſhe preſents herſelf officiating as prieſteſs amidſt the ſolemnities of the maſs; the Paraclete ſcenery; the perſonization of Melancholy ſitting amongſt the twilight groves, duſky caverns, long-ſounding aiſles, and intermingled tombs of the monaſtery, and breathing over them a gloom, which ſhades the flowers, and darkens the umbrage; all thoſe are paſſages of great poetic ſuperiority to thoſe I quoted from that poem in contraſt to the vapid effuſions of Helen's ideas from the pen of Dryden. Scarce any traces of the picturesque beauties can be found in the original letters between Abelard and Eloiſa; they are the rich creations of an imagination, which, ſetting ſtyle apart, I have not ſeen tranſcended by Dryden.

M——s has quoted ſome extremely beautiful paſſages from that confeſſedly great poet. We often find them interſperſed in his writings; but we alſo find them ſurrounded and diſgraced by verſes below mediocrity. The following lines, from Pope to Jervas, are not leſs excellent than thoſe which M—s has given us from Dryden's Epiſtle to Kneller. Speaking of the beautiful women whoſe pictures had been drawn by Jervas, the Poet ſays,

"O! laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine,
Free as thy ſtroke, and faultleſs as thy line;
New graces hourly, like thy works, diſplay,
Soft without weakneſs, without glaring gay;
Led by ſome rule that guides, but not conſtrains,
And finiſh'd more thro' *happineſs* than *pains*.
The kindred arts ſhall in their praiſe conſpire,
One dip the pencil, and one ſtring the lyre."

The enſuing verſes, deſcribing ſea-ſtorms, by Pope, have an equal right to our admiration with thoſe quoted in the laſt Magazine from Dryden. Both are *free* tranſlations; Dryden's from Ovid, Pope's from Homer.

"He ſpoke, and high the forky trident hurl'd,
Rolls clouds on clouds, and wakes the watry world;
At once the face of ſea and ſky deforms,
Swells all the winds, and rouſes all the ſtorms;
Wide o'er the waſte the rage tempeſtuous ſweeps,
And Night ruſh'd headlong on the ſhaded deeps.
With what a cloud the brows of Heaven are crown'd!
What raging winds, what roaring waters round!
Now here, now there, the giddy ſhips are borne,
And all the whirling ſhrouds in fragments torn;
For, by the howling tempeſt, rent in twain,
Flew ſail and ſail-yards rattling o'er the main."

Dryden's Houſe of Sleep, from the Ceyx and Alcyone of Ovid, is exquiſite verſification; but, in *that* paſſage, *all* the imagery and invention is OVID's. As allegoric painting, Pope's portrait of Dulneſs, where all the features are *original*, has equal happineſs of invention, equal ſtrength of colouring. How often, in the great work from whence it is quoted, do we find the moſt beautiful flowers of fancy entwined around the rod of ſatire!

"Dulneſs o'er all poſſeſs'd her ancient right,
Daughter of Chaos, and eternal Night;
Fate,

Fate, in their dotage, this fair idiot gave,
Groſs as her ſire, and as her mother grave;
Laborious, heavy, buſy, bold, and blind,
She rules in native anarchy the mind.
Her ample preſence fills up all the ſpace,
A veil of fogs dilates her aweful face."

As *local* deſcription, what can be more charming than the following lines from the ſame poem?

"Lo! where Mæotis ſleeps, and ſcarcely flows,
The freezing Tanais through a waſte of ſnows,
The North by myriads pours her mighty ſons,
Great nurſe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.
See, where the morning gilds the palmy ſhore,
The ſoil that arts and infant letters bore,
His conquering tribes th' Arabian prophet draws,
And ſaving Ignorance inthrones by laws."

We may apply to the above extracts from Pope what M—s ſays after his quotations from Dryden; "we cannot wonder at any enthuſiaſm offered up to their author." Yours, &c.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

I AM now willing to gratify Mr. Berington in his *own way*; ſo, under my *own name*, I acknowledge fairly, and fooliſhly if he pleaſes, that I ſent you the firſt account of a cock macaw's laying eggs; and again and again repeat it, that cock macaws DO LAY EGGS: ay, and common dunghill-cocks would do ſo too if *deprived of hens*. The particular macaw, which 50 years ago had been Sir Charles Wager's, and afterwards my friend Capt. Williams's, of Plaiſtow, lived in England 30 years, and, during the latter part of his days, LAID FIVE EGGS, as his ſon, the Rev. Mr. Williams, his mother, aunts, and ſervants, can, and would if neceſſary, teſtify, even upon oath. But then Mr. B. will ſay, as I ſhould ſay *upon ſome tales he might tell me*, it was not a REAL COCK MACAW, but a hen in diſguiſe. There indeed I muſt own that I can only ſay he had ſize, feather, plumage, and every exterior of a cock macaw, and that he did not commence laying eggs till it was known he was near thirty years old. And now, Mr. Urban, permit me to requeſt your inſertion of that part of the incloſed letter which tends to eſtabliſh the ſame fact. I have not the honour to be perſonally known to Mr. Johnſton, but I know he is a gentleman, and deemed a man of veracity; and permit me alſo to add that, however learned and wiſe Mr. B. may be, and I am ready to acknowledge him a man of parts and genius, yet he ſhould avoid either ſneering, or rudely foiſting into his writings (eſpecially when writing on religious ſubjects) his dogmatical contradictions. There are ſo many ſtrange unaccountable things daily appearing in the world, that BLIND MAN, for we are totally blind, with all our learning and ſagacity, to many cauſes and effects, that a truly wiſe man will be cautious in his aſſertions. Mr. Berington believes, he ſays, and therefore I am willing to *believe him*, in the myſtery of tranſubſtantiation! And if I believe a matter, though not of equal importance, why ſhould Mr. B. charge me with folly in writing, and you with printing it? Suppoſe, for inſtance, I had told Mr. B. that Advocate B— of MILAN, a gentleman well known and much eſteemed, poſſeſſed the power of chewing the cud like an ox, that he can reject his meals from his ſtomach at pleaſure, and go through the operations of eating, maſticating, ſwallowing, and returning by his mouth, a large piece of bread, and a peach. Mr. B. I doubt not, would have contradicted it, as an idle tale unfit for your reſpectable pages. Yet Mrs. Piozzi relates this as an indiſputable fact, and I think ſhe was an eye-witneſs of it.

I have ſeen, Mr. Urban, in the courſe of a long life, a man (Buckinger) who was born without either arms or legs, write a finer hand than even Mr. B. can write. I have ſeen a Canary-bird pick out from looſe letters ſuch only as compoſed my name. I have ſeen a man broil a beef-ſteak upon his tongue over red hot embers. I have ſeen a cuckoo ſteal a hedge ſparrow's neſt, deſtroy the eggs, drop its own in the neſt, and impoſe ſo much on the right owner of it, as to ſet, hatch, and rear the ſpurious offſpring. I will not trouble you, Mr. Urban, though I could, with an hundred other extraordinary things I have ſeen, but conclude by ſaying, I have ſeen thouſands of men who are capable of believing their own abſurdities, and yet will not believe other men's; and I believe, nay, I know, that the wiſeſt and beſt-informed men are the readieſt to acknowledge, that our curioſity, and the little knowledge we have, has not contributed to our happineſs, and that a man, in the

ſame

ſtate of nature, is happier than a philoſopher, and therefore I am glad to ſubſcribe myſelf, Mr. Urban, your ignonorant correſpondent, and humble ſervant, PHILIP THICKNESSE.

"SIR, *Briſtol, July* 10, 1783.

"AS I believe it was you who in the Gentleman's Magazine mentioned the fact of a cock macaw's having laid eggs, which hath been ſneered at and doubted by other writers in that excellent Miſcellany, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of injuſtice in ſome degree, if I withheld from your knowledge a confirmation of its reality.

"A few days ago a lady ſitting by me took up the Magazine for March laſt, where, p. 198, ſhe found a letter to Mr. Urban (I preſume from you) on this ſubject. After reading it, ſhe ſaid to me, 'I wonder the fact is doubted, for I know that the cock macaw lays eggs' I replied, 'Are you ſure of it?' 'I am as certain,' added ſhe, 'as I can be of any thing I have ſeen with my eyes. I often ſaw my mother's cock macaw drop eggs in the poultry-yard: they were ſmall, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, round, not ſhaped like other eggs; and, as I broke open many of them, I always found them full of the white, and without any yolk.'

"This good lady has been my wife almoſt forty years; her veracity is not to be doubted; ſhe is a native of South Carolina. The cock macaw ſhe alludes to was brought from the Havannah, in the iſland of Cuba, to Charleſtown, in the year 1743, by a French gentleman, who preſented it to her mother. I knew the bird in 1749; he was about the ſize of a ſmall gooſe, his legs were ſhort, he had a long flowing tail of beautiful red feathers, the plumage on his wings and body was blue and red. This very handſome bird became my property in 1753, when I ſent him to England from Charleſtown, a preſent to Mrs. Johnſton, wife of my uncle, the late Lieutenant-colonel William Johnſton, of the Invalids, who died in 1768. The macaw lived ſeveral years with them in Greek-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, and died about 1760.

"Before I conclude, permit me to obſerve, that there are ſome ſceptics who, from miſtaken pride, deem it manly, not only to withhold their aſſent from truths they do not underſtand, or cannot account for, but to diſown and diſpute the reality of them. To ſuch men I would remark, that it is as much an argument of a weak mind to admit too little, as to believe too much. I have the honour to be, with due reſpect, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

"GEO. MILLIGEN-JOHNSTON."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

MUCH has been ſaid about *cock-birds laying eggs.* Has any Naturaliſt diſcuſſed the queſtion about the commerce between beaſts and birds; and where can a ſatisfactory account of it be found? PHYSICOPHANTES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE incloſed impreſſion * from a copper matrix, in poſſeſſion of Mr. Petre of Dublin, is ſubmitted to the conjectures of your Antiquarian readers. It ſeems by the inſcription, SIGILLUM NICHI *(Nicholai)* COCHET NOTARII, and the figure of St. Peter, to have been the official ſeal of ſome Apoſtolic notary. Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

DR. JORTIN, in his "Life of Eraſmus," I. 552, 3, 4, *note*, "Lond. 1758," after having expoſed and enlarged upon a ſtrange miſinterpretation of a paſſage in Cicero De Legibus, II. 6, concludes thus:

"The perſon, whoſe interpretation of Cicero is here examined, hath alſo informed us, *ex abundanti*, that as *princeps*, ſo likewiſe *primus*, is uſed for *beſt* or *chief*: which he gravely proves from Virgil, *Æn.* I. 27:

—— veteriſque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trojam pro charis geſſerat Argis.

There is a paſſage in Terence which would ſuit him better: *Eunuch* II. 11, 17,

Eſt genus hominum, qui eſſe *primos* ſe omnium rerum volunt,
Nec ſunt.

where *primus* certainly and undeniably means *ſummus, præcipuus.*"

The ſarcaſtic and vindictive editor of the publication reviewed in pp. 247, 8, 9, 50, does not ſeem to have recollected this juſt attack upon Warburton, who is undoubtedly the perſon alluded to by Jortin. The miſinterpretation of Cicero is to be found in "Divine Legation," book II. ſect. 3, *note*, p. 127, of the third edition, "Lond. 1742." Some of your learned readers will perhaps inform you, whether any alteration is made in the grand edition of the Biſhop's Works, reviewed in p. 157.

In Jortin's ſecond volume, "Lond. 1760," p. 712, he mentions Warburton

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* See plate III.—The Cronebane Halfpenny in the ſame plate is communicated by a correſpondent in Ireland to whom we have many obligations; the Yarmouth Tokens by Mr. ISAAC GILLINGWATER of Loweſtoft, from whoſe induſtry and ingenuity the publick may ſoon expect a copious Hiſtory of that antient and famous town. EDIT.

by

by name in the following curious paſſage:

"The pains of Hell. [I. 114, l. 5.] In Bembus: *apud inferos pœna.* I am obliged to Dr. Warburton (who ſince I wrote this note is Biſhop of Glouceſter) for having reminded me, that it ſhould rather be *the pains of purgatory.* I might plead, that our Engliſh word *hell* is lax enough to anſwer to *inferi*, or to all the ſuppoſed diſtricts of the *infernal regions.* But I had rather own that his verſion is more accurate than mine, and take this opportunity to return him my thanks, and to repay civility with civility."

You will probably deem this ſpecimen of Jortin's ſuperior mode of treating the dogmatical not unworthy of a place in your impartial Repoſitory.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

KNOWING you delight in collecting memoirs of eminent perſons, and, among others, the epitaphs erected to them, allow me to add to your collection the following, gathered in the courſe of a ſhort excurſion during the ſummer.

On a tablet againſt the North wall of the chancel at Sleaford:

Near this place lie
the remains of RICHARD MOORE, Gent. late
of Caſtor, in the county of Northampton,
ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. Moore, M.A.
rector of Carlton Scrope in this county,
by his ſecond wife, daughter of
Edward Secker, Gent. of Grantham.
Joining application to integrity,
he conſiderably improved
his parental fortune
by thoſe commercial purſuits
ſo juſtly honoured in a free ſtate.
He died May 14, 1771, aged 46.
His widow, Anne Moore, erected
this marble as a memorial
of his merit and her affection.
Alſo of Mrs. Anne Moore,
relict of the above Mr. Moore,
who died Oct. 20, 1775,
in the 78th year of her age.

Againſt the South wall of the ſame chancel a mural tablet inſcribed:

Sacred to the memory
of EDWARD MOORE, Eſq.
eldeſt ſon
of
the rev. William Moore
of
Carlton Scroop, in this county,
by his ſecond marriage
with Jane, daughter
of
Edward Secker, Eſq.
of Grantham,
eſteemed and beloved through life
for
every moral, ſocial, and Chriſtian virtue.
He exchanged this tranſitory ſtate
for a better,
Aug. 18, 1784,
aged 70 years.
His affectionate ſiſter, Elizabeth Lomax,
erected this monument to the memory
of a brother, not more endeared to her
by the ties of blood than by
thoſe of eſteem and friendſhip.

The above epitaphs were drawn up by the well-known authoreſs Mrs. Brooke; the firſt for her uncle, the other for her father. She herſelf, whoſe death is recorded in your preſent volume, p. 90, lies buried near the latter, at preſent wanting an epitaph.

In all Saints church, Stamford:

Sacred
to the memory of
CORNWALL TATHWELL, M.D.
ſometime fellow of St. John's college, Oxford,
who practiſed phyſick upwards of 24 years
with ſuch ſucceſs as might be expected from
his diligence and ſkill in his profeſſion.
He experienced cordial conſolation in the
hope and truſt,
that, when the ſecrets of hearts
ſhall all be laid open,
it would appear to have been the ſincere aim
of his life
to do good in the ſtation
where Providence had placed him,
He to whom this marble is inſcribed
is now beyond the reach
of ſublunary praiſe.
But may the brighter parts of his example
produce the happy effects of contributing
to excite others to do likewiſe.
He died Feb. 1773,
aged 48.

Againſt the North wall of the chancel of Lower Wainfleet church, Lincolnſhire:

Near this place
lie the remains
of EDWARD BARKHAM, Eſq.
who in his life-time, at his own expence,
erected the ſtately altar-piece in this church,
furniſhed the communion-table
with a very rich curious velvet carpet,
a cuſhion of the ſame,
and a beautiful Common-Prayer Book;
likewiſe with two large flagons,
a chalice with a cover, together with a patten,
all of ſilver plate.
But above all (and which may very juſtly
preſerve

preſerve his name to the lateſt poſterity),
he gave and deviſed by will
to the curate of Wainflete St. Mary's,
and his ſucceſſors for ever, the ſum of xxxvl.
for ever,
over and above the former ſalary,
with this clauſe, viz.
'Provided the ſaid curate and his ſucceſſors
do and ſhall read prayers and preach
once every Sunday in the year for ever.'
So extraordinary an inſtance of ſecuring a
veneration for the moſt aweful part of
our religion,
and ſo rare and uncommon a zeal
for promoting God's worſhip every Lord's-day
(divine ſervice being performed aforetime
only every other Sunday),
forget not, Reader, to proclaim to the world,
that men in power
and authority, induced hereby to copy after
ſo great an original,
may ſtrive to excel each other
in doing likewiſe.
He departed this life, March 6, 1732,
aged 59 years.

Againſt the North wall of the nave at Grantham, on two tablets:

H. S. E.
quod fuit
RADULPHI CLARKE, A.B.
Radulphi Clarke, Granthamenſis,
filii,
quo adoleſcente vix quiſquam alius
doctrinam et virtutem
aut acrius aut conſtantius coluit;
quippe par ingenio elucebat indoles
& accuratiſſima rationis vis
in recondituis naturæ, officiorum,
& rerum divinarum ſtudiis
penitus verſata
benigno, largo, & liberali animo,
omni denique humanitatis laude cumulatæ
huic contigerit.
optimæ ſpei & præcocis adoleſcens,
anno ætatis 22°.
inter parentum & amicorum lacrimas
in medio plorantis academiæ ſinu
obiit Cantabrigiæ
collegii divi Joannis ſocius mox futurus,
Oct 7,
Anni æræ Chriſtianæ, 1751.

On the other tablet:

In eodem tumulo conquieſcit,
RADULPHUS CLARKE, chirurgiæ, & pharmaceutices miniſter,
quamdiu per annos morboſque licuit;
ob peritiam, diligentiam, humanitatem,
quanta paucis contigit
ſpectabilis,
quibus adjunxit dotibus
Dei cultum aſſiduum & integrum
& vitam multis virtutibus commendatam,
atque hos quale cunque honores extremos
filio ſuo moriens perſolvi juſſit
ob decus et exemplum
dum hoc marmor periturum ſinat
earum virtutum quæ adoleſcentiam honeſtant
& hoc ſepulchrum intuentibus
ubi tot deſideria in primo flore indolis
correpta & conſepulta jacent,
parentibus monitum
quam parvæ ſunt ſpes naturæ.
Redemptori animam reſignabat
Nov. 5, 1764,
79.
Vidua ejus hanc tabellam
fide integra filio poſuit
& exiguum hoc amoris
pignus cauſaque addidit
de ſuis meritiſſimo.

On a blue ſlab before the communion table in Ambreſbury church, Wilts:

In memory of the Rev. THOMAS HOLLAND,
who was for half a century miniſter of this
pariſh,
a ſmall living, yet he never ſolicited
for a greater,
nor improved to his own advantage
his marvellous talents in applying the
powers of nature to the uſeful purpoſes of
life, the moſt curious and complete engine
which the world now enjoys for raiſing
water being invented by him.
He departed the 11th of May, in the year of our
Lord 1730, aged 84 years.

Againſt the South wall of the nave at Wimborn minſter, a neat mural monument, inſcribed by Mr. Darby, curate of Fordingbridge:

EDMUND BUTT, M.A.
vicar of Aldbourne in Wiltſhire,
maſter of the grammar-ſchool in this town,
and afterwards of that in the Cloſe at Sarum,
died Jan. 12, 1781,
in the 61ſt year of his age.

Oh, in his mild, his ever-gentle heart,
Each ſoft affection dwelt, devoid of art.
His was the tender wiſh, the pitying ſigh,
Domeſtic love, and feeling charity.
Still fond to give, ſtill ready to beſtow,
He felt a pang at ſight of human woe.
The poor, the hungry, ate his daily bread;
They ate and bleſt the pious hand that fed.
Thus living and belov'd, the path he trod
That led to peace, to heaven, and his God.

His three ſiſters,
Abigail, Elizabeth, and Mary,
lie buried with him in the ſame grave.

Againſt a South pillar of the nave of Andover church, in Roman capitals, on a round braſs plate, inſerted in a white marble tablet:

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Coleman,
rector of Winterborn Gunner,
Wilts, daughter of William Woodyer,
rector of Laſham, Hants.
She knew well, lived well,
and died well, Feb. 25, 1786, aged 52.

226. *An Account of the principal Lazarettos in* Europe; *with various Papers relative to the Plague; together with further Obſervations on ſome Foreign Priſons and Hoſpitals; and additional Remarks on the preſent State of thoſe in* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By* John Howard, *F. R. S.* 4*to.*

THIS truly benevolent gentleman, with a zeal approaching to enthuſiaſm, and a ſpirit raiſed above impending danger, has followed the objects of his purſuits in Turkey, and the baleful atmoſphere of an hoſpital or a lazaretto. The preſent volume, which is illuſtrated with a number of plates, contains the reſult of his enquiries, and is interſperſed with many important facts and uſeful obſervations.

Mr. Howard firſt goes to Marſeilles, the port where the commerce of France in the Levant is chiefly carried on, the lazaretto of which place he repreſents to be well regulated. The next lazaretto he viſits is that of Genoa. At Leghorn he deſcribes three lazarettos as extremely well conducted under the government of Leopold, whom Mr. Howard ſtyles "the true father and friend of his "country." At Malta he repreſents the inſtitution to be of two kinds: at one, ſhips with clean bills perform quarantine; at the other, thoſe which have foul bills; but the government of the Grand Maſters, he ſays, ſeems not to be exemplary. The lazarettos at Zante, Corfu, and Caſtel Nuovo in Dalmatia, he deſcribes very briefly. At Venice he determined to have the fulleſt information by performing quarantine himſelf, and accordingly went from Smyrna to that city in a veſſel which had a foul bill. This very extraordinary part of Mr. Howard's travels we ſhall give in his own words.

"I failed to Smyrna, and from thence to Conſtantinople. Here I had *once* intended to travel by land to Vienna. This is a journey capable of being eaſily performed in 24 days, no quarantine being now required to be performed at Semlin, the place on the confines of the Emperor's Hungarian dominions, where formerly travellers uſed to be detained for this purpoſe. But, on further conſideration, I determined to ſeek an opportunity of performing quarantine myſelf; and with this view, to ſubmit to the inconveniencies of a ſea voyage to Venice, the place where lazarettos were firſt eſtabliſhed. And, in order to obtain the beſt information, by performing the ſtricteſt quarantine, I farther determined to return to Smyrna, and there to take my paſſage in a ſhip with a foul bill. Contrary winds, and other cauſes, made this a tedious and dangerous voyage; and it was ſixty days from the time of leaving Smyrna before I arrived at Venice.

"Here, after our ſhip had been conducted by a pilot boat to her proper moorings, a meſſenger came from the Health-office for the captain; and I went with him in his boat, to ſee the manner in which his report was made, his letters delivered, and his examination conducted. The following morning a meſſenger came in a gondola, to conduct me to the new lazaretto. I was placed, with my baggage, in a boat faſtened by a cord ten feet long to another boat, in which were ſix rowers. When I came near the landing-place, the cord was looſed, and my boat was puſhed with a pole to the ſhore, where a perſon met me, who ſaid he had been ordered by the magiſtrates to be my guard. Soon after unloading the boat, the ſub-prior came, and ſhewed me my lodging, which was a very dirty room, full of vermin, and without table, chair, or bed. That day and the next morning I employed a perſon to waſh my room; but this did not remove the offenſiveneſs of it, or prevent that conſtant head-ach which I had been uſed to feel in viſiting other lazarettos, and ſome of the hoſpitals in Turkey. This lazaretto is chiefly aſſigned to Turks and ſoldiers, and the crews of thoſe ſhips which have the plague on board. In one of the incloſures was the crew of a Raguſan ſhip, which had arrived a few days before me, after being driven from Ancona and Trieſte. My guard ſent a report of my health to the office; and on the repreſentation of our conſul I was conducted to the old lazaretto, which is nearer the city. Having brought a letter to the prior from the Venetian ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, I hoped now to have had a very comfortable lodging; but I was not ſo happy. The apartment appointed me (conſiſting of an upper and lower room) was no leſs diſagreeable and offenſive than the former. I preferred lying in the lower room on a brick floor, where I was almoſt ſurrounded with water. After ſix days, however, the prior removed me to an apartment in ſome reſpects better, and conſiſting of four rooms. Here I had a pleaſant view; but the rooms were without furniture, very dirty, and no leſs offenſive than the ſick wards of the worſt hoſpital. The walls of my chamber not having been cleaned, probably, for half a century, were ſaturated with inſect on I got them waſhed repeatedly with boiling water, to remove the offenſive ſmell, but without any effect. My appetite failed, and I concluded I was in danger of the ſlow hoſpital fever. I propoſed white-waſhing my room with lime ſlacked in boiling water, but was oppoſed by ſtrong prejudices. I got, however, this done one morning, through the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh conſul, who was ſo good as to ſupply me with a quarter of a buſhel of freſh lime for the purpoſe. And the conſequence was, that my

my room was immediately rendered ſo ſweet and freſh that I was able to drink tea in it in the afternoon, and to lie in it in the following night *. On the next day the walls were dry as well as ſweet; and in a few days I recovered my appetite. Thus, at a ſmall expence, and to the admiration of the other inhabitants of this lazaretto, I provided for myſelf and ſucceſſors an agreeable and wholeſome room, inſtead of a naſty and contagious one."

The particular officers, and their different duties, are well deſcribed. From all his enquiries Mr. Howard ſeems to have conſtructed his rules for performing quarantine and building lazarettos, which he ſtrongly recommends to the notice of Government. A letter from ſome very reſpectable merchants and conſuls is introduced, by which it appears they are of opinion, that the decline of the Turkey trade is owing to there being no lazarettos in England. If theſe hoſpitals were erected, cotton might be imported into England directly, without the intervention of Holland, very advantageouſly, ſince the Turks would receive our manufactured goods in exchange; and there would be the leſs danger, from the negligent manner of performing quarantine in Holland, of importing the plague with our cotton. On this ſubject Mr. H's obſervations merit particular attention. His reflections on the want of reform in the gaols in London and its vicinity ſhall be given in a future number.

We underſtand Mr. H. is proſecuting his reſearches ſtill further, having again juſt quitted his native country, and caſt himſelf on the ſame kind Providence which has hitherto preſerved him, notwithſtanding the apprehenſions of his friends, which are ſtill very great, for his health and ſafety. It is true, the horrors of impriſonment which he narrowly eſcaped in France are *done away*, but the contagious diſtempers to which his enthuſiaſm expoſes him, for the ſake of experiments in his own perſon, are not leſs to be dreaded.

* "This room was white-limed in November, and in a very rainy ſeaſon. This I mention becauſe, in the following March, on complaining to the under-ſheriffs in Newgate of their inattention to the clauſe which orders this, in the act of parliament for ſecuring the health of priſoners, their excuſe was, that they were afraid of dampneſs; which ſeemed to me as reaſonable as it would be not to allow towels for thoſe whoſe feet, hands, and face are dirty, leſt, by waſhing them, they ſhould catch cold."

227. *Edict of the Grand Duke of* Tuſcany, *for the Reform of Criminal Laws in his Dominions. Tranſlated from the* Italian; *together with the Original.*

THIS pamphlet is printed at Warrington, at the expence of the benevolent Mr. Howard, and not for ſale.—The editor ſays, he "is very ſenſible "that there are paſſages in this edict "which do not conſiſt with that extenſive liberty which is the juſt *pride* and "*boaſt* of Engliſhmen; and that there "are likewiſe regulations found here "which are better adapted to the police "of a *ſmall* ſtate, than to that of a *large* "and *populous* country: he does not "therefore give it as a complete ſyſtem "of penal laws; but at the ſame time "he is fully perſuaded that there are "many things in it which are well de"ſerving of *notice* and *imitation*; and "that whenever a reviſal of our own "penal laws ſhall take place, many "uſeful hints may be derived from this "code for their improvement."—Death, torture, confiſcation, are converted into impriſonment and baniſhment. The former not *ſolitary*, the latter from every part of the grand duchy, without limiting a ſpecific place or diſtance. This code of mitigated juſtice, with all its imperfections (for it is not abſolutely perfect), is at leaſt an experiment worthy its beneficent author. How far it will be attended with ſucceſs in its operation muſt be left to time and experience.—A correſpondent, who has been reading what is ſaid on this work in a late Monthly Review, obſerves,

"In this Edict ſuch alterations are made, with reſpect to puniſhments, that it muſt be conſidered, we are told, as a new Code of Criminal Law. In the Introduction to it, the Grand Duke obſerves, that experience has enabled him to perceive, that 'the mitigation 'of puniſhments, joined to a ſcrupulous at'tention to prevent crimes, and alſo a diſ'patch in the trials, together with a certainty 'and a ſuddenneſs of puniſhment to real de'linquents, has, inſtead of increaſing the 'number of crimes, conſiderably diminiſhed 'that of the ſmaller ones, and rendered thoſe 'of an atrocious nature very rare.' On this principle, he has altogether aboliſhed the pain of death. This novel regulation ſo perfectly accorded with my own ſentiments on the ſubject of capital puniſhments, that I could not avoid feeling much ſatisfaction on finding that my ideas were likely to be realized in the duchy of Tuſcany; and a deſire to contribute in any the ſmalleſt degree to the introduction of a regulation I eſteem ſo excellent, in this country, or, at leaſt, to excite ſome degree of attention to the ſubject, has been

been the occaſion of my troubling you with this addreſs. The obſervations in the Review, on the ſubject of public labour, and on that of ſacrificing ſo many lives to juſtice in this iſland, and ſending into baniſhment greater numbers, at a great expence, appeared to me extremely judicious. On reading them, I conceived an opinion, that theſe ſubjects would be highly deſerving the attention of thoſe learned bodies who are aſſociated for the promotion and extenſion of knowledge; and I beg leave to ſuggeſt to them, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, the probable utility of propoſing to men of abilities a queſtion, requiring to be ſhewn 'the probable advantage of aboliſhing capital 'puniſhments in a ſtate; the moſt effectual 'means of preventing crimes; and the moſt 'efficacious kinds of puniſhment, applicable 'to the reformation of the criminal, and the 'ſafety of the ſtate.' Such a meaſure as this, I conceive, would be likely to call forth the beſt information from men the moſt able and willing to contribute to ſo important a work; a work which has been the ſubject of the wiſhes of many wiſe men, and of which I hope and truſt the Legiſlatures of Europe will at ſome future time ſee the utility.—There is another peculiarity in the Edict of this excellent Prince, we are told, which is, that the uſe of OATHS in judicial proceedings is, in almoſt all caſes, ſtrictly forbidden. This, alſo, is a ſubject which calls for the attention of the Legiſlature of this country; and much it is to be wiſhed that, if poſſible, a rule like the above might be adopted, or, at leaſt, their frequency much leſſened." H.

228. *The Temporal Government of the Pope's State.* 8vo.

WE may judge of the complexion of this writer's ſentiments, as well as of his talents for ſuch a work, from the general and miſtaken principle he aſſumes, that, "if the wiſeſt human inſti-"tutions carry with them the ſeeds of "their own diſſolution, they are here "ſo plentifully diſſeminated, that it "would ſeem wonderful they have not, "long ago, operated the moſt fatal ef-"fects." We might give other inſtances of the falſehood of this writer's concluſions, did our limits admit.

229. *Reliquiæ* Rudbeckianæ, *ſive Camporum Elyſiorum Libri primi, olim ab* Olao Rudbeckio *Patre & Filio* Upſaliæ *Anno* 1702 *editi, quæ ſuperſunt, adjectis Nominibus* Linneanis. *Accedunt aliæ quædam Icones cæteris Voluminibus* Rudbeckianis *aut deſtinatæ, aut certe haud omnino alienæ, hactenus ineditæ. Curâ* Jacobi Edvardi Smith.

PROFESSOR Rudbeck's deſign of publiſhing wooden figures of all the plants known in his time was, after he had publiſhed the ſecond volume, 1701, interrupted by a ſudden and fatal fire, which deſtroyed almoſt the whole town of Upſal, 1702. One hundred and thirty wood cuts, which ſurvived the calamity, fell into the hands of Linnæus, and, after his death, into thoſe of his ſon; but being toſſed about the houſe, were reduced to ninety, which made a part of Dr. Smith's purchaſe of the Linnæan library and muſeum, and are here given to the publick as a precious relick, in a half-guinea folio. To the ſame liberal editor the publick is indebted for

230. *Plantarum Icones hactenus ineditæ, plerumque ad Plantas in Herbario* Linnæano *conſervatas, delineatæ. Auctore* Jacobo Edvardo Smith, *M.D. &c. Faſciculus Primus.*

FIGURES of plants hitherto not properly repreſented, of which no deſcription or figure is as yet extant, and accompanied with ample deſcriptions. Each faſciculus will contain 25 plates.

231. *A Collection of dried Plants named on the Authority of the* Linnæan *Herbarium, and other original Collections, by* James Dickſon, *Fellow of the* Linnæan *Society. Faſciculus I.*

EHRART was the firſt who publiſhed *dried* plants, in eight decads. Mr. Dickſon has given, among 20 ſpecimens, 11 of the Cryptogamian claſs, in which he is abſolutely unrivaled.

232. *Sable Victims: A* Barbadoes *Narration; inſcribed to the Promoters of the Slave Trade, and addreſſed to* J. Hargrave, *Eſq. a Friend to Natural Liberty. By* F. Nicholls. 4to.

THE author endeavours to awaken Humanity by ſhocking it, and ſubſtitutes an appeal to the paſſions to ſtrength of argument. He interlards his tale with invective, and prefixes to it a print of the roaſting alive a runaway negro. Such overdone repreſentations defeat themſelves; and many ſuch ſwell the voluminous Report of the Committee of Parliament on the ſubject of the ſlave trade.

233. Crouch Hill: *A deſcriptive Poem. With ſome Account of the Sieges of* Banbury Caſtle, *&c.* 8vo.

DESCRIBES Banbury and its environs in moderate poetry, and announces a "Banbury Miſcellany," to be publiſhed in monthly numbers of 6d. each, intended to comprize every intereſting particular, antient or modern, that have exiſted or happened in Banbury, or within twenty miles thereof.

234. *Pre-*

234. *Preface to an intended new Edition of the "Law of Evidence;" with ſome Account of the Lord Chief Baron* Gilbert.

THIS Preface, and the Memoirs of the Chief Baron, which are not yet actually publiſhed, are intended to be prefixed to a ſplendid and much improved edition of *The Law of Evidence*, by Capel Loft, Eſq. in two volumes royal octavo. In the mean time, a few copies of the Preface have been ſeparately printed, and preſented by the Editor to his friends, accompanied with a capital engraving of Baron Gilbert, from an original painting by Dahl, and alſo with a repreſentation of his monumental tablet. We are happy to find that ſome anecdotes and queries in our Magazine have been of ſervice to the learned and induſtrious compiler. This is, however, an additional proof of the difficulty of writing the Lives of contemporaries. The family, education, and early life of ſo eminent a lawyer as Lord Chief Baron Gilbert remain in obſcurity. Circumſtances fix his birth to 1674. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the conteſt between Great Britain and Ireland, for the independency of the latter kingdom, 1717, which was aſſerted ſo warmly, that his Lordſhip was ordered into cuſtody; but the former paſſed a bill for aſcertaining the dependency of Ireland on England, repealed 1782. On his return to England, he was made a baron of the Exchequer, and in 1724 one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, in the room of Ld. Macclesfield, and, in 1725, lord chief baron of the Exchequer; after holding which not quite eighteen months he died, and was buried at Bath, where a long Latin epitaph was placed over him by his executors.

235. *Lettre aux Etats Généraux de* France.

A declamatory addreſs, congratulating the French on what has been done towards the recovery of their liberty, and exhorting them to haſten the diſtribution of the ſweets of *equality*, to ſeize the preſent moment, and give conſiſtency and durability to their plans and operations. Hitherto, we cannot ſee that much more has been done than *miſchief*. "Legiſlation and Magiſtracy, "deſtitute of power, were, till now, ſays "this author, only the maſk of Deſpo-"tiſm; and Parliament, under undue in-"fluence, no longer the ſanctuary of law, "or the protection of the country." Let us change the term *aeſpotiſm* into political enthuſiaſm, or any other term more expreſſive of the fury of reformation degenerating into every exceſs of licentiouſneſs and paſſion, and we ſhall have a picture of the preſent ſtate of France, at leaſt if we take the repreſentation of the public prints. We ſhall in them ſee all the horrors of Anarchy practiſed under the name of Liberty; and, which is worſt of all, we ſhall ſee a falſe patriot of our own doing his utmoſt to excite his countrymen to the like exceſſes, telling a Frenchman, who obſerved how happily his nation were drawing to a reſemblance of our conſtitution, he wiſhed we were a little nearer to them; and again, "whether they talk of the "king, the nobles, or the prieſt, their "whole language is that of the moſt "*enlightened* and *liberal* among the "Engliſh." (See two letters from a gentleman on the ſpot to his uncle, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons for philoſophy and literature in this country, printed in *The Gazetteer*, Auguſt 12 and 13, 1789.)

236. England *delineated; or, A geographical Deſcription of every County in* England *and* Wales; *with a conciſe Account of its moſt important Products, natural and artificial: for the Uſe of young Perſons.*

THE ingenious author himſelf, Dr. John Aikin, of Great Yarmouth, can give the beſt account of his plan.

"The leading idea purſued in this work was, to ſketch out ſuch a general view of each county, with reſpect to its geography, products natural and artificial, commerce, towns, and other principal objects, as might impreſs upon the mind a diſtinct notion of its diſcriminating character and relative conſequence. In doing this, the greateſt difficulty, next to that of collecting proper materials, was, to keep a due medium between the meagre, unintereſting manner of a catalogue, and ſuch a minuteneſs of detail as would have amplified the work beyond its propoſed limits, and would, if not equally diffuſed through the ſeveral parts, have rendered the whole diſproportionate. How far this point has been attained, the reader muſt determine; but few can form an adequate judgment of the difficulty of ſuch a taſk, without actual experience in attempting it.

"The *geographical deſcriptions* were purpoſely made ſomewhat diffuſe, that they might ſerve as exerciſes in that very uſeful branch of ſtudy; and therefore ought to be read with a good map in hand.

"The ſtate of *cultivation*, *trade*, and *manufactures*, in this kingdom, has undergone ſo many changes, even within a ſhort period, that

that it was not poſſible to derive from books alone ſuch information as might be depended upon. Therefore, beſides conſulting ſome of the moſt modern tours through particular diſtricts, and hiſtories of particular towns and counties, I thought it neceſſary to apply for written information to perſons reſiding in various parts of the country; and, in conſequence, I have been favoured with a number of communications, eſpecially relative to the ſeveral branches of commerce and manufacture, from the moſt reſpectable authorities, which, I flatter myſelf, have enabled me to give more authentic, though conciſe, accounts of a variety of important objects, than have hither o appeared in print. I cannot, however, but lament that my opportunities for obtaining this beſt kind of information have not been every where alike.

"*Antiquities* I have almoſt entirely paſſed over. The neceſſary details on this ſubject could not poſſibly be brought within the preſcribed limits of this work; and the publications already extant have given much more copious and genuine information on this head than on the preſent circumſtances of things.

"For reaſons ſomewhat ſimilar, I have ſcarcely given any notices concerning *family hiſtory, noblemen's and gentlemen's ſeats, pleaſure grounds, proſpects*, and the like.

"Wherever a proper occaſion offered, I have been deſirous of introducing *hiſtorical matter* of importance, as connected with ſome particular place; in order that, by ſuch an aſſociation, the events might be forcibly impreſſed upon the memory of a young reader. I have, however, taken ſuch facts rather from the later than the earlier periods of our hiſtory, as being better authenticated, and of greater conſequence to us at preſent."

237. *A Narrative of Four Journies into the Country of the* Hottentots *and* Caffraria, *in the Years* 1777, 8, *and* 9. *Illuſtrated with a Map, and Seventeen Copper Plates, by Lieutenant* William Paterſon. 4*to*.

"THE publick may depend upon it, "that they are here preſented with a "ſeries of facts noted down upon the "ſpot, without any after-additions, "with no ornaments of rhetoric, with "nothing to recommend them but the "ſimply form of truths, and perhaps "ſome degree of accuracy. As the au"thor was ſo fortunate as to viſit, in "the courſe of theſe travels, ſome parts "which had never previouſly been ex"plored by Europeans, he flatters him"ſelf he has added a few facts to the "general ſtock of natural and geogra"phical knowledge." *Adverti ſement.*

Lieut. Paterſon ſet off from the Cape in October, 1777, with Captain (now Colonel) William Gordon, who had travelled the ſame route in 1774, and was lately returned from Holland as ſecond in command, and appointed to ſucceed Col. Du Phren, then commander in chief. The Colonel poſſeſſed extenſive information in moſt branches of natural hiſtory, and is ſuppoſed to be the only perſon who has any conſiderable knowledge of that country, being acquainted with the interior parts for near 1500 miles from the Cape, and maſter of the Dutch and Hottentot languages. Their firſt journey together was Eaſtward, to *Beer Valley*, abounding with lions, from Oct. 6, 1777, to Jan. 13, 1778; the ſecond, May to Nov. 28, 1778, to *The Great River*; the third, December to March, 1779, into Caffraria; the fourth, June to December, 1779, due North, to the Orange River and Namaquas country. The geography, botany, meteorology, and natural hiſtory of the ſeveral tracts are particularly attended to. Ten new ſpecies of plants are beautifully engraved and coloured *. We have alſo a print of that extraordinary, and, to all appearance uſeleſs, animal, the Camelopaidalis, from a male one, which his fellow-traveller, Mr. Van Renan, ſhot, and of which he preſented the ſkin and ſkeleton. The former is in John Hunter's muſeum. The height of his natural poſition, from the hoof to the top of the horns, was 14 feet 9 inches†; from the hoof to the ſhoulder, 9 feet 7 inches and an half; from the hind hoof to the rump, 8 feet 1 inch and an half; fore legs, 5 feet 7 inches; long hinder ones, 5 feet 6 inches and an half; length of mane, from head to the ſhoulders, 5 feet 2 inches and an half; of the body, from the ſhoulders to the rump, 5 feet 9 inches.

Hottentot Holland is almoſt uninhabitable for ſand blown up by the South-eaſt winds; but its ſhrubs furniſh firing for the Cape, and camphor trees 40 or 50 feet high and 12 or 13 round.

* The plant which the Hottentots uſe to procure fire from friction is of the claſs *Tetrandria Monogynia*, found about 100 miles to the Eaſtward of Orange River, and on its banks, p. 118. We could have wiſhed for a minuter ſpecification and drawing of this plant, or a propagation of it. Six poiſonous ſerpents are deſcribed, and four vegetables.

† This may ſerve as an anſwer to our correſpondent p. 483, and as a ſort of ſtandard for fixing the height of quadrupeds.

Lions

Lions are found about 100 miles from the Cape. A warm bath in Swartberg, a hill with iron mines. A delightful diſtrict, called the Land of Egypt, has thirteen farms, about four or ſix miles diſtant. Hottentots feed on the termites, or white ants, driven out by rain, and winged. The diſtrict beyond moſt barren. The banks of moſt of the rivers covered with mimoſa and a kind of rhus. The Elephant River has its ſource in a fertile ſpot, called the Good Hope, producing plenty of corn without cultivation, and fine fruits. Woods of new trees, for 120 miles, from the North of Moſſel Bay to the Eaſt at Sitſicamma. Between them and the Indian Ocean an extenſive plain, well inhabited by Europeans, who bring planks of wood to the Cape.——In the ſecond journey, which was to the Northward, a warm ſpring was found, and mountains covered with ſnow, thermometer 39°. Further on, a cold mountainous tract. Sheep die of the burning ſickneſs, in which they loſe moſt of their hair. Locuſts fatal to vegetation. Hentum mountain a glaciere; a difference of 30° in the thermometer from the vale below. Curious cubic iron ore found in freeſtone. All the water brackiſh. On a mountain above Green River 150 Hottentots in 19 huts, who prefer *Dacha*, or hemp leaves, to tobacco, and uſe flutes made of the bark of trees, of different ſizes. An European not living in a houſe, but under the ſhade of an Aloe Dichotoma, frequently 12 feet round, and 20 feet high; and 400 feet round the extremity of the branches. The reſt of this tract ſandy, and furniſhed with no proviſions; rocks in general naked, except a few ſucculent plants, and tall poiſonous euphorbia. Great numbers of mice and ſnakes in the ſandy dry deſart. Intended to croſs the country to Caffraria, and 900 miles to the South-eaſt, but found that neither the waggons nor oxen were fit for ſo long a journey. Viſit part of the *Boſhmen* or *Buſh Hottentots* country, a fierce, cruel, diſhoneſt tribe, very different from the other peaceable natives.

Caffraria is deſcribed as a pleaſant country, the people ſo jealous of the encroachments of the Dutch, that they ſtrictly prohibit individuals from entering their territory, which is too remote for conqueſt. They ſeem more civilized than the Hottentots; the men milk the cows, and the women take care of the gardens and corn, and make baſkets of graſs, ſo ſtrong and cloſe as to hold fluids; their bread is made from the pith of the palm and Guiney corn, from which laſt they extract *pombie*, a ſtrong intoxicating liquor. The men are from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet high, well-proportioned, and courageous in attacking wild beaſts, jet black, have large eyes, and white teeth, wear tails of animals round their thighs, pieces of braſs in their hair, and wiry rings round their arms. At nine years old they are circumciſed, and afterwards wear a leathern bag, ſuſpended by a thong, round their middle; are extremely fond of dogs, hunting, and dancing; expert in throwing lances, and uſe ſhields of bulls' hides. They cultivate tobacco, water melons, kidney beans, and hemp. The ſoil is blackiſh loam, very favourable to vegetation. The country well watered, and ſeems ſuperior to every other known part of Africa. Woods of various and large trees, with elephants, buffaloes, beautiful birds, and butterflies.

The country through which the fourth journey lay, to the North, conſiſted of ſultry deſarts, barren mountains and plains, containing a variety of beautiful plants and lofty trees, of mimoſa, ſalix, rhus, and ebony. The mouth of Orange River half a mile broad, but guarded by a ridge of rocks. Huts higher than before. Inhabitants fiſh-eaters, and the dirtieſt of all the tribes, and *all without the firſt joint of the little finger, cut off to cure a ſickneſs they were ſubject to when young.*

The deſcription of the buffalo zebra is from Mr. Pennant; of the Hottentots and Boſhmen, and their manner of living, from Sparman*, who, having corrected the miſrepreſentations of Kolben and others, we ſuppoſe Mr. P. thought he could not give a better.—Our countryman Mr. Maſon, the King's gardener, travelled 900 miles from the Cape, 1772†, in three journies. But Lieut. Paterſon may be conſidered as the firſt of our countrymen who has given a particular account of this country, or penetrated ſo far into it; and, as we are of opinion his book deſerves ge-

* Announced in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, vol. LXVII. p. 38. See our review of his work in vol. LV. p. 901, where, for "tranſlated from Swediſh into German," read "publiſhed in German, with Notes, by "Mr. Geo. Forſter."

† Phil. Tranſ. LXIV. 268—317.

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neral perusal, we forbear to give a fuller abstract of it *.

238. *Six Days Tour in* Normandy, *from the 19th to the 25th of* July, 1789; *with a short Account of* Havre de Grace, Caen, *and* Cherburg, *the popular Tumults at those Places*, &c. &c. 12mo.

"THESE letters were meant to have "been published as soon as the author "returned from his excursion, for the "immediate information of his friends. "They have been delayed in the press "by an accident, by which somewhat "of their novelty is lost; and the edi- "tor is the more concerned at the de- "lay, as it happened after the greater "part of the sheets were printed off, by "which an opportunity of farther re- "vising them was lost."

The route lies by Portsmouth, Havre, Honfleur, Dive, Caen, Bretteville, Bayeux, Vaucelles, Carentan, St. Mere Eglise, Valogne, and Cherburg. The first specimen of the revolution is at Caen, where, and in other places, the writer contradicts our old friend Dr. Ducarel a good deal. Without seeing the church of St. Stephen at Caen, we will venture to justify the Doctor in his comparison of the *middle part of the inside of its transept* with the *work* of the *cross part* of the abbey-church at St. Alban's, which extends the comparison only to the style of a few coeval arches; and we always feel ourselves disposed to credit writers who set their names to their works, in preference to those who do not. We shall, however, copy this letter-writer's account of Cherburg:—"The second "cone, on which the King of France "stood to see a cone launched, and on "which is an inscription, commemorat- "ing this visit, has been destroyed by "sea and weather, January, 1788; the "wreck of it looked shocking when "the tide had fallen. We passed the "third, and got in between it and the "fourth; and having three or four feet "water, we could plainly see the *digue* "at the bottom, overgrown with weeds, "glutinous and thriving, and looking of "a sort of consistence that to us Eng- "lishmen was a threat of durability. "The workmen were going to cut it "down. Of those that have been sunk, "the eight next to *Isle Pelee* have been "least affected by the sea, and may be "said to have almost entirely resisted it; "the second excepted, and that, even "in its fallen state, is not without con- "siderable effect in repelling the force "of the waves; but, however they "might have answered the wished-for "purpose had the French persevered in "sinking new ones in the place of such "as might from time to time have been "destroyed, the intention of forming "a harbour by their means is now en- "tirely relinquished. Those remaining "are cutting down; and if a harbour is "effected at all, it is to be by the *digue*, "or bank, which is carrying on across "what was meant to have been the "middle channel, and to the Westward, "within 1066 yards of Querqueville "point, which will leave a second en- "trance, equal with the first, between "Isle Pelee and the Easternmost cone." p. 137—142. A very fine plan of the harbour and intended works may be bought at a bookseller's in Cherburg.

An old gentleman at Carentan said, "he yet hoped, before he died, to see "France nearer in its constitution, if "not equal to that of England, where "he understood that the people knew "the rate and meaning of a tax, and by "whom it was laid on: but that in "their parts of France, certain collec- "tors demanded certain sums of money "said to be for such and such impos ts; "but that the generality of the people, "however dissatisfied, found it better "to submit than, after an unavailing "remonstrance, attempt a farther ap- "peal." p. 98. This Frenchman talks more sensibly, as well as more justly, than our inflammatory patriots, who wish to see England nearer what France *now* is; which can only be wishing mischief for mischief's sake. There is too much reason to apprehend that the French patriots may defeat their own best designs, by debating on too many points at once, instead of establishing one or two principal ones, and following them up with vigour. While the torrent of despotism is turned, they lose the opportunity of keeping it back in fruitless contrivances to do more than fix the dam against it.

239. *Remarks on the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. By* Gilbert Wakefield, *B. A. and late Fellow of* Jesus College, Cambridge.

PUBLISHED at the instigation of the author's brother, the Rev. Tho. W. of Richmond, Surrey. The remarks, amounting

* We have seen a good account of this country in French, in Tulback's "Nouvelle "Description du Cap Bonne Esperance. "Amst. 1777," 8vo, with plates.

amounting to thirty-six, profess to be "entirely *new*, or, where the subject "has been already treated, as concise "as possible." In one of them he thus expresses himself: "I would not wil- "lingly entertain an unreasonable par- "tiality even for the character of Jesus "Christ himself; but I should offer vi- "olence to my own feelings, and an in- "sult to the truth, did I not ingenu- "ously declare that his conduct, on al- "most every occasion, especially those "of *difficulty* and *danger*, excites within "me a mingled, inexpressible sensation "of astonishment and delight; my heart, "in the language of the Scriptures, may "be truly said *to leap for joy*. Its in- "ward emotions correspond to the out- "ward emotions of the transported "cripple, when *he found* himself healed "by the word of Peter, as they are de- "scribed in terms so lively and signifi- "cant as nothing but *ocular testimony* "could have suggested."

In the article of the death of Judas, Mr. W. endeavours to prove the vera- city of the Gospel historians from the apparently different accounts they give of it, which, in his opinion, was occa- sioned by *a dysentery*, the effect of sor- row and remorse. The antient com- mentators call it *a dropsy*, or, at least, a rupture of the belly, for which various causes are assigned. The MSS. do not favour this idea.

Mr. W. closes all with a most exqui- site observation of our Lord himself: "All these things will they do unto "you for my name sake, *because they* "*know not him that sent me*. In other "words, Ignorance and Vice are the "grand enemies of revelation. Just "sentiments of the *Supreme Being*, and "a *rational system of natural religion*, "will invariably conduct an ingenuous "enquirer to *Christianity*, a truly *moral* "disposition of faith and practice, which "continues to gain an accession of evi- "dence (which is a most striking consi- "deration) in proportion to the *im-* "*provements* of *philosophy* and the ad- "vancement of *the human understanding*. "Whether there be such a person as a "*virtuous and conscientious Deist*, who "has examined with a dispassionate at- "tention *all* the evidences of the Gos- "pel, is a question to which *I* should "not hesitate to give an answer upon "the authority of *Jesus Christ*."

240. *An Essay on the Medical Character, with a View to defend it. To which are subjoined, Medical Commentaries and Observations, adapted to various Cases of Indisposition. The Third Edition. By* Robert Bath, Dean Street, Soho.

THE first thirty-six pages of this work comprehend the Essay on the Medical Character, which is written in a better style than the remaining part of the volume. As we have not leisure to give a very particular account of this work, we shall present our readers with the following extract: "One evident "advantage must arise from the cir- "cumstance of not sitting long at meals, "above that of all others material; "which is that of not going into ex- "cess. Long dinners lead us into the "habit of making separate and distinct "meals at the same time: for it is a "meal to drink, as well as to eat. "Every thing we drink, except water, "must undergo the process of digestion; "that is, a decomposition of its parts, "whatever they are, before they can "serve the purposes of life and secre- "tion. So that the stomach, and its "appending organs of digestion, has "twice the labour and effect to per- "form, independent of the occasional "help of fruits, &c. usually produced "in order to protract the dinner ma- "terials."

This author assures us, that in drop- sies he hath used the following remedy with great success: from 20 to 60 grains of a fine powder prepared of the dried fibrous root of leeks twice in 24 hours, drinking with it from a quarter of a pint to double the quantity of an infusion, prepared in the following manner: take two ounces of the *ruscus aculeatus*, and four ounces of juniper berries broken; pour upon them a pint and half of boil- ing water; let them stand in infusion twelve hours.

241. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of* London, *instituted in the Year* 1773. *Vol. II.*

(Continued from p. 645.*)*

THE XVIIth article is, a *Case of Cy- nanche Pharyngea, or Defect of Deglu- tition, from a Straitening of the Oesopha- gus. By* James Johnstone, *of* Worcester, *M.D. and C.M.S.*

In this paper mention is made of a case which had, for a considerable time, been reputed incurable. But in a few days the obstruction was removed, and the power of swallowing solid as well as liquid food perfectly restored, by the use of the thebaic extract and extract of hemlock, which were given in the form

of

of pills two or three times a day. They were directed to be held in the mouth till diſſolved, and the ſolution to be ſwallowed with the ſaliva, at the ſame time avoiding every thing elſe which might bring on ſtraining, and force the medicine back again. Dr. Johnſtone adds, that he has applied the ſame method and medicines in ſeveral inſtances, and, from the ſucceſs, ventures to recommend the plan.—He mentions alſo a caſe of a lady of a ſcrophulous habit, who had repeated returns of an obſtruction in the paſſage of food through the œſophagus, and who was conſtantly cured by holding a lozenge of burnt ſponge and martial flowers under her tongue till diſſolved, ſwallowing the ſolution. Theſe caſes we think very worthy of attention.

The XVIIIth article contains *Caſes of unuſual Affections of the Tongue, by the late Mr.* Thomas Hayes, *Surgeon, &c. at* Hampſtead;—which not eaſily admitting of abbreviation, we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. Added to theſe is a very curious caſe of the ſame nature, communicated by Dr. Lettſom.

In the XIXth article are many judicious *Remarks on the Palſy, by* W. Falconer, *M.D. F.R.S. &c.*

"Palſies (Dr. Falconer obſerves) were "formerly thought to be complaints pe- "culiar, in a good meaſure, to old age; "but the following account will ſhew, "that all ages are ſubject to them, and "that the period of life between the "ages of 30 and 40 years, which we "ſhould leaſt of all have expected, is "full as liable to it as any other."... "Out of 100 paralytic caſes, extracted "from the Regiſter of the Bath Hoſpi- "tal, in the order of their admiſſion, 13 "were under 20, and ſeveral under 10, "years of age; 12 between 20 and 30; "36 between 30 and 40; 21 between "40 and 50; and 18 between 50 and "70." In a note there is an obſervation which, to many, may be new: "I "have generally found that the appe- "tite, when it had been large, and be- "gins to fail, indicates the termination "of life to be at hand." We think he objects with much propriety to the frequent practice of covering up paralytic limbs in many folds of flannel, and keeping the perſon ſo affected very warm in every reſpect. It is noxious, he ſays, becauſe it generally induces a tendency to ſweat on the paralytic part, which always weakens it, and is with difficulty, even by an oppoſite method, reſtrained. He adds, however, with equal propriety, that paralytic limbs ſhould be kept ſo warm as to feel eaſy and pleaſant in point of temperature.

In the XXth article we have a *Caſe of Ileus, with Obſervations on an Hydraulic Machine. By* James Bureau, *Surgeon, and F.M.S.*

This is a caſe of obſtinate conſtipation without inflammation, fever, or hernia, to which, on the thirteenth day, was ſuperadded ſtercoraceous vomiting. This continued till the ſixteenth day, without any relief, notwithſtanding the moſt approved cathartics, together with the tobacco fumes, were adminiſtered; the laſt, indeed, appeared rather to increaſe the diſpoſition to vomit. Quickſilver was obſtinately refuſed by the patient. On the eighteenth or nineteenth day two or three very hard ſcybala were diſcharged.—A perpendicular tube of tin, with a funnel at the top, and a flexible tube of ſheep's gut at the bottom, was affixed to a common glyſter-pipe, and the bowels filled with a large quantity of warm milk and water. A ſimilar tube is mentioned both by Dr. Hales and De Haen. Soon after this, the author adds, cold water was thrown over the abdomen, apparently without much effect. Two days, however, after the application of the tube, ſhe was ſeized with a ſudden purging, from which time all her other ſymptoms gradually vaniſhed, and ſhe was thoroughly reſtored to health. This is one of the many caſes of obſtinate conſtipation which teach us never to deſpair of a patient, even after the moſt judicious means appear to have been tried in vain.

The XXIſt article contains a *Caſe of inflammatory Conſtipation of the Bowels, ſucceſsfully treated. By* James Mackittrick Adair, *M.D. &c.*

Here, after the unſucceſsful uſe of various cathartics, aſperſion with cold water, and the fumes of tobacco, the conſtipation yielded to the injection of a large quantity of warm water, by means of a common garden pump, to the ſpout of which was affixed a leathern tube and a glyſter-pipe.—This paper contains ſome good obſervations, both in regard to the management of the machine and the uſe of opiates and cathartics. A premature uſe of the latter defeats the purpoſe of their adminiſtration, and often exaſperates all the ſymptoms.

(To be continued.)

242. *A Select Catalogue of* German *Books, with the Subjects in* Engliſh.

THAT there is a great deal of uſeful literature conveyed in the German language we have no doubt. The difficulty is, how to get it transferred into our mother tongue. Since the death of Dr. Nugent, what Engliſhman has been hardy enough to attempt this, except through the medium of a French tranſlation?

243. *The* London *Geography. By Dr.* Free.

THIS publication is intended by the author for young citizens, upper forms of great ſchools, for young ſtudents at the univerſities, and for ladies who attend to polite literature.—It is executed in ſo conciſe and yet full a manner, that, without burthening the memory, like many books of geography, with lumber, it conveys to the underſtanding all that is moſt uſeful on the ſubject. We think that, though perfectly adapted to the deſcriptions of readers for whom chiefly Dr. F. intends it, this treatiſe will afford inſtruction to a much more numerous claſs: we recommend it to thoſe of our readers who would wiſh to attain, in a ſhort time, a comprehenſive knowledge of geography, without which, hiſtory, that moſt important ſtudy, is little elſe than an indigeſted maſs. Thoſe readers alſo, whoſe commercial engagements render it uſeful to them to have an accurate knowledge of various parts of the globe, but whoſe buſineſs does not permit them to ſpend time in peruſing large ſyſtems, will find all the *important* facts to be found in voluminous performances, compreſſed here into one duodecimo volume. The treatiſe is in two books; the firſt contains the ſcientific part of geography; the ſecond, the hiſtorical. In the firſt, beſides a clear and maſterly account of the globes, there are various uſeful obſervations on aſtronomy. The claſſical reader will reap much pleaſure from peruſing the illuſtrations of general principles of aſtronomy, from Homer, Heſiod, and Virgil. The ſecond book divides hiſtorical geography into natural, relating to countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, woods, &c.; and political, regarding the manners, cuſtoms, and government of the inhabitants. There is annexed, a tranſlation of the *Periegeſis* of Dionyſius, comprehending both antient and modern geography, into blank verſe. The deſcription of the various parts of the earth is always juſt, and frequently poetical. The verſe is ſonorous and majeſtic.

244. *Sermon preché dans le Temple de la Paroiſſe de* St. Helier, *a* Jerſey, *le deuxième Jour d'*Août. *Par le Reverend* Jean Lempriere.

IT is with pleaſure we can recommend this ſmall publication to our readers, for its impartiality, the elegance of the compoſition, and the ſound doctrine it contains. By making his ſermon public, Mr. Lempriere vindicates himſelf from the illiberal aſperſions that have been thrown upon him; and, upon the peruſal, we are happy to find the preacher is not guilty of that perſonality and abuſe of which ſome anonymous writers have, through the channel of news-papers, ſo falſely, ſo malevolently, and unjuſtly accuſed him. Every lover of public peace will lament the diſcord which unhappily reigns in the iſland of Jerſey; and every friend of freedom will bluſh to hear the many unparalleled indignities which have been ſo ſhamefully heaped upon the head of a clergyman whoſe diſcourſe ſurely entitled him to every mark of deference, to public praiſe, and univerſal admiration. The publick, we doubt not, will join with us in bearing ample teſtimony to this little publication of Mr. Lempriere, and in wiſhing him better ſucceſs and better treatment in his future miniſtry than he received in his native iſland.

245. *Mr.* Scott's *Notes and practical Reflections on* Job. *(Reviewed by a Correſpondent.)*

THE beſt method to diſcern the excellencies or defects of an author is, to compare him with other men who have written on the ſame ſubject. I ſhall purſue this method in my obſervations on Mr. Scott's Expoſition of the Book of Job. The chief authors on this book, that I have read, are, Caryl, Mr. Matthew Pool, Dr. Simon Patrick, biſhop of Ely, Mr. Matthew Henry, and Dr. John Gill.

Mr. Joſeph Caryl was certainly a man of great learning, and of vaſt knowledge in divinity. We have ten thouſand good things in him; but in this ſickly, lukewarm age, what man in a million will have patience, attention, and lion-like reſolution to go through two vaſt volumes in folio, or ſixteen volumes in quarto? Surely the Chriſtians of the laſt age muſt have more money to purchaſe, and keener appetites to read, or elſe

elſe theſe books have never been read at all.

The ſecond author on this book is the famous and learned Mr. Matthew Pool, who has given us the ſenſe of former writers, in his *Synopſis Criticorum*; and in his *Engliſh Annotations* he hath given his own ſenſe. To ſpeak contemptuouſly of ſuch a man as this would be injuſtice, rudeneſs, and baſeneſs of heart. No wiſe man can read him without profit.

The third great man is Dr. Simon Patrick. His paraphraſe on the book of Job is clear, conciſe, and judicious. He was a man of vaſt reading and learning, and well digeſted likewiſe; and at the age of near ſeventy he publiſhed his Expoſition of the Bible, from Geneſis to the end of the Song of Songs. The late Dr. Lowth's excellent father began where Bp. Patrick left off, and has given us a conciſe and judicious expoſition of the greater and leſſer prophets.

The next writer on the book of Job is the moſt amiable and devout Mr. Matthew Henry, a name that will be precious to true lively Chriſtians to the end of time. Every body knows that, when I mention Mr. Matthew Henry, I name one of the moſt amiable men that ever lived. All his expoſitions have ſuch a ſweet ſavour of holineſs, ſuch a ſprightlineſs of imagination, and ſuch eaſe of expreſſion, as muſt conſtitute him one of the moſt agreeable writers in the world. His expoſitory notes and practical obſervations on the book of Job excel every thing of the kind that ever went before him in the Engliſh language.

Dr. John Gill was the next expoſitor of conſequence who has publiſhed notes on the book of Job. When we conſider this man's early application to literature, and who could read Virgil in Latin at nine years of age; when we conſider that this man could read the Bible in nine languages; and that to all this vaſt knowledge, with his learning in univerſal antiquity, and to which GOD the Redeemer enabled him to add incredible diligence and unwearied induſtry, and to all this divine genius and taſte for the vaſt ſyſtem of pure and uncorrupted chriſtianity, which he underſtood as well or better than any man in the world who preceded him, or 'was contemporary with him; we cannot read his noble expoſition without aſtoniſhment, delight, and unſpeakable improvement.

Mr. Scott enters into the ſenſe of the book of Job with a force of underſtanding peculiar to himſelf. I believe no author has diſcovered greater penetration and elevation of thought in deſcribing all the characters, ſentiments, and feelings of the ſeven perſons who are introduced in this book. We have Job and his three friends, Satan, Elihu, and the great Jehovah GOD the Son, the ſecond perſon in the moſt glorious and undivided nature: and Mr. Scott has explained the genius and views of each ſpeaker beyond any other writer, and has paved the way for the right underſtanding of the ſenſe, deſign, and uſe of this book better than any man in the whole world. He anatomiſes the hearts of Job's three friends in a very maſterly manner. They were certainly men of ſtrong ſenſe, and large knowledge of men and morals; they expreſs ten thouſand good things with reſpect to good and bad men; they deſcribe the perfections and providence of GOD in ſtrong elegant language, and give Job much excellent advice, agreeable to what they thought of his circumſtances and character: but they do it with a temper full of pride and bitterneſs. They increaſe the miſery of Job to a vaſt degree, and inflame all his ulcers with the utmoſt bitterneſs; and lacerate his mind and paſſions with the ſpirit of Satan; for nothing can be more like the hard-hearted devil than to talk to the grief of good men whom GOD has afflicted.—Theſe three men pretend to be Job's friends!—his friends!—but did they diſcover one grain of friendſhip? They joined the devil in tormenting him, and did no more for his comfort than the devil did. Their minds were infected with the jaundice of prejudice, and poiſoned with three bad ſophiſms in logic. The firſt is called *Ignorantia Elenchi*, or, a Miſtake of the Queſtion; the ſecond is ſtyled *Petitio Principii*, or, a Suppoſition of what is not granted; the third is termed by Logicians *Non Cauſa pro Cauſa*, or, the Aſſignation of a falſe Cauſe; for they certainly aſſigned a falſe cauſe of Job's afflictions. They miſtook the true ſtate of the queſtion at firſt ſetting out, and they were guilty of a mean begging of the grand queſtion. They totally miſtook Job's character, and the cauſe of his ſevere trials and afflictions. They were obſtinate in error, and barbarous in their treatment of this good man. They acted as though they had ſworn never to depart from this erroneous principle:—

"No

"No good man was ever afflicted in the "manner and degree in which Job is "afflicted; and therefore he is cer- "tainly a rotten hypocrite, and only "put on a form of religion for the "fake of worldly honour, power, and "wealth." . . . . "GOD is so just and "good a Being as always to be kind to "the righteous; and it is morally im- "possible that a just and good Being "should ever afflict Job in this manner "if he had not been a very bad man at "bottom."

Now these rash, cruel men vowed and swore that these principles were true, and from them they never would depart. But the final upshot of things proved that they were utter falsehoods, errors, vile prejudices, and lies: for Job was a really good man, and GOD was not cruel or unjust in his afflicting Job in such a manner and degree.

Job knew in his soul and conscience that he was a truly good man, and that he had not lived in hypocrisy, or served GOD for the loaves and fishes, and was every way as obstinate in self-defence as they were in cruel and barbarous suspicion and accusation. He acted as though he had sworn a solemn oath, that he never would yield to their severe censures, nor acknowledge one word they said to be the truth with respect to his own case. "If I should ac- "knowledge you to be in the right, and "myself to be an hypocrite, I should be "a liar like unto you. Till I die I will "not remove my integrity from me."

By the bitter and unjust treatment from these three friends Job was sometimes stung up to anger and resentful commotions, which bordered upon rage and madness; and in these paroxysms of wrath he was almost, if not quite, upon the point of accusing GOD's moral character and conduct; of justifying himself, as though he was innocent; and of cursing his pretended friends, as the worst of dæmons. His cursing the day of his birth cannot be excused or palliated; and yet we should consider the dreadful load of misery upon him, and the state of his mind under the withdrawments of GOD's comfortable presence. This was the most terrible part of his affliction, and infinitely worse than the loss of his riches, the death of his children, or the boils on his back. An ulcerated body is nothing to compare with a suspension of all spiritual comforts, and a dread of divine displeasure, lacerated to the last degree, and quite worn out with the length, the weight, and pungency of his sorrows and woes.

Mr. Scott unfolds the character of Elihu in a just and beautiful manner. He was certainly a young man of great understanding, rich genius, and taste, and of a large share of wisdom and godliness. He is so great a character, that Dr. Hodges, late of Oriel College, Oxford, supposed him to be the Eternal Son of GOD; but, as we believe that the last great personage who appears in the xxxviiith and following chapters was Jesus Christ, we cannot give in to Dr. Hodges's sentiment.

When Mr. Scott comes to view the character and sentiments of the great GOD, who answers Job out of the whirlwind, we are struck with astonishment, and filled with the most profound veneration and awe. Here we see and feel the true sublime; we see the infinite and kind condescension of the Lord Jesus Christ in speaking so largely and copiously to his servant Job.

GOD the Son does not enter into a formal defence of his own moral character and just conduct, although Job had borne very hard upon both; and, if matters had not been cleared up, we should have been in a state of cruel suspicion to this day concerning the justice and goodness of GOD to the righteous.

But our all-wise Lord and Master proceeds to give Job some sublime lectures on his own immense power, unbounded wisdom, and unsearchable goodness; and shews Job that he knows nothing of GOD's incomprehensible wonders of creation; and, consequently, that man is a most incompetent judge of the mysterious ways of Providence and Grace.—The true sublime, in its utmost force and beauty, is to be found in these discourses of GOD to man. The sublime is a wonderful thought, reflected from the greatness of the speaker's soul; and here we have the expressions and conceptions of a GOD. The sublime is something that elevates the understanding above itself, and fills it with high conceptions, and a noble and generous feeling of great sentiments and ideas in the soul. Sublime writing is such a description of objects, or exhibition of sentiments, which are in themselves of a sublime nature, as shall give us strong impressions of them, keen sensations of those objects, and a lively feeling of those sentiments.—The precise impressions which great and sublime objects,

and

and grand deſcriptions in writing and ſpeaking, make upon us, every body has a conception of, though they cannot explain it, notwithſtanding the ſublime is an addreſs to the common ſenſe of all mankind. It is a certain kind of admiration and expanſion of the underſtanding; it alters the ordinary ſtate of the mind; raiſes it much above its uſual condition; and fills the imagination and paſſions with a degree of wonder and aſtoniſhment which it cannot well expreſs. The commotion is certainly delightful, but it is altogether of the ſerious kind; a degree of awefulneſs and ſolemnity, even approaching to ſeverity, attends it when at its height: it is very diſtinguiſhable from the more gay and briſk emotions raiſed by beauty alone. Theſe ſublime feelings will be very much promoted by reading the laſt chapters of the book of Job, with Mr. Scott's expoſition of the moſt ſtriking paſſages. He will ſee this great and good author enter with ſpirit and genius into the conceptions and ſentimental feelings of a Deity. He darts his underſtanding into the attributes and actions of the God of Nature and Providence. He views him in his dignity, or royal character, as cloathed with the grand properties of perſonal ſovereignty, abſolute perfection, and eternal dominion. He conſiders GOD in his authority, or royal power, over the viſible and inviſible worlds; and he gives to this immortal King his revenue, or royal income of praiſe, as worthy of all bleſſing and thankſgiving for ever and ever. In a word, I cannot but conſider this Expoſition of the Bible as a very precious treaſure to young ſtudents of divinity, and a rich companion for the true people of GOD, of all denominations. Read Longinus on the Sublime; Dr. Pearce's Edition of the Original, and Dean Smith's inimitable Tranſlation, 8vo; Dr. Hugh Blair on the Sublime, in his Lectures on Eloquence, 2 vols. 4to.

246. *An Eſſay on Medals; or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of antient and modern Coins and Medals, eſpecially thoſe of* Greece, Rome, *and* Britain. *By* John Pinkerton. *A new Edition, corrected, greatly enlarged, and illuſtrated with Six Plates* [of coins of extreme rarity, and many of them now firſt publiſhed].

THE firſt edition of this uſeful work was duly noticed in our vol. LIV. p. 521. In this re-publication many valuable improvements have been made; but we are ſorry to obſerve, that the ſupercilious treatment of his predeceſſors in the ſame walk of ſcience, which caſt a ſhadow over our author's merits in the former edition, ſtill continue in full force. Of all our brethren who have had occaſion to mention Mr. P's Eſſay, none have ſo ſeverely noticed this circumſtance, as well as the omiſſion of the reſpectable names of *Guſſeme*, *Bayer*, *Raſche*, as brother Z, in a periodical publication of the laſt month. This trait of Mr. P's character, we feel and regret, is not novel. It ſhews itſelf in moſt of his publications. How far *ſumit ſuperbiam quæſitam meritis*, muſt be determined by better judges. Could Mr. P. write with better temper and more candour, his works would be deſervedly eſteemed. We do not deny that the preſent has great merit, and that his obſervations are novel and uſeful, and he has nearly exhauſted the ſubject. But ſtrong objections lie to his language and conceits. What is to be underſtood by "a *ſheer* "anti*quiſt*," p. 37?

How unguarded Mr. P. is in his aſſertions, let our p. 838 ſhew. His ſtrictures on Addiſon, p 26, n. and on our reſpectable friend Mr. Clarke of Chicheſter, p. 147, are particularly reprehenſible. It would be well if he would imbibe a little more of the candour of his honourable patron, to whom he has inſcribed this edition.

We ſuſpect the fine antique *bath*, in the cellar of an houſe in Norfolk Street, formerly part of Arundel Houſe, vol. I. p. 9, to have been a *ſarcophagus*.

247. BIBLIOTHECA PINELLIANA, *Appendix.*

THIS is an Appendix to the Catalogue of the magnificent Library we have noticed in p. 69 of our preſent volume, and contains many curious articles of the XVth century. The ſale of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, which began on the 6th of April, 1789, was concluded on the 20th of May. A very conſiderable part of this extenſive collection remains yet to come before the publick. The whole of the Italian, French, and Engliſh books, together with the Appendix now before us, will form a ſale of thirty-two days continuance, and will commence on Monday the 1ſt of February, 1790; and the Italian, we underſtand, is the moſt rare and curious collection that ever was made in Europe.—The Polyglott we mentioned in p. 70 was ſold for 483l.; the celebrated conveyance on Papyrus, 572, for 43l 1s.

The

The more conſiderable of the other articles ſhall be noticed in our next.

*** Mr. Urban's Reviewers are neither afraid nor aſhamed to meet the Tranſlator of the New Teſtament, p. 634, on any ground. But when they conſider the temper in which his laſt letter is written, they are conferring a favour on him by ſuppreſſing it: TANTÆNE animis *celeſtibus* IRÆ!!!——They take this opportunity of congratulating the Reverend *Author* of "Blenheim" on his late preferment.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new Variorum edition of Pliny's *Natural Hiſtory*, in 8 vols. 8vo. is now completed at Leipſic, price 2l. 10s. with all the notes and explanation of *P. Hardouin*, whom Mr. Pinkerton qualifies with the character of that "raſh madman, the worſt editor Pliny could have" (Eſſay on Medals, I. 42). To theſe are added the commentaries and obſervations of preceding editors; the whole under the direction of G. F. Franzius. Alſo, an edition of the *firſt book* of Herodian's *Roman Hiſtory*, from the text of H. Stephens, with various readings from three new MSS. at Venice, Munich, and Vienna (the laſt not wholly collated), the new tranſlation of Bergler, various notes, and an index by Theoph. W. Irmiſch. The variations are not very conſiderable. The price of this edition is 8s. 9d.

At Erlang has been publiſhed a ſchool edition of *Aurelius Victor*, from that of Gruner, with notes.

Voyages dans les Pyrenées Françoiſes, juſt publiſhed at Paris, in one vol. 8vo. is a curious and valuable account of the *Bigorre*, and its neighbourhood, both geographical, hiſtorical, and phyſical. It contains ſome new important truths relative to the waters of Bareges and Bigorre, and judicious reflections on their uſe and miſapplication.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our Friend of WIGTOFT's further extracts are printing, with the former ones, in a collection of ſimilar Accompts, in which they will not form the leaſt curious part. If HE be not weary, we ſhall not be in haſte "to call out for quarter." For his other hint, of an "Abridgment," we are much obliged to him; but are confident, if it even were practicable, it would not be profitable.

VINDEX obſerves, that our correſpondent, p. 586, will ſhew himſelf a poor judge of ſtyle, if he reſts ſatisfied that the Republican Hollis, whoſe ponderous "Memoirs" abound with the groſſeſt prejudice and miſrepreſentation, could be the writer of the inimitable Letters of Junius, which bear no marks of the ſtarched diction of a Puritan, however fraught with "hard opinions of public men and public meaſures."—This excellent correſpondent's very reaſonable "expectations" will be thoroughly, we hope, gratified in the new edition of Bp. Atterbury's Letters. The "Character of Sir R. Walpole," which was printed from the Biſhop's own hand-writing, he will find in vol. II. p. 414.

Mr. BAILEY's hint, he will ſee in our Review, p. 826, will be properly attended to.

A CORRESPONDENT wiſhes to be informed of the birth-place, account of the writings, &c. of Dr. Edward Tyſon, ſo often mentioned in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions." N.B. The writer has ſeen his treatiſe on the anatomy of a pigmy, but wiſhes for a further account.

A. C. ſays, "In the account of Sulgrave, p. 397, your correſpondent deſcribes ſome characters on the South porch of the church, which, by his obſervations on the laſt letter, I ſuppoſe are Roman capitals; and that what he has read 3 may be 5, as Roman letters were not uſed ſo early in this kingdom. He is requeſted to illuſtrate his deſcription ſtill farther by a fac ſimile of the figures."

DEMOCRITUS LL.D. (of Wath, Cumberland,) aſks a queſtion (relative to the miracles of Jeſus); which if we were to print, we ſhould deſervedly incur the odium of every ſerious and conſiderate reader.

The verſes of Dr. WITHERS *will* be printed when opportunity offers.—The communication from ONE OF THE SILURES we ſhould gladly uſe, but really have not room for it.—X. Y. Z.'s "Defence of the Review of Dr. Crawford's Treatiſe on Animal Heat" penned too warmly for inſertion, even if had a REAL NAME to it.

The account of DOROTHY SCHLÖZER is intended for our next; with (if poſſible) the ſeveral curious communications from "the manſions of Gwydir;" the OLD MORTAR; Letters of Mr. BADCOCK; ARCHÆUS Surr.; A. B. on inflammable air; N. D.; S. H.; the Dedication to Lord RODNEY; PRÆCO; SPICILEGUS; J. C. of Dorcheſter, M. D.; B. C. D.; R. B. on birds, &c. &c. &c. &c.

P. 378, col. 2, l. 48, for *James* read *Samuel*.
461, col. 1, l. 10, for *daughters* r. *ſiſters*.
464, col. 2, l. 29, for *Dover* r. *Malmſbury*.
468, col. 1, l. 6, r. 1774.
471, col. 1, l. 39, r. *Mitchell*.
473, col. 2, l. 38, r. *Napleton*; l. 43, r. *Oxf.*
520, col. 1, l. 5, r. *tiles*
571, col. 2, l. 14, eraſe *here referred to*.
573, col. 1, l. 31, r. *Bucks*.
742, for "vol. LVI." r. "vol. XLVI."

P. 764. To the liſt of Mr. Rotheram's works add, "another ſermon preached at Oxford, 1766, Government a divine inſtitution;" "An Eſſay on the Diſtinction between the Soul and Body of Man, 1781;" "An Eſſay on Human Liberty, 1782."

SONNET I.

To a Lady, weeping.

THE ſecret cauſe, O lovely Nymph! diſcloſe,
Why oft thy arm that penſive face uprears,
Why linger on thy cheek the frequent tears,
Like dew-drops gliſtering on the new-blown roſe.
With jealous ſtart thou flieſt the curious eye,
To pour in ſolitude an unmark'd ſtream;
Thy ſorrows like ſome hoarded treaſure ſeem,
Which thou art fearful robbers may eſpy.
Is it becauſe thou feel'ſt the chill of Pride,
Where ſoft Affection's ſun ſhould genial ſhine?
Does Love's entangling ſnare thy heart entwine? [died?
Or has ſome friend in life's gay morning
Give me thy grief, thou doſt not mourn alone;
Slight are thy wounds, contraſted with my own.

SONNET II.

Triumphant Love.

IN Mary's abſence Reaſon gains her throne,
And binds with ſtricter chains the ſtruggling breaſt;
Scared at his angry frown and ſtern beheſt,
Love weeping ſpreads his wings with many a moan. [cheek,
When Mary comes, with vermeil-tinctur'd
With graceful mien, and mirth-awakening eye,
Cold Reſolution quits his ground to fly,
And Reaſon's chains, as touch'd by magick, break. [froſt
Thus when the chilling blaſt transforms to
The night-born dews that bathe the poliſh'd glaſs,
The roving eye, in pleaſing error loſt,
Sees rocks and woods crowd the fantaſtic maſs:
But ſoon as ſhines the ſun's meridian lay,
The cryſtal fabrick melts in ſtreams away.

SONNET III.

The Cottage.

THY haughty eye diſdains the vine-clad cot,
And its rude owner, whoſe ſalubrious board
Pomona kind, and Naïads fair, have ſtor'd:
Not mean, but dignified, his humble lot.
When patriotiſm call'd, from ſuch retreat
Sprang ancient Valour, ſon of Toil ſevere
And ſun-burnt Health; he ſnatch'd the glittering ſpear,
Leaving the plough, his country's foes to meet.
Nor did his eagle ſpeed her flight to Rome,
Till, bearing bloody ſpoils, he led the march
Triumphant thro' the ſculpture-woven arch,
To where wing'd Victory rear'd her laurel'd dome.
Then Moderation's hand diſarm'd th ſwain,
And led him ſmiling to his cot again

SONNET IV.

Despondency.

I SEE the craggy rock where Fame ſublime
Erects his temple, ſteep th' aſcent and high;
If Genius give no eagle wings to fly,
Vainly dull Labour lends his hand to climb.
Glory diſplays the ſcroll, where, cloath'd in gold,
The names of Homer, Milton, Virgil glow,
Lucid as beams that from light's fountain flow,
Laſting, till Nature faints, decay'd and old.
From Muſe-depictur'd urns they copious roll
Their ſacred ſtreams, diffuſing far and wide
Of poeſy the heaven-deſcended tide, [pole:
Fann'd by the gale of praiſe from pole to
Whilſt like th' inglorious rill I ſilent run,
To join th' abyſs of dark oblivion.

SONNET V.

To Charlotte Smith.

OF thee, fair mourner, o'er whoſe downcaſt face
Fortune has ſpread the ſickly tints of grief;
Whilſt Poeſy, to give thee ſweet relief,
Eſſays with warblings mild thy woes to chaſe,
An emblem meet my ſearch far roving finds.
Among the infant Spring's firſt opening flowers, [ſhowers,
Drooping its head, and wet with chilling
The ſnow-drop trembles in the ruffling winds.
Yet ſeems its ſimple form in Fancy's eye
More lovely, ſince in rudeſt ſeaſon born.
How piteous ſuch a flower ſhould bide the
Of every ſurly ſtorm that paſſes by! [ſcorn
How far more piteous ſurly ſtorms ſhould blow
'Gainſt thee, whoſe ſong is echo to thy woe!

SONNET VI.

To Time.

THOU hoary traveller! ſlow paſſing by
The wretch, who counts each moment of his woes,
Till Liberty his priſon-gate unclоſe;
As the dull ſnail, whoſe motion mocks the
Like his, thy tardy journeyings betray [eye,
The ſpoiler; yon moſs-mantled tower,
Whoſe giant bulk did once deride thy power,
Now ſinks in fragments proſtrate to thy ſway.
The ſapling thy tall ſtreamer waves on high,
Whilſt thy deep wounds each mazy fiſſure ſhows, [brows:
Like wrinkles, furrow'd round thy own grey
Yet not for this rude triumph ſwells my ſigh,
But that thy hand will wither Beauty's roſe,
And ſteal the fire that lights the ſparkling eye.

SONNET VII.

To a Welch Harper.

RESTRAIN thy tuneful hand, awake no more
The melting harmony of tuneful ſtrings;
Thy ſofteſt note ſome lovely image brings
To life, that torpid lay in Fancy's ſtore.

Thy

Thy touch is magick, that erects the place
Where Mary's dove-like eye ſerenely ſmil'd,
Where her wild notes my infant love beguil'd,
And muſick clos'd the triumph of her face.
That ſtrain was like the nightingale's ſad voice,
Mourning her neſtlings ſhe no more can ſee:
You ſtrike the trembling chords of ecſtaſy,
And ring the knell of my departed joys.
Yet ſtay,—ſuch plaintive ſweetneſs greets mine ear,
I liſten, ev'n whilſt ſtarts the trembling tear.

SONNET VIII.

To the River Wye.

FAIREST of Cambrian ſtreams! thy winding way
Invites my lonely ſteps, what time the night
Smiles with the radiance of the moon's ſoft light,
That loves upon thy quivering breaſt to play.
O'er thy ſteep banks the rocks fantaſtic tower,
And fling their ſhadow croſs the bending ſtream;
To Fancy's eye worn battlements they ſeem,
Which o'er ſome beetling cliff tremendous lower.
Hark, Echo ſpeaks, and from her mazy cave
Sportive returns the ſailor's boiſterous cry:
Ah how unlike the old bards' minſtrelſy,
Warbling its wild notes to the haunted wave!
Unlike, as wintry hurricane's rude ſweep
To the light breeze that lulls thy ſilver deep.

SONNET IX.

To Tranquillity.

NYMPH of the ſoft blue eye and gentle mien,
Who lov'ſt to view upon the bending ſpray
The cawing rook her neſt's rude fabrick lay,
When curling ſmoke firſt climbs the blue ſerene.
Or doſt thou wooe the ſilence of the night,
What time in grand array the ſlow clouds ſail
Acroſs the moon, now ſpread a duſky veil,
Now fleece-like whiten in her ſilver light.
Sooth'd by thy ſmile, the tempeſt of the mind
Is lull'd, Ambition dies in ſoft repoſe,
Each thought in faireſt form reflected glows.
Thus the broad lake, unruffled by the wind,
Beſide whoſe ſedgy banks the halcyon flies,
And her gay plumage in the mirror eyes.

SONNET X.

The Traveller.

I LOVE to liſten to his plaintive tale,
Who, leaning on his ſtaff his hoary head,
Relates, that, journeying through the long-drawn vale,
And mazy wood, with ſlow and heavy tread,
He quaff'd the brook that ſparkled in the mead,
Whilſt blaz'd with beam direct the orb of day,
Content his wearied limbs at length to lay
Amid the white-leaf'd willow's waving ſhade,
Fancy runs back, his lonely ſteps to trace,
Rejoic'd to ſee ſome eaſe his toil aſſuage.
O may the ſtory of my pilgrimage
Wake equal ſympathy in Friendſhip's face,
When tottering Age no earth-born joy ſhall know,
Save the ſad luxury to tell his woe.

To SAPPHO.

By Antipater the Sidonian.

(Vide Anthol. Oxon. vol. I. p. 57.)

MOurnful thy fate, Æolian land! to loſe
Sappho, who won, by her enchanting lyre,
The ſecond glory to th' immortal quire,
By grateful Greece proclaim'd the mortal Muſe.
Her ſmiling Venus and the God of Love
Indulgent nurs'd in infancy's ſoft hour.
Perſuaſion gave her all his magic power,
And for her ever-verdant garlands wove.
Thy pride, the joy of Greece, is ſnatch'd away!
Ye Siſters, who in triple fold intwin'd
The thread of life, why have you not aſſign'd
To her the length of an eternal day,
Whoſe rapture-breathing ſong will ever gain
Eternal honours to th' Aonian train?

To SAPPHO.

By Dioscorides.

O SAPPHO! whether with th' Aonian quire
O'er ivy-crowned Helicon you ſtray,
Delighting once to pour an equal lay
To theirs, awakening oft the infant fire
Of youth-enchanting Love; or whether led
By Hymen, in whoſe hand the torch's light
Far-blazing ſcatters the thin ſhades of night,
In bridal robes you grace the nuptial bed;
Or whether rais'd to haunt the cypreſs grove,
Where Cytherea mourns her tender flower,
That bow'd its dying head in Cynara's bower,
You ſing reſponſive to her weeping love;
Thee I ſalute,—ſince to the amorous ſongs
Your daughter's ever-living fame belongs.

SONG.

A Noſegay I form'd of the garden's prime ſweets,
Richly-ſcented, and freſh with the dews of the morn,
Of the myrtle, pale lily, and velvet-fring'd pink,
And roſes deep-bluſhing, and free from the thorn.

Unwilling ſuch beauties ſhould bloſſom in vain,
And waſte their rich ſweets on a dull deſart air,
To Harriet the offering all balmy I bore,
And procur'd it a place on the breaſt of the fair.

An infant lay ſmiling in Harriet's fond arms,
Who eyed with delight the gay wreath and, o'erjoy'd,

Seiz'd

Seiz'd it rudely, and pull'd it, and heedleſſly tore,
Then cried for the blooms which her ſport had deſtroy'd.

Lovely babe, I exclaim'd, in thy beauty's bright blaze,
May'ſt thou ne'er with thy lover ſuch fickleneſs prove;
Firſt with thoughtleſs caprice ſink his youth to the grave,
Then weep o'er his tomb, and lament thy loſt love.

Again with the ſpring the ſweet roſes ſhall bloom,
And ſcent with their fragrance the zephyrs of May;
Again, o'er the meads ever guſhing with rills,
The lily unfold its pale beauties to-day:

But when pining, long pining, with hopeleſs deſire,
The youth's purple bloom Death's chill hand ſhall nip,
No ſmiles will his eye's faded luſtre reſtore,
No kiſſes imprinted give warmth to his lip.

A. B. G.

SONG.

O SEEK not to repreſs the ſigh,
Nor check the tear that drowns the eye!
Thoſe love-fraught eyes ſeem more divine,
When the ſlow drops o'er Pity's ſhrine
From pearly ſources graceful flow,
To bathe the bruiſed heart of Woe;
And lovely is the boſom's ſwell,
Whoſe quick, tumultuous heavings tell,
That ſofteſt ſympathy is there,
And Laura's good as ſhe is fair!

Leiceſter, Aug. 25. T. C.

SONG.

By H. F. Cary.

AS glittering on the brow of heaven,
With chaſten'd ray and ſober grace,
Quivers the lovely ſtar of even
On the ſmooth wave's tranſparent face:

So gently ſweet, ſo mildly bright,
My Laura's beauteous eyes appear,
When beams their rich and radiant light
Thro' the ſoft veil of Pity's tear.

SONNET to H. F CARY.

By T. Liſter, *Feb.* 1788.

CARY! alas, then are thoſe ſcenes no more,
Thoſe happy ſcenes, at cloſe of ſetting day,
Where we ſo oft have trac'd the mazy way
With arms entwin'd, when flow'd thy heavenly power
Of converſe ſweet, to ſoothe the loneſome hour,
While in our ſouls pure friendſhip's genial ray
Shone bright, and drove each gloomy thought away,
Which might aſſail when night's dark ſhadows lowr?

But yet tho' urg'd by hardeſt fate we part,
Methinks I hold thee ſtedfaſt in my eye;
Oblivion ne'er can blot thee from my heart,
But oft for thee ſhall heave the penſive ſigh;
And ſtill my warmeſt wiſhes will I lend,
That peace and fame may wait upon my friend.

To the JESSAMINE.

THEE, Jeſſamine pale, that lov'ſt to grace the ſhed
Of unrepining Poverty, and breathe
In balmy whiſpers, as of peace from heaven,
"There ſtill is happineſs," to thee I come,
A ſad frequenter of thy lonely ſhade.
Oh, could I bury, 'midſt your tangled gloom,
All ſenſe and thought! or might thy leaves contain
Some powerful opiate for the ſoul; for now
Thy ſcent delights not, nor thy countleſs ſtars
Of ſilver white, that to the diſtant eye
Shew like a little galaxy; and, view'd
With nice inſpection, ſeem like maidens fair,
With Lucy's elegance and pallid charms.
Pleas'd have I rear'd thee, with the thorny roſe,
High up the wood-bine bower, creating thus
A paradiſe of ſmells; nor ſeldom ſtopt,
Whene'er I journey'd, to inhale thy ſweets,
Sent from ſome cottage by the high-way ſide.
One morning early, in my conſtant walk
To yonder village, where thy ſpreading tree
Scatters its flowers along the mud-built wall
Of many a patient huſbandman, I ſtay'd
To watch thee, courted by the amorous gale:
There didſt thou ſidelong from thy ſuitor bend,
Regardleſs, as it ſeem'd, of all his vows;
For, ever as in murmurs ſoft he told
His ardent paſſion, thou thy ſnow-white neck,
Like a coy maiden, ſtill didſt turn away,
Nor heed his melancholy plaint: but when,
Deſpairing of his ſuit, he back retir'd,
Thrown at a diſtance by thy cold neglect,
Back didſt thou alſo come,—his warm careſs
Still flying, ſtill returning to be woo'd.
While thus, as Fancy would tranſlate, I gave
Senſe to thy motion, and did call it love.
And ſummer's bliſs, then thought upon that froſt,
Whoſe cold eternal's ſettled in my breaſt,
Thus did I oft upbraid the ſighing wind:
'Ah, wherefore is that moan? thou haſt thine 'hours
'Of tendereſt dalliance, and tho' ſhe perhaps
'May ſometimes prove unkind, thro' virgin 'fears,
'Or baſhful modeſty, yet ſtill ſhe loves,
'And feeds thee with ſweet hope: thou haſt 'no cauſe,
'No ſubject for complaint: hadſt thou the 'ground
'Which I have for diſtreſs, thou'dſt caſt aſide
'Thoſe gentle murmurs, and aſſume the tone
'Of chiding Eurus, or the howling North,
'Whoſe loud laments call up the table clouds,
'And bid them hang their mourning o'er the 'ſky,
'Then, dropping, deluge all the world with 'tears.'

But

But whence, fair flower, thy pale and sickly hue?
Hast thou too tasted of that bitter cup
Which mars the bloom of youth? Hast thou e'er known
The pangs of love despis'd, and pour'd in vain
Thy warm affections in an ear as cold
And dull as Death's; like waves most idly dash'd [cause
Against th' unfeeling shore? whate'er the
That gives thee as a mourner to the world,
It could not rob thee of thy choice perfume,
Or that mild beauty, whose superior grace
Might vie with aught that roseate health could lend. P. Homer.

LINES *on the Anniversary of the Defeat of the Allies before* Gibraltar, *on the* 13*th of* September, 1782; *respectfully inscribed to the gallant* Defenders *of that important Fortress.*

AMIDST the vortexes of busy life,
A war of feelings, and a generous strife,
To cherish Liberty's prolific glow,
Warm in the bosom of a recent foe,
Say, shall a blameful diffidence o'ershade
The brightest day in Britain's annals made?
Not so;—tho' Seward's flame-enwreathed shell,
Sublimely sweet, no more its numbers swell
In strains as various as the streams that bring
Their daily tribute from the parent spring:
Or Hayley, who, unequal'd in the sphere
Of Twick'nam's Bard, commands each listening ear,
All music's melody, and Nature's ease,
Silent, this annual revolution sees!——
A rustic lyre the recollection warms
Of Calpé's cliff, that nations rous'd to arms,
When grim Destruction seem'd to hover there,
And lightnings belch'd in long continuous glare;
Which undismay'd its darling vet'rans bore,
Firm as their rock that breaks the billowy roar:
This weary night the stubborn conflict view'd,
And ting'd terrific each sulphureous flood
Of missive fire; yet Eliott's arm prevail'd,
His towers in vain confederate hosts assail'd.
See on his foes the burning deluge hurl'd,
Till wasting flames illume a cloud-wrapt world! [found,
Where'er they turn, a thousand deaths are
And crashing beams, and sinking wrecks surround.
From line to line how sure destruction flew!
What moving plaints! what gestures pity wooe!
And pity find,—amidst the deathful roar
That strew'd with ruin all the victor's shore.
Oh, Muse, record Bourbonic pride's defeat,
When Howe determin'd led the British fleet,
To fight unequal!—when each noble name
Each difference yielded to a patriot's flame;
When feuds intestine lost their fatal charms,
And parties chang'd to volunteers in arms.
So when Achilles knew his favourite slain,
Disgust no longer could his rage restrain;
With tenfold force he urg'd the dogs of war,
Nor ceas'd till Hector dragg'd beneath his car.
Oh, Muse, record! the crowded hills replied,
As far remote as tubes the sight supplied;
When wafted nigh the long-expected aid,
And bold defiance Britain's cross display'd:
Name not the day! let Afric's sands attest
What dastard motives reign'd in Bourbon's breast; [gales;
Why shun the charge? Yours were th'officious
Hark! vocal grown, they chide your ling'ring sails: [boast,
Are these the heroes that ere-while could
They'd pour their legions on fair Albion's coast? [flown?
Then, whither now each haughty menace
Why shun those laurels wav'd upon your own?
Tell it, ye winds, around th' astonish'd world,
'Twas Vict'ry's self the British sails unfurl'd.
Tho' wayward Fortune check'd her streamers' pride, [the tide;
And one brave chieftain * whelm'd beneath
Yet fails the force your burden'd ocean bore,
Your princely ensigns tarnish on the shore,
Whilst you, confusion! leave the envied prize,
As acclamation fills the ambient skies.
Britons! these feats in adamant shall shine,
Engrav'd for you in characters divine.
W. Hamilton Reid.

SONNET.

HE well the passion of an haughty heart
May to his mistress confidently plead,
Who costly gifts can lavishly impart;
He well may court, whose wealth will sure succeed.

But he whom independent Nature fram'd,
Disdaining at his birth blind Fortune's aid,
Tho' with the noblest sense of love inflam'd,
Yet ne'er must he address his charming maid.

No; (worse than death) he tears himself away, [dear:
Recedes from all his suffering soul holds
But should the generous girl, some glorious day,
Shed o'er his woes a sympathising tear;

Preferr'd at length, and to her bosom prest,
Thy minions, Fortune, ne'er were half so blest! E.

SONNET to CONTENT.

On returning from a Visit to a large Place.

SICK of those noisy scenes where folly reigns,
To peaceful solitude in rural vales
Rejoic'd I turn, and hail the verdant plains
Where health comes floating soft in balmy gales.

---

* Admiral Kempenfelt.

Far

Far from the busy, crowded, lov'd resort
Of Wealth, and Pomp, and Pleasure's frolic band,
Let me retire; no higher joys I court,
Than such as flow from Nature's bounteous hand.

In sweet obscurity, at ease set down,
I woo CONTENT by crystal murm'ring rills;
Her smiles my most ambitious wishes crown;
With her I range the chearful corn-clad hills.

Simplicity and Love too join the train;
And Health, and young Delight, still bless her peaceful reign. T. WOOLSTON.

TO W——, AN ELEGY.

DAY-light returns; but, ah! in vain to me:
No soothing balm auspicious morn bedews;
No friendly solace brings my soul its glee;
Nor wonted mirth supports my mournful Muse.

To me the sun no gladdening rays affords,
No chearful smile lurks on my waning face;
But melancholy droops on all my words,
And sympathising gloom o'erwhelms the space.

Soft are sensations of expressive hope,
The thought how quick, tenacious are the strains;
The towering tyrants unaffected stoop,
And piteous Penury in love complains.

Who first endued th'enlighten'd heart of man
With sacred influence to think and feel?
Who made him wise, his various thoughts to scan,
His undissembled feelings to reveal?

Who rous'd the embryo passion in the heart,
The seat of sprightly hope and frowning fear?
Who taught the throbbing pulse its pains impart?
Or memory refin'd, or reason clear?

If heaven ordain'd it, calmly we survey,
Poets themselves such power divine aver;
Give then to Nature her extended sway,
For Nature must not, Nature cannot err.

The beauteous visage, it is said, displays
The corresponding emblem of the mind;
External grace its inward thought essays,
And truth upon the features are reclin'd.

Blame not the tribute of a verse like this;
'Tis W— smiles, and W— will command;
To me it speaks the height of earthly bliss,
What many a mortal never could withstand.

Say, while on earth is there a truth like this?
How comforting the bosom of a friend!
How mutual hope engenders mutual peace!
And W— shall my future cares commend.

CLIO.

The Rev. Dr. ROBINSON'S *Advice to a Student upon his Admission into the University.*

PENDE laborem magnum natici,
Your studies mind, and don't be saucy:
Superiores reverere,
Of rul s and statutes be not weary:
Industrius esto et frugalis,
No taverns haunt, nor lounge where ale is:
Lege libros pro natis rebus,
Then drink your coffee, tea, or negus;
Si Socius sit *Chum* vulgò dict',
Be friendly; and in friendship strict:
Judicio meliori dede,
Follow those who know how to lead ye:
Manè prælectiones audi,
Prayers, sermons,—sports on days of gaudy:
Post prandium ambo studeatis,
But eat no suppers if it late is:
Honestus sis, et semper idem,
Virtues,—ne'er mind those who deride them:
Tandem collegio relicto,
A cure and wife I hope you'll stick to:
Prosanum corculum vitato,
She'll prove more curl'd than curl'd potatoe:
Sacerdos, bos, sus, atque fur,
Are coupled just like you with her:
Probaque lepida puella,
In green, or blue, pink, red, or yellow:
Certiùs quam nant in mari pisces,
Will fully answer your best wishes:
Uxorem duc, tunc pace vivas,
And sons and daughters multiply fast:
Mors citò pede properat,
Nor anxious be for this or that:
Unum necesse salvum fac,
Of happiness you'll have no lack:
Nunc, studiose vir, valeto,
The greatest good this is the key to.

Barrack Hill House, near Stockport, Chesh. Sept. 4.

Inscription in Aylesbury *Church, dated* 1584.

IF, passing by this place, thou doe desire
To know what corpse here shryv'd in marble lie;
The some of that which now thou dost require,
This scle'der verse shall sone to the descrie.
Entombed here doth rest a worthie dame,
Extract and born of noble house and bloud;
Her sire Lord Paget hight of worthie fame,
Whose virtues cannot sinke in Lethe flood.
Two bretheren had she, baro's of this realme,
A knight her feere, Sir Henry Lee he hight,
To whom she bare three impes, which had to name,
John, Henry, Mary, slayn by Fortune's spight;
First two being yong, which caus'd their pare'ts mo'e,
The third in flower a'd prime of all her yeare:
All three do rest within this marble stone,
By which the ficklees of worldly joyes appears.
Good friend, stick not to strew with crimson flowers
This marble stone wherein her cindres rest;
For sure her ghost lives with the heav'nly powers
And guerdon hathe of virtuous life possest.

PRO-

PROLOGUE *to the* GUARDIAN, *acted in* Mr. WILLIAM FECTOR'S *Private Theatre,* Dover, *on the 24th of* April, 1788. *Written on the Occasion by Mr.* GILLUM; *and Spoken by Mr.* WILLIAM FECTOR.—*A splendid Audience honoured the Theatre with their Presence.*

IN buskin now no more I tread the stage;
Daggers are dreadful in this laughing age;
Safe in the scabbard sleeps the poignant steel,
No treacherous rival shall its sharpness feel;
My stock of poison too's exhausted quite,
Were I disposed, I cannot die to-night:
And deeds of suicide, we should remember,
Suit best the gloomy season of November.
Till then, at least, I shall my death postpone,
And leave all barbarous, bloody acts alone;
Nor will I promise then to keep my word,
If with your gracious plaudits now I'm heard.
For Beauty's smile shall dissipate each fear,
Whilst at this great tribunal I appear.
Before these Judges can I shrink from trial,
Where Candour's pleas have never met denial?
Each error and defeat you'll kindly scan,
And *scorn* to follow *Persecution's plan.*
Though here so base a system can't be found,
In other places has it ne'er gain'd ground?
Assum'd Humanity's attractive veil,
Whilst Britons shudder at some horrid tale,
Meant only as a tub to catch the whale.
The brawls of Bramins now invade the ear,
A pair of half-starv'd Begums next appear.
Cheyt Sing, a Prince, believe me 'tis no joke,
For two whole days was not allow'd to smoke!!
Asoph Ul Omrah and Ul Dowlah see,
And in their pockets scarce one poor rupee.
Here Nabobs, Rajahs, are despoil'd of all;
There Indian ladies left *without a shawl.*
Such peculation, robbery, and plunder,
The hairs of gamesters stand aghast with wonder;
Nay, I've been told th' astonishment is such,
Some have quite yawned, and said,—it is too much!

If woe fictitious must our minds engage,
For misery ideal seek the stage—
Let Shakspeare's images our hearts assail,
The most obdurate melts at *Lear's* tale.—
Who looks unterrified on *Banquo's ghost?*
Or tyrant *Richard,* ere the battle's lost?
Hears with a heart unmov'd *Othello* rave?
Or Denmark's Prince on poor *Ophelia's* grave?
Who lists to Southerne with a callous ear?
Nor yields to Otway's tender scene the tear?
Their claims th' *unfeeling dare* not disallow,
To *such* pretensions—Envy's self must bow.
O! could the humble efforts of to-night
From this enchanting circle praise excite,
Our end's obtain'd, nor will we once repine,
That others share the favours of the Nine;
The proudest trophies unconcern'd will view,
If our endeavours are approv'd *by you.*

The following EPILOGUE *to the* DEUCE IS IN HIM, *was Spoken by Mr.* FECTOR *the same Evening; and Written by his Friend Mr.* GILLUM.

FLirting her fan, exclaims yon sprightly Miss,
'All other acting is a bore to this;
'Dear Mr. Fector is so sweet a player,
'*The Deuce is in Him,* I could almost swear;
'So vastly droll,—so perfect in his part;
'How well he tampers with a Lady's heart!'
"Hush (cries Mama) 'tis shocking, 'pon my word;
"Such language from your lips should not be heard!
"I wish to Heaven this playhouse was burnt down,
"'Twill turn the head of every girl in town.
"With us, I prophecy, 'twill soon be over;
"Bedlam is certainly remov'd to Dover.
"Had we a man of spirit for our Mayor,
"Who for our morals had a proper care,
"He'd put a stop to such outrageous doing,
"And quell at once the mighty mischief brewing.
"But what's the power of Aldermen and Mayors,
"When Dukes build theatres, and Lords turn players?"

With due submission to these doubts and fears,
Permit a word or two on acting Peers.
The *Stage* can never wound a parent's heart;
'Tis *dice* and *faro* point the cruel dart.
By PRIVATE THEATRES no heir's undone;
Estates by different *Play* are lost and won.
Ye giddy fair, who blindfold chance pursue,
Resigning even Love itself to *Loo*,—
At Fortune's frowns your fluttering bosoms bleed,
Sometimes most wretched when ye most succeed:
Instead of Whist, let Wit and Virtue reign,
And mighty Pam no more shall give you pain:
Then every sigh for tricks and trumps shall cease,
And want of fortune cause no want of peace.
Then Beauty's breast shall no emotion feel,
Nor dread the various turning of the wheel.
Some other plan to please who 'll now suggest?—
One has been hinted, but, I think, in jest,—
To rival him whose fame all London owns,
First in the noble art of eating stones.
That this is faring hardly, you 'll agree,
And such a diet would be death to me:
But yet, were we some cred'lous fools to follow,
There's scarce one thing we should refuse to swallow.
When lawyers reprobate dishoneſt dealing,
And money-lending sharks pretend to feeling;
When statesmen power and patronage disclaim,
Leaving the readier road to wealth for fame;
Such tales, I fancy, every one will own,
Are to digest as hard as any stone.
Easier than these, I'm *bold enough* to swear,
You could with patience *my* performance bear.

*** Odatis & Zariadres, *Mr.* HOLE'S *Poems, the Sonnet of* L. M. &c. &c. *in our next.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY previous advices from the North, the Court of Denmark, with the expreſs conſent of her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, and for eſtabliſhing peace, had agreed to obſerve, during the preſent troubles, ſuch a neutrality as the ſaid three Courts have propoſed: in return for which, his Daniſh Majeſty on his ſide required, that, by a happy return of the ſame principles and ſentiments on their part, the three high Courts ſhould preſerve and maintain, during all that time, the ſame neutrality relative to the affairs of the North, in order, by their joint endeavours, to accelerate the reſtoration of a general peace, which is the ſole deſire of his Majeſty, and, he truſts, of the other contracting powers.

This ſolemn act, it was thought, would have reciprocally bound all parties, and that the King of Sweden and the Empreſs of Ruſſia would have been left to maintain their own cauſe, without the interference of the neighbouring powers; but now, as the Court of Denmark has been charged with a breach of the neutrality (ſee p. 749), the publick are yet to learn what may be the conſequence.

The Court of Sweden has yet publiſhed no authentic account of the action of the 26th of July between their grand fleet and that of the Ruſſians; but that of Peterſburg has amply ſupplied their omiſſion by the following relation.

Admiral Czyczagoff, with 20 ſhips of the line (having left two at Revel), arrived the 25th of July in ſight of the enemy's fleet, between Hoborg and Reſerhaft, at 27 leagues and a half N. E. by E. of Bornholm. The Swediſh fleet conſiſted of 21 ſhips and 10 frigates, and ſeven other light veſſels and ſmaller frigates. Night coming on, they loſt ſight of each other. The next day, the 26th, the Swedes made an attack. The Ruſſian fleet extended from S W. to N.E.; M. de Mouſſin Pouſchkin's diviſion on the Weſt; the Admiral's in the center; the Rear Admiral Spiridof was on the Eaſt: the wind was N. E. and the Swedes went before the wind. After one o'clock, the van and part of the center began to fire, at the diſtance of about half a league. Very few ſhots took effect on either ſide, and the Ruſſian Admiral gave orders to ceaſe firing. At four o'clock the Swediſh Admiral tacked, though ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance as before; they placed themſelves on a parallel line with the other fleet, yet ſo as to have the center at a greater diſtance than the van or rear. The Swediſh Admiral's ſhip was in the center, having before him his ſix ſeconds, and ſo well ſurrounded and covered, that if he had even been cloſer, he neither could have fired, nor have been annoyed by the enemy. M. de Czyczagoff ſtill reſerved his fire, and, out of contempt to the Swedes, ordered ſome of the crew to undreſs, and ſwim round the ſhip. M. de Moulofsky, who commanded the leading ſhip of M. Spiridoff's diviſion, made incredible efforts to approach the enemy, and had got a little nearer, as did alſo five other ſhips; they ſuſtained the enemy's fire till eight o'clock in the evening, with little damage. The Ruſſians had about 50 men killed and wounded. By the burſting of ſome of the guns on board the Derys (a Ruſſian ſhip) about 20 men were killed, and the ſhip was ſet on fire four times. The Ruſſians have ſuffered an inexpreſſible loſs in their brave Captain Moulofsky, who was wounded by a random ſhot almoſt at the beginning of the action; and three quarters of an hour after he expired, bravely animating his crew. The Swedes were ſeen towing their ſecond ſhip of the line, and a frigate. The three following days, the weather being calm, the fleets were moſtly in ſight of each other. On the 30th a briſk North-eaſt wind ſprung up, and the Admiral Czyczagoff endeavoured to bear-to; but he perceived that the Swediſh fleet diſappeared by degrees, and had entirely retired into Carlſcrone towards the evening of the 31ſt. As ſoon as M. de Koſlainoff's ſquadron had received intelligence of M. de Czyczagoff's arrival, the wind being favourable, he weighed anchor to join the Ruſſian fleet, which he accompliſhed on the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Ruſſians are now the maſters of the ſea.

The killed and wounded in Col. Stedingk's corps during the late rencounters (ſee p. 749), amount to 500 men; but he has ſince driven General Michelſon back to the Ruſſian territories, having received a reinforcement from the King.

The Swediſh General, Count Meyerfeld, has taken the paſs of Hogsfort, after a very briſk cannonade, in which the King was preſent. The Ruſſians left behind one officer and ten privates killed, and carried off great numbers wounded.

General Meyerfeld has alſo taken the paſſes of Pyttis, Kuppis, Brodis, and Tortola.

The Swediſh Flotilla covers the right flank of the army near Frederickſham, which place is ſurrounded; they have taken great quantities of flour, hay, &c. from the Ruſſians.

The King is ſtill near Likola, between Angola and Memmela, on the river Kymene.

A Major of the corps of Yagers in Savolax has brought intelligence to Stockholm, that Brigadier Stedingk had attacked the corps of Ruſſians under General Schultz near Partumati by Nyſlot, and had entirely deſtroyed them: that the Ruſſian General had made his eſcape, but he had taken priſoner Major Toll, the Commandant of Nyſlot, together with 24 officers, and 650 rank and

and file, one metal howitzer, five cannon, two ſtandards, and fifteen ammunition waggons. The Swedes had ſix ſubalterns and forty-two rank and file killed, and 131 wounded.—A confirmation of this action is eagerly expected at Stockholm.

According to late accounts from the army in Finland, part of the Swediſh troops poſted in Likola have been attacked by a ſuperior body of Ruſſians, and obliged to retire. Gen. Kaalbar's corps ſuffered moſt in the retreat.

According to an expreſs from the Duke of Sudermania, the fleet under his command on the 29th of Auguſt attacked that of the Ruſſians, and obliged it to retire. The ſhip which contained his Highneſs, ſeconded by two others, maintained a combat againſt ſeven of the enemy's veſſels.—Further details of this engagement are expected.

Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey aſſure, that no ſooner was the depoſed Grand Vizier returned to Conſtantinople, than he received orders to repair to the palace of the Kaimachan, at the door of which the Sultan's guard ſeized him, and cauſed him to be beheaded, and his head expoſed to public view for three days, with this inſcription over it, "This is the head of a traitor."—His poſſeſſions, valued at near a million ſterling, were inſtantly confiſcated; and ſhortly after his brother, mother, and wives, were brought to the torture, to make them confeſs where the treaſures of their relation were to be found.

FRENCH AFFAIRS, from p. 752.

ON Monday, the 17th of July, the Count de Montmorin tranſmitted to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly the letter from M. Necker, in anſwer to that of the Aſſembly, beſeeching him to return to his poſt in the adminiſtration. In this letter, "It is," he ſays, "infinitely above my feeble talents to reply in becoming terms to this mark of your eſteem and affection, ſo truly honourable; but I ought at leaſt, gentlemen, to come in perſon, and offer the tribute of my reſpectful acknowledgements. To devote myſelf is not neceſſary to you; but it is eſſential to my happineſs to prove to the King and to the French nation, that nothing ſhall relax the zeal which has been ſo long the intereſt of my life."

At the ſame time M. Montmorin informed the Aſſembly, that he was aſſured M. Necker would be in Paris either on Wedneſday, or Thurſday the 20th.

According to promiſe, M. Necker made his appearance in the National Aſſembly on the Thurſday. Words cannot do juſtice to the general emotion. He addreſſed himſelf to the three Orders, and, in a ſpeech of great fervour, devoted himſelf to their grand and ſublime views.

After having paid his compliments to the King and the National Aſſembly, he went to the Hotel de Ville. Here he was received with every demonſtration of joy and enthuſiaſm: the bells were ordered to be rung, bands of muſic played, and the people hailed his return among them by the moſt lively expreſſions of joy.

As ſoon as he was ſeated in the Preſident's chair, and ſilence had ſucceeded the general acclamations, M. Morcea de St. Mery preſented him with a cockade, and addreſſed him in theſe words: "Sir, behold here the colours which you doubtleſs will cheriſh; they are the colours of liberty." M. Necker received the cockade, and put it in his hat.

M. de Vigne, the Preſident of the Aſſembly, then addreſſed him, and was followed by M. Moreau de St. Mery, who drew a ſhort, but happy, trait of M. Necker's character, and beſtowed a panegyric on the Count de St. Prieſt, the patriot Miniſter, who, invariably attached to the ſame principles with M. Necker, ſhewed, under the moſt arduous circumſtances, the views of a ſtateſman, united with the firmneſs of a good citizen.

M. Necker replied in a ſpeech expreſſive at once of a noble ſenſibility, and of the high ſenſe he entertained of ſo many marks of attachment, eſteem, and confidence, from a generous nation, to which he had always profeſſed his admiration, and devoted his life. M. Necker then endeavoured to intereſt the humanity of the citizens in favour of ſome perſons who had been ſo unfortunate as to incur the diſpleaſure of the nation, and were afraid of falling victims to the public vengeance. With that animated eloquence which his virtues rendered ſo true and affecting, he conjured the repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris to put an end to thoſe ſanguinary proſcriptions, at which juſtice ſhudders even where the objects of it are guilty. He requeſted, in particular, that the perſon of the Baron de Bezenval, who had been apprehended at Villeneaux, ſhould be ſet at liberty. The municipal officers of Villeneaux had already communicated this arreſt, and the Police of Paris had ſent back orders to keep the priſoner in ſafe cuſtody, until a regular and legal authority ſhould determine on the matter in queſtion.

He drew a very intereſting picture of all the horrors that ſuch lawleſs proceedings would inſpire, and entreated the Aſſembly to uſe every precaution to prevent a repetition of thoſe calamities, which ought, if poſſible, to be buried in oblivion; that thoſe ſanguinary executions, without trial, without form and without law, were no leſs an outrage to juſtice than to humanity, to the public order and the national honour. Theſe paſſages of M. Necker's ſpeech were moſt affecting, pathetic and irreſiſtible: every heart was moved, and every eye bathed in tears: the voice was heard throughout the Hall, but "Mercy, mercy, to the guilty; a GENERAL AMNESTY!"

At this moment the people waiting at the Place de Greve called aloud to see M. Necker, as they were determined he should appear on the balcony, to satisfy the curiosity of the people.

During his short absence, the Count de Clermont Tonnerre, one of the deputies of the National Assembly, who had accompanied M. Necker to Paris, in a motion as noble as it was eloquently expressed, proposed to the National Assembly to confirm, by a formal resolution, the vote of mercy and generous forgiveness he had framed. This motion was received and ratified with unanimous applause and approbation.

M. Necker being returned, the Count de Clermont Tonnerre read the resolution, which affected him so sensibly as to draw tears from his eyes. He prostrated himself on the ground, and expressed the liveliest emotion and happiness in hearing it. Never did reason and eloquence obtain a more glorious or more deserved prize. The triumph of M. Necker was, till this moment, that of Genius and Virtue,—this last was the triumph of Humanity.

As soon as this resolution of general pardon and oblivion was agreed to, the Assembly of Electors dispatched two deputies and a guard to Villeneaux, to conduct Baron de Bezenval to the frontiers of Switzerland.

The several districts in Paris were no sooner informed of this resolution, than many of them shewed strong marks of disapprobation. They said, that the National Assembly had proposed to nominate a Court solely charged to take cognizance of crimes of high treason, and to make the most strict enquiries into the conspiracy formed against the people; it was therefore astonishing, that a body of Electors, without any official character, without any delegation, without any legal power, should so hastily pronounce an amnesty and a general pardon. For themselves, they should avow no such right in them—the people disavowed them.

The districts of Blanc Manteaux and l'Oratoire were the first who protested; and the Electors, finding that they had gone beyond their proper authority, quickly endeavoured to retract, and the same night came to the following resolution:

"Hotel de Ville.

"General Assembly of the Electors of the City of Paris, July 30.

"The Assembly, at the requisition of some districts, explaining, as far as necessary, the resolution taken this morning in consequence of the speech and request of M. Necker, declare, that, in expressing a sentiment of pardon and indulgence towards their enemies, they did not mean to include those who might be accused or convicted of high treason to the nation; but merely that they would henceforward decide and punish only according to law; and consequently, that they proscribe, agreeably to the tenor of the resolution, 'every act of violence and excess 'that may tend to disturb the public tran-'quillity;' and this resolution can bear no other construction, because the Assembly from which it issued never supposed, nor could suppose, it had a right to pardon.

(Signed) Moreau de St. Mery.
De la Vigne."

The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons of Paris likewise came to a similar resolution, as follows:

"At the requisition of several districts, the Representatives of the Commons have canceled their order for the permission of the Baron de Bezenval to depart for Switzerland; and they have thought proper to take the necessary precautions, and the most ready measures, to secure this officer, until such time as the National Assembly may have concluded on his detention, and on the motives which have determined them.

(Signed) De la Vigne.
Moreau de St. Mery."

The Committees, fearing the consequence of their precipitancy, after passing the resolution, lost no time in dispatching messengers to detain Baron de Bezenval, and stop his route towards the frontiers.

The resolutions of the Committees of the preceding night becoming public the next morning in Paris, the people grew more composed; they nevertheless passed a very severe censure on the conduct of the Electors, who all immediately resigned their situations, and quitted the Mansion house.

The same day, several soldiers belonging to the Swiss guards went to the houses in Paris where the magistrates were sitting, demanding the person of Baron de Bezenval, their Lieutenant-Colonel, who should be tried in a military manner by a court martial, and according to the practice of the country. The Place de Greve, the place of public execution, was filled the whole day with these soldiers, in expectation of their Colonel. They said, they had five charges against him, and that the least would cost him his head.

Thursday, July 30. After a long debate concerning what number should form a majority in the National Assembly, it was agreed, that 200 Members should constitute a House, and that the plurality of voices in and above that number should be binding. This is considered as a very important decision. One hundred and one voices will now be sufficient to pass an act.

Lord George Gordon had the preceding day sent a letter, congratulating the Assembly on their success.

The Assembly, for the first time, began to discuss the first part of the constitution concerning the rights of men.

Friday, July 31. In debating on what had passed the preceding day in Paris, there were many opinions concerning the propriety of it. Several Members insisted, that every man,

man, ſuſpected of bad intentions towards the nation, ſhould receive exemplary puniſhment.

Meſſrs. de Clermont Tonnerre, Mounier, and Lally Tolendal, agreed to this propoſition; but remarked, that the moſt ſacred of all rights had woven with the rigour of juſtice the ſentiments of pity and fellow-feeling, which, in ſome caſes, was a part of juſtice itſelf.

This converſation was interrupted by the arrival of ſome Deputies from Paris, with M. Bailly, the Mayor, at their head.

The queſtion reſpecting the detention of the Baron de Bezenval was taken into conſideration; and, after ſome debate, the National Aſſembly came to the following reſolutions:

"The National Aſſembly, having heard the reports of the Deputies of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris, declare, that it approves of the explanation given by the Electors of Paris to their reſolution of the 30th of July.

"That if a generous and humane people wiſh for ever to prohibit all proſcriptions, it became the Repreſentatives of the nation to try and puniſh thoſe who were accuſed and convicted of having made any attempt againſt the ſafety, liberty, and tranquillity of the publick; that conſequently the National Aſſembly perſiſts in its former regulations reſpecting the reſponſibility of Miniſters and thoſe entruſted with the executive power, and the eſtabliſhment of a tribunal to pronounce, and a Committee to receive informations, inſtructions, and intelligence.

"The National Aſſembly further declares, that the perſon of the Baron de Bezenval, if ſtill detained, ſhall be conducted into a place of ſafety, and under a ſufficient guard, in the city neareſt where he was arreſted; and nobody whatever ſhall attempt to moleſt the perſon of the ſaid Baron, he being under the ſafe cuſtody of the law."

It is not aſtoniſhing, that a great nation, ſtruggling for liberty, ſhould be eaſily alarmed at every circumſtance that tends to develope the dangers with which they are ſtill ſurrounded. Letters found on the Baron de Caſtelnau, French Reſident at Geneva, had given riſe to very warm debates in the National Aſſembly, and produced the following intereſting correſpondence.

Among theſe letters was one from the Duke of Dorſet to the Comte d'Artois, which, as the Preſident of the Aſſembly had returned the packet to the Mayor and Permanent Committee of Paris without reading them, occaſioned various rumours not very favourable to England. This delicate matter being taken into conſideration, very different opinions reſpecting the mode of proceeding were propoſed; many Members inſiſted on the inconſiſtency of violating epiſtolary correſpondence, at a moment when the Repreſentatives of the Nation were expreſſly inſtructed by their Conſtituents to remedy this abuſe for the time to come.

In the midſt of theſe debates the following letter was received from the Baron de Caſtlenau:

"Mr. Preſident, *Verſailles, July 26.*

"No ſooner was I informed that the letters found on me were laid before you, than I wrote to his Excellency the Duke of Dorſet, to induce him to requeſt of you that you would open the letters.

"On receiving the Miniſter's orders for my return to Geneva, I aſked for a delay of twelve days; in which interval it was my intention to paſs through Hainault, and viſit the Comte d'Artois, to whoſe perſon I am attached by my office [*he has a place in the Comte's houſehold*], as well as by the ties of gratitude. The letters contain nothing but compliments on the part of the Duke of Dorſet, and *congratulations on his ſafety*, &c."

The Preſident added, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Dorſet, requeſting an interview, which he had declined.

The Comte de Clermont Tonnerre now roſe, and put an end to the debate, by aſſuring the Aſſembly, that he had read the letter in queſtion at the Hotel de Ville of Paris, and that it did not contain a ſyllable capable of being conſtrued as injurious to the national intereſt: he would not, indeed, ſay ſo much reſpecting that which M. de Caſtlenau had torn on his apprehenſion; but that all theſe papers were forth-coming at the proper moment.

Suſpicion is moſt alive when people have moſt to fear; and in that caſe it ſees dangers even where they do not exiſt. This was the caſe with the people of Paris; they thought they ſaw danger lurking under every expreſſion, the drift of which they could not clearly diſcover; and, finally, they concluded that England was treating with the Ariſtocratic Party, and the Duke of Dorſet and his Royal Highneſs were the negociators between them.

Several circumſtances concurred to make this concluſion appear probable. A pamphlet had been publiſhed, ſuppoſed to have been the work of an Engliſh Peer, but this has ſince been denied, to prove that the claims of the people were in many inſtances unreaſonable, and that France could not long have a monarchy, even limited, if the Three Orders were to unite, and vote in one body.—Another circumſtance had irritated them: A report was ſpread, that a ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line had been equipped at Portſmouth, and was ready to put to ſea *. Theſe rumours combined, gave riſe to the idea that the Ariſtocratic Party had agreed to put Breſt into the hands of the Engliſh; in return for which, England was to aſſiſt them

* Theſe were the ſmall ſquadron of obſervation under Commodore Goodall.

in

in crushing the National Assembly. This was immediately believed by those who feared it might be true; and the Duke of Dorset soon found, by the behaviour of the people, that he was no longer considered in the light of a friend. The report having reached his Grace's ears, he thought it his duty to write to Count de Montmorin, Minister of State, to contradict it, and declare it not only to be untrue, but injurious to his honour; and, as he could not have any direct communication with the National Assembly, he requested the Count would take upon himself to communicate to that Assembly the substance of his Grace's letter. It was accordingly read there, as follows:

Letter of the Duke of Dorset, *Ambassador from* England *at the Court of* France, *to the Count* de Montmorin, *Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*

"Sir, *Paris, July 26.*

"It has been communicated to me from divers quarters, that endeavours have been made to insinuate, that my Court had fomented in part the troubles that have afflicted the capital for some time past; that she had taken advantage of the present opportunity to take up arms against France; and that even a fleet was upon the coast, to cooperate with the discontented party. Totally destitute of truth as these rumours are, they appear to me to have reached the National Assembly; and the Courier National, which gives an account of the sittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves suspicions which give me so much more pain, as you know, Sir, how far my Court is from deserving them.

"Your Excellency will call to mind several conversations which I had with you in the beginning of June last; the horrid plot that had been proposed relative to the port of Brest; the anxiety that I felt to put the King and his Ministers upon their guard; the answer of my Court, which corresponds so strongly with my sentiments, and which revolts with horror from the proposition that was made: In fine, the assurances of attachment which were repeated to the King and the nation, enabled you to make known to his Majesty how much I participated in the emotion which the treachery must give him.

"As my Court has infinitely at heart to preserve the good harmony which subsists between the two nations, and to remove all contrary suspicions, I intreat you, Sir, to submit this letter, without delay, to the President of the National Assembly. You are aware how essential it is to me to justify my own conduct and that of my Court, and to do my utmost to destroy the effect of the insidious insinuations which have been so industriously propagated.

"It is of infinite importance to me that the National Assembly should know my sentiments, that they should do justice to those of my nation, and to the open conduct which she has constantly held towards France since I had the honour to be her organ.

"I have it so much more at heart, that you should not lose a moment in making this known, as I owe it not only to my personal character, but to my country, and to the English that are here, to protect them from all the reflections that may arise from the misrepresentation.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"DORSET."

Answer of the Duke de Liancourt, *President of the National Assembly, to the Comte de* Montmorin.

"*Versailles, July 27.*

"I have received the letter your Excellency has done me the honour of writing to me, as likewise that of the Ambassador of England, which was annexed to it; and immediately communicated both one and the other to the National Assembly.

"The Assembly order me to have the honour of informing you, that they heard them read with the greatest satisfaction; to thank you for having transmitted them; and to request you to be so good as to express to his Excellency the Duke of Dorset their thanks for the anxiety he expresses, in quality of Ambassador, to have his sentiment, and those of his nation, declared to the National Assembly."

It has been said, that the Nobility of Britanny, foreseeing the troubles that were likely to ensue, had resolved to seize the opportunity of shaking off their allegiance to France, and for that purpose had made proposals to the English Ambassador of putting themselves under the protection of Great Britain; and, as a pledge of their fidelity, had offered to place the port of Brest in the hands of the English. Something like this appears by the above letter to have been in agitation, though perhaps not precisely the fact.

While the General Assembly were thus occupied, the Committee at the Hotel de Ville received the following letter from Havre de Grace, which was desired to be made public:

"We have just forwarded to Paris 200 waggons, laden with wheat and flour, escorted by 1200 armed burghers, who are to guard them to the capital.

"At this moment eight English vessels are arrived in port, laden with corn and flour; and if those ships which are expected arrive, Paris and its neighbourhood will no longer have reason to dread the scarcity of subsistence."

Count d'Artois has quitted Bruxelles, and, after visiting Namur, proceeded to Bonn, an episcopal town on the Rhine, on a visit to the Archduchess, wife of the Archduke of Austria.

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The other Princes of the Blood Royal remained at Bruxelles.

Marſhal Broglio and the Prince de Lambeſq at Metz.

The Polignacs in Switzerland.

The Baron de Breteuil is at Spa.

The Comte d'Angivilliers and M. Thierry are among thoſe proſcribed. They fled from Verſailles.

While the Aſſembly was occupied in endeavouring to prevent as much as poſſible the lawleſs executions committed by the populace in the capital (ſee p. 750), an official account of the tumults at Straſburg was received by the Preſident of the Committee of Electors in Paris. This account ſtated, that the burghers of that town had for ſome time ſhewn a ſullen diſcontent at ſeveral hardſhips they laboured under, and to remove which they had ſeveral times petitioned their magiſtrates, but without redreſs. On the 20th of July the magiſtrates were informed, that, if they did not immediately reduce the price of proviſions, there would be a riot.

In the afternoon of the ſame day, while they were deliberating on this information, the Town-houſe was ſuddenly attacked by a large volley of ſtones directed at the windows: the ſhattered panes of glaſs, which were ſcattered among the magiſtrates, obliged them to retire.

The riot appearing to increaſe, all the Halls of the city were inſtantly convened, and all concurred, that, on the preſent occaſion, it were beſt to give the people their way. This ſeemed to give great ſatisfaction. A committee of thanks was voted by the burghers, and the ſame was ordered to be printed and ſtuck up in the moſt frequented parts of the town. The mob diſperſed, and the town was quiet; but next morning, when the reſolutions of the preceding day were to be confirmed, a large party of vagabonds circulated at the ſame moment a report that the magiſtrates had reſcinded their former reſolutions, and were again attempting to raiſe the price of proviſions. The mob inſtantly aſſembled before the Town-houſe; and, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the workmen in crowds, armed with hatchets, hammers, and whatever other offenſive weapons they could lay their hands on, ruſhed on to the Town-houſe; and while one party broke open the doors, another party with ladders ſcaled the windows, and a third began to untile the roof. In a few minutes every thing valuable was either pillaged or deſtroyed; the public cheſt broke open, the archives of the city thrown into the ſtreet, and the whole building completely gutted; the cellars were emptied of the valuable wines, ſome of which were drunk by the populace, and the reſt left running from the caſks; in ſhort, nothing was left remaining but bare walls.

In the night ſucceeding, the private houſes of the principal magiſtrates were deſtroyed in the ſame manner; and the pillage would have become general, but for the arrival of a party of ſoldiers, who ſoon arreſted about a hundred of the moſt outrageous, and ſecured them in priſon. Near 200 more were afterwards apprehended by the armed citizens, who were fully ſatisfied with the reſolutions of the magiſtrates, and ſincerely ſorry for the plunder that had been committed. So far the official account, ſigned Baron de Dietrich, may be depended upon; but other accounts carry the exceſſes committed to a much greater length.

On the 4th of Auguſt the Count Montmorin laid before the National Aſſembly a ſecond letter (ſee p. 849) from the Duke of Dorſet, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir, *Paris, Aug.* 3.

"My Court, to which I gave an account of the letter that I had the honour to write to your Excellency on the 26th of July, and which you had the goodneſs to communicate to the National Aſſembly, has, by a diſpatch of the 31ſt ult. which I have received this inſtant, not only approved of my conduct, but ſpecially authoriſed me to expreſs again to you, in the moſt poſitive terms, the ardent deſire of his Britannic Majeſty, and his Miniſters, to cultivate and encourage the friendſhip and harmony which ſubſiſts ſo happily between the two nations.

"It is ſo much the more pleaſant to me to announce to you theſe renewed aſſurances of harmony and good underſtanding, as it cannot fail but that the greateſt good muſt reſult from a permanent friendſhip between the two nations. And that is to be deſired ſtill the more, as nothing can contribute ſo much to the tranquillity of Europe, as the co-operation of theſe two powers.

"I have the honour to be, very ſincerely, Sir, your Excellency's very humble and obedient ſervant, Dorset."

The letter was read in the Aſſembly with much apparent ſatisfaction, and was ordered to be printed and publiſhed, to confirm in the minds of the people the impreſſion of the honourable conduct of the Engliſh nation, which the Duke's firſt letter had ſucceſsfully made.

The ſame day the Aſſembly took into their conſideration the Declaration of Rights, conſiſting of XXXII articles, of which the IVth and Vth are the moſt ſtriking.

IV. Every man is free in the exerciſe of his perſonal faculties, on the ſingle condition of not injuring the rights of others.

V. Accordingly, no perſon is reſponſible for his thoughts or ſentiments; every man has the right to ſpeak or to be ſilent; no method of publiſhing his thoughts and ſentiments ſhould be prohibited to any man; and in particular each man is free to write, print, or cauſe to be printed, whatever he thinks proper, ſubject to the ſole reſtric-

tion

ſion of not attacking the rights of others. Every author, in fine, may promulgate, or cauſe to be promulgated, his productions, and circulate them freely, as well by the poſt as by other means, without dreading any breach of confidence. And, above all, epiſtolary correſpondence ſhould be held ſacred by all the intermediate agents between the writer and the perſon who receives the letter.

On this day likewiſe the King filled the vacant places in the Miniſtry as follows:—The Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, Keeper of the Seals, on the reſignation of the Archbiſhop of Lyons. The Archbiſhop of Vienne to have the care of eccleſiaſtical affairs. The Count de la Tour du Pin Paulin to be Secretary of State for the war department.

The King, by informing the National Aſſembly immediately of the different miniſterial appointments he had made, gave that Aſſembly the ſtrongeſt proofs of his deſire to promote and keep up continual good harmony and friendſhip.

The better to preſerve a good underſtanding in all parts of the Adminiſtration, and to prevent the influence of favour and predilection, the King has ordered, that, for the future, appointments to Church Benefices, Offices in the Magiſtracy, Foreign Affairs, Departments of War, Marine, Finance, and the King's Houſehold, ſhall be left to the deciſion of the Council.

The King had deſigned to appoint M. Necker Chief Miniſter; but that gentleman, on receiving this mark of his Majeſty's confidence, requeſted that it might not be accompanied by any rank or title.

M. Necker having deſired of the King that he might be relieved from great part of the department of Finances, his Majeſty has revived the place of Comptroller General, and has entruſted it to M. Lambert, who had once before filled that poſt with credit.

The following copy of a petition, which the National Aſſembly have ordered to be depoſited among their archives as an original paper, was received on the 4th.

"*To the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE.

"The Petition of the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GORDON, brother to the Duke of GORDON,

"Humbly ſheweth,

"That a ſentence of two years impriſonment among the felons and tranſported convicts in Newgate, with a fine of 500l. ſterling, has been paſſed upon your petitioner, for a publication in favour of liberty in France, in which the names of the Queen of France, le Comte de Breteuil, and le Marquis de Launay, were mentioned as a party ſupporting arbitrary power, Lettres de Cachet, and the Baſtile.

"That this publication was made with a view to ſuccour the oppreſſed, and from the beſt information, which he received from ſeveral of the nobility and gentlemen of France, who were in London at the time of the publication, and who requeſted your petitioner's aſſiſtance in the cauſe of freedom.

"That your petitioner has received great ſatisfaction (in the midſt of his ſufferings) to find that the good people of France have hitherto ſucceeded in their endeavours to regenerate their conſtitution; and he prays to the Almighty to crown your patriotic exertions with liberty and peace.

"The requeſt, therefore, of your petitioner is, that your moſt Honourable Aſſembly, in your wiſdom and ſympathy, will apply to the Court of London to relieve your petitioner from the above-mentioned ſentence and impriſonment.

"G. GORDON.

"*Felons Side, Newgate Priſon, London, July* 23, 1789."

This petition arrived in Paris, and was circulated, about the time that M. Necker's motion for a general amneſty was carried by ſurprize, but the next day ſcouted and overruled by the National Aſſembly, as a device of the Royaliſts at Bruſſels.

Auguſt 5, the Reſolutions on the articles of the Conſtitution, come to on the preceding evening, are all to undergo a reviſion, article by article; it being at length found that many of them claſh with each other, ſo as might render their effect doubtful, ſhould they be adopted in their preſent form.

This evening the three new Miniſters ſent formal letters to the Aſſembly, acknowledging the powers of the Aſſembly, and promiſing to conform to its principles.

Auguſt 6, the King granted *les Entrées* to the Preſident of the Aſſembly.

At ten in the evening a report was made of the arreſting of the Duc de la Vauguyon at Havre; when the propriety of the procedure was agreed to be referred to the Executive Power.

Auguſt 7. The article of *Droits de la Chaſſe* was debated this morning, and it was ſettled,

"That the Rights of the Chaſe and open Warrens ſhould be both aboliſhed, and every proprietor of land ſhould have liberty to deſtroy, or cauſe to be deſtroyed, on his own poſſeſſions, every ſpecies of game.

"That all the *Capitaineries*, royal ones included, and all reſerves for game, under every denomination, ſhould be utterly aboliſhed.

"That the Preſident be likewiſe charged to requeſt of the King a releaſe of all thoſe confined in priſons or the gallies for crimes againſt the former laws reſpecting the chaſe, to recal the baniſhed, and to ſtop all further proceedings againſt them."

This being adjuſted, eight of the King's new Miniſters were introduced, viz. Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, Archbiſhop of Vienne, Mr. Necker, Count de St. Prieſt, Count de Mont-

Montmorin, Marechal de Beauvau, Count de la Luzerne, and Count de la Tour du Pin Paulin.

The Keeper of the Seals ſpoke briefly, immediately on his introduction, on the ſtate of the nation, and as to the diſturbances reigning throughout the kingdom.

M. Necker followed next, and in the moſt preſſing manner urged a loan of thirty millions of livres for the public ſervice. Some were for voting the required ſum on the moment, others contended that it ſhould be firſt ſubmitted to the Committee of Finances, and that the Aſſembly ſhould wait for their report. The laſt propoſition was agreed to.

Auguſt 8. The Duke of Aiguillon read the report of the Committee of Finances on the demand made by M. Necker for a loan of 30 millions; the reſult of which declared the loan to be neceſſary, and pointed out different plans for its form. A debate enſued on the queſtion, Whether the Aſſembly ſhould agree with the report of the Committee? which was at laſt agreed to

The Marquis de la Coſte afterwards roſe, and in a long ſpeech deſcribed the ſituation of France in reſpect to her debts, and aſſerted, that all reforms and all œconomics could not be able to anſwer the propoſed end of relieving her from the ſituation ſhe ſtood in. He therefore gave notice, that on a future day he ſhould make the following motions:

1ſt, That all effects called *Eccleſiaſtiques*, of what nature ſoever, ſhould belong to the nation.

2d, That from the year 1790, all tenths of the Eccleſiaſtics ſhould be and remain ſuppreſſed.

3d, All incumbents whatever ought to retain for life a revenue equal to the produce of their preſent benefices, which ſum ſhall be paid to them by the Provincial Aſſemblies, obſerving, that the endowments of the Curates ſhould be further augmented.

4th, The Provincial Aſſemblies ſhould in future regulate the honorary tax for the Biſhops, who, with the Curates, are only the eſſential Miniſters for propagating the Goſpel. That they ſhould equally fix the funds deſtined for the ſervice of the cathedrals and for the retirement of the old paſtors.

5th, They ſhould alſo have power to penſion, in an equitable manner, perſons of both ſexes engaged in the monaſtic orders, which orders ſhould be ſuppreſſed.

By M. Necker's ſtatement of the expences and revenues of France, we find that

	Livres.
The annual expences are	531,444,000
The annual revenue	475,294,000
Annual deficiency	56,150,000

Of this ſum the mere reform of the penſions will produce 20 millions. In the whole, the penſions amount to 29,560,000 livres. Not more than nine millions of them will be found to be of real ſervice.

The French guards were voted each a medal of fifty livres; but, with ſentiments that do them infinite honour, they ſent three of their body to the Hotel de Ville, to beg leave to decline this medal, as being too expenſive, and likewiſe any other pecuniary emolument from their fellow-citizens; wiſhing however, as a mark of approbation, a medal of ſix livres each to wear at their button. They are to be incorporated with the city militia, and to have 20 ſols per day.

A very ſimple affair has cauſed a moſt violent commotion, which had gone nigh to level the Manſion-houſe of the city of Paris to the ground. The Commiſſioners of the Powder Works had ſent a boat full of gunpowder to be refined at the mills at St. Eſſone. The paſſport for its tranſportation had been ſigned by the Marquis de la Salle, in the abſence of the Marquis de la Fayette. The boat was ſtopped, and the people immediately exclaimed, that it was powder for the enemy. The mob was alarmed, and pronounced M. de la Salle as the traitor. Search was immediately made after him; his head was demanded, and the fatal cord was brought forward on the Place de Greve for his execution. Immediately the guard beat to arms, the burghers and ſoldiers arrived, and M. de la Salle was ſaved; but not before the mob had ſearched every corner of the Manſion-houſe to find him. The conſequence has been, that he has given in his reſignation.

The caſtle of the Duke of Wirtemberg, at Sonot, in Montbeliard, is quite deſtroyed.

Auguſt 12. The unexampled violences every where committed in this country, tho' the capital at preſent enjoys a ſtate of tranquillity, have induced the neceſſity of putting the Provoſt law into immediate and full force, for the ſpeedy execution of juſtice; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's edict to that effect was this day regiſtered in Parliament. The new code of municipal laws, comprehending the general police of Paris, is compleated, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville to begin from Aug. 13.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The ſales of cloth in the Beſars have lately fallen greatly.—A collection is making at the Bank in Bengal for the Cumberland Free Maſons' School in England.—A plan is on foot for forming a Diſpenſary for the poor of that city.

The Governor General has appointed Edward Fenwick, eſq. Salt Agent in the Twenty-four Pergunnacks, *vice* B. Grindel, eſq.; William Farquharſon, Paymaſter Gen. *vice* Edward Fenwick; and Robert Grant, eſq. Paymaſter to the Troops at the Preſidency and Berhampore, *vice* W. Farquharſon, eſq.

The conduct of Earl Cornwallis has met

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the general approbation of the Company and of the native Princes in India. Oude and Benares have reaſon to bleſs him.

Lord Macartney ſailed from Bengal to Bencoolen on the 12th of February, 1788, with a detachment of Sepoys; the firſt inſtance of their ever going a voyage, the native troops having an averſion to the ſea ſervice.

By an authentic letter, dated Patna, Dec. 15, 1787, there appears to have been a famine at Decca, in which ſuch multitudes periſhed, that it was common to ſee the wild dogs and jackalls devouring the dead bodies in open day. The writer remarks, that the Hindoos never bury their dead, but burn the bodies of thoſe who can afford it. He was a witneſs, he ſays, to a man's being brought to the river's ſide, and laid down at low-water mark for the flood to take him away before he was dead. He adds, that he was at Decca when a dreadful conflagration took place, that burnt ten miles without intermiſſion.

AMERICA.

The General Court of Maſſachuſetts is adjourned to January next. Both branches of the legiſlature, previous to their adjournment, took the oath preſcribed by law to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

Among the articles of the new conſtitution moſt intereſting to all who have commercial dealings with the United States, the following are to be particularly noticed.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts, and exciſes; to pay debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, impoſts, and exciſes, ſhall be uniform throughout the United States.

No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury but in conſequence of an appropriation made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No State ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, *ex poſt facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution as under the confederation

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or law of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The Senators and Repreſentatives, and the Members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the everal States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

IRELAND.

On Monday the 27th of July three extenſive diſtilleries were diſcovered at Michelſton, which contained immenſe quantities of ſpirits, ale, and malt, and ingredients to be made into ſpirits, which were all ſeized, and conveyed to Mallow. The owners had intelligence of the diſcovery, and, fortunately for them, ſaved moſt of their utenſils.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug 19. The Convention of Delegates from the Burgeſſes of the Royal Boroughs met here, Mr. Graham of Gartmore as Præſes, and Mr. Ewen of Aberdeen as ſecretary. Before they proceeded to buſineſs, a letter was read from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in anſwer to the addreſſes from the Burgeſſes of many Boroughs, formerly preſented to his Royal Highneſs during the indiſpoſition of his Majeſty. This letter of acknowledgement was conceived in the moſt polite and obliging terms. The hon. Sir Henr Erſkine moved an addreſs of thanks for his Royal Highneſs's gracious condeſcenſion in beſtowing this diſtinguiſhed mark of attention on the Burgeſſes of Scotland; and Mr. Laird of Strathamorton moved addreſſes of congratulation on his Majeſty's recovery both to the King and Prince of Wales, which were unanimouſly agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Brighthelmſtone, Sept. 15. About ſeven o'clock this evening Monſ Maupeau, ſon of the Chancellor of France of that name, in a fit of inſanity, ſhot himſelf in a field near this place. This unfortunate gentlemen arrived here from Dieppe the preceding day. In his pocket was found a packet of papers, among which were two letters of credit, one for 6000 livres on Ranſom, Morland, and Hammerſley; the other on Meſſ. Aubert and Co. for whatever ſum he might have occaſion; alſo a paſſport for himſelf. The effects he brought with him to the New Ship, where he lodged, were of conſiderable value, among which were two valuable gold watches, one of them ſet with diamonds; two diamond croſſes of the order of the Knights of Malta; three miniature pictures of

of a lady ſet in gold; a pair of diamond ſleeve-buttons, and many other trinkets of inferior value; in money, thirteen louis d ors and five ſhillings and ſix pence looſe in his pockets, with a canvas bag, in which were 140 French half crowns and nine ſhillin s Engliſh ſterling: all of which were immediately ſecured by Mr. Simon, princi-pal officer of the cuſtoms. On the outſide of the packet of papers was written with a pencil, evidently with a trembling hand, *Je meurs innocent; j'en atteſte le ciel.* *I call heaven to witneſs I am innocent.*—His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, whoſe humanity on all affecting occaſions is in a high degree conſpicuous, intereſted himſelf much in the affairs of this unfortunate foreigner. He ordered his ſurgeon to examine his head, leſt any future enquiries ſhould be made to aſcertain his death, and ordered the particulars to be drawn up, and tranſmitted to the French Ambaſſador; and forbade any ſteps to be taken reſpecting his funeral till he had received his Excellency's anſwer. Such attention did his Royal Highneſs pay to a mere ſtranger!

Shrewſbury, Sept. 5. This day were executed at the Old Heath near this town, Thomas Phipps, eſq. the elder, and Thomas Phipps the younger, (father and ſon,) for forging and uttering a note of hand for 20l. purporting to be the note of Richard Coleman of Oſweſtry, knowing the ſame to have been forged.—They both, from the time of their condemnation to the morning of the execution, perſiſted in their innocence; but as the fatal hour drew near, the youth relented, and he confeſſed that he committed the forgery, and that his father was wholly innocent. They were taken in a mourning coach to the place of execution, attended by a clergyman. On the way the father ſaid to the ſon, "Tommy, Tommy, thou haſt brought me to this ſhameful end; but I freely forgive thee:" to which the ſon made no reply. The father was in the 44th year of his age; the ſon in his 20th. The father was poſſeſſed of 500l. a year landed property, excluſive of his buſineſs as an attorney. He has left a widow, and one daughter a moſt amiable young lady of ſixteen, to deplore his loſs.

In our laſt Magazine an account was given of the burning of Mr. Williams's ſchool at Bratton-ſchool in Wilts (ſee p. 760); ſince which the houſe of Mr. Gibbs, who generouſly accommodated Mr. W. has likewiſe been burnt down. This created a ſuſpicion that ſome boy muſt be the incendiary, which has proved the fact. The boy on whom the ſuſpicion fell has made a confeſſion of his having accidentally ſet fire to the ſchool-houſe at Bratton, and wilfully to that of Mr. Gibbs. On his examination he ſaid, "the thought unluckily came into his head, that, if he could burn the ſchool-room at Weſtbury, he might be ſent home, to which his father had not permitted him to return for fifteen or ſixteen months paſt."—He was committed to Devizes priſon.

The parſonage of *Stanmore* was ſet on fire by Mrs. Chauvel (who was ſuddenly taken ill) lighting a candle with paper in the night, which communicated to the curtains, and through the cieling, but was extinguiſhed by the ſervants before the engines arrived, having done near 50l. worth of damage.

Account of the late STORMS *continued.*

On the 6th of July, near Horſe-houſe in *Coverdale* (N. Riding, Yorkſhire), on a moor there, a man and two boys, digging peat, obſerved a ſtorm coming, and, running for ſhelter to an adjoining hut, the lightning ſtruck the old man, tore his ſtockings and ſhoes, and burnt his legs: the elder boy, at a little diſtance behind the old man, was ſtruck dead, and rendered a moſt dreadful ſpectacle. The other boy, about twenty yards behind his companions, was alſo ſtruck ſenſeleſs, and remained ſo for ſome time, but afterwards recovered. The old man, it is feared, will be a cripple for life.

On the 22d of Auguſt they had a remarkable fall of rain and hail at *Keſſo*, in Scotland. It extended but a ſhort way either to the South or North, and ſcarce at all to the Eaſtward. To the Weſtward, from whence it came, it was exceedingly violent; and at *Hawick* was accompanied with a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, or rather angular pieces of ice, which fell in great abundance.

But the moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning within the memory of man in this country happened on the 3d inſtant, in the evening, at *Amerſham*, in Bucks, to the inexpreſſible terror and conſternation of the inhabitants of the town and villages round it, the atmoſphere exhibiting a continued ſheet of blue flame, through which proceeded a heavy fall of hail-ſtones, in quantity and magnitude ſurpaſſing deſcription, which fell with ſuch violence, as to kill birds, deſtroy fruit-trees, cruſh garden-frames, and ſhatter the windows in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner. More than 500 panes in Mr. Drake's houſe were broken. The ſame ſtorm raged furiouſly near *Orford* in Suffolk.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Auguſt 1.

It having been humbly repreſented to the King, that various riots or diſturbances broke out on or about the 29th day of July laſt, and continued for ſeveral ſucceſſive days, in the town and neighbourhood of Wrexham, co. Denbigh; in the courſe of which, ſeveral waggons were ſtopt and plundered, boats deſtroyed, and corn forcibly taken and ſold for leſs than the current price, by ſome evil-diſpoſed perſons unknown: His Majeſty, for the better apprehending and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned, has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt

gracious

gracious pardon, and to offer a reward of 1col. to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery as aforeſaid.

Auguſt 11.

Several French gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in the pending Revolution waited on Lord George Gordon in Newgate, and aſſured his Lordſhip of their good offices for his enlargement.—Prince Louis de Rohan, the Cardinal and Lord High Almoner of the King, who was ten months in the Baſtille concerning the famous necklace (ſee vol. LVI.) is now a member of the National Aſſembly.

Auguſt 12.

Being the birth day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then entered into the 28th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved with the greateſt feſtivity.—His Highneſs received the uſual compliments at the Marine Pavilion at Brighthelmſtone, where there was an entertainment, at which the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cumberland partook.—The ſame evening the gardens at Vauxhall were beautifully illuminated, in compliment to his Highneſs.

This day an appeal from a young lady to the Court of Delegates, in a cauſe inſtituted by her againſt her huſband for a divorce, upon the ground of impotency, came on to be argued; when it was determined, that her allegation ought to be heard.—It will therefore be tried; and the moſt eminent civilians are retained either on the one ſide or the other.

Auguſt 28.

Came on to be tried at Appleby, before the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Thompſon, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, an iſſue from the Court of King's Bench, to try Meſſrs. Hainſworth and Son, of Leeds, merchants, on an information lodged againſt them for exporting worſted-yarn to Bilboa in Spain; when, after a hearing of more than four hours, in which many ingenious arguments were urged by the counſel on both ſides, the jury unanimouſly found the defendant, Thomas Hainſworth, guilty, both of the illegal package and the exportation thereof.

Auguſt 30.

The Spaniſh ſhips deſtined to make diſcoveries, under the command of Don Alexander Malaſpina, ſet ſail from Cadiz this day. Artiſts in every ſcience are engaged by his Catholic Majeſty in this expedition.

Wedneſday, SEPTEMBER 2.

Earl Fitzwilliam gave his magnificent fête at Wentworth-houſe, in honour of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Nothing could be more ſuperb and ſumptuous than the whole of the arrangements. It was in the true ſtyle of Engliſh hoſpitality. His gates, on being honoured with the preſence of the Heir Apparent, were thrown open to the love and loyalty of the ſurrounding country; and not fewer than 20,000 perſons partook of his Lordſhip's liberality. The diverſions (conſiſting of all the rural ſports in uſe in that part of the country) laſted the whole day; and his Lordſhip's park was the grand ſtage on which the numerous perſonages played their parts. The ſpectators were, the Prince with his attendants, and the nobility and gentry from every part of the county without diſtinction. The dinner was an aſſemblage of every delicacy the world could produce. The ball at night, conſiſting of more than two hundred ladies, the flower of Yorkſhire, with their partners, was the moſt brilliant ever ſeen beyond the Humber.

In coming to town from Wentworth-houſe, the Prince encountered an alarming accident. About two miles North of Newark, a cart croſſing the road ſtruck the axle of the Prince's coach, and overturned it. It was on the verge of a ſlope, and the carriage in falling tumbled bottom uppermoſt, and was ſhivered to pieces. There were in the coach with his R. H. Lord Clermont, Col. St. Leger, and Warwick Lake, eſq.; two of the Prince's ſervants were on the box. Their eſcape was almoſt miraculous, not one of the company having received material hurt. Lord Clermont ſuffered the moſt, and was obliged to remain at Newark, but is ſince perfectly recovered.

Very early this morning, ſome hours before day, a very fine lunar rainbow appeared, more brilliant than that of Aug. 17, 1788.

Tueſday 8.

Capt. Gray, of the Phœnix Eaſt Indiaman, in coming out of the Haymarket Theatre, was beſet by four pickpockets, who robbed him of his watch. He, however, purſued them up James-ſtreet, where two of them ran off; the other two he knocked down, recovered his property, and was preparing to ſecure them; when he was again attacked by a numerous gang of theſe banditti, by whom he was ſeverely beaten, and his watch taken from him by violence, with which the villains made their eſcape. The watch with the trinkets was valued at 70 guineas.

Monday 14.

This morning Col. Roſs ſet out for York, on a wager with Mr. Pigott of 800 guineas, that he reached York (197 miles) in forty-eight hours, on the ſame horſe.—He performed the journey three hours within the time.

Saturday 19.

A moſt ſhocking murder was committed on a blackſmith at the entrance of Batterſea by three villains, who, after they had knocked down the deceaſed, jumped on his neck and bowels, and rendered him a ſpectacle of barbarity unfit to be deſcribed. It appears by the evidence of one of the murderers now in cuſtody, that the poor ſmith was not the object of their vengeance, but another perſon, againſt whom they had ſworn revenge.

Two women and a man have been taken up lately, and committed to Exeter gaol, for the murder of a poor man who had acquired about forty pounds by ſinging ballads at Plymouth and the country round it. They effected the murder by following him a little way out of town, and then knocking him down, cutting his throat, and throwing him into the ſea with a ſtone about his neck.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended; when twelve convicts received ſentence of death, and fifty-four were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years.

Wedneſday 23.

Their Majeſties and the three eldeſt Princeſſes came to Kew Palace from Windſor. The King and Queen proceeded from thence to Buckingham-houſe, where the Queen was ſet down, and the King went directly to St. James's, where there was a levee, for the firſt time ſince October laſt.—From the ſhortneſs of the notice, it was but thinly attended.

Wedneſday 30.

Advices directly from Peterſburg ſay poſitively, that the Vice Admiral, the Prince of Naſſau Siegen, had gained a complete victory, on the 24th of Auguſt, over the fleet of Swediſh veſſels aſſembled near Frederickſham. The Swediſh Admiral's ſhip, with four more ſhips of the line and a cutter, are taken, and above 1000 men, with a great number of General and Field Officers, are made priſoners. The loſs on the Ruſſian ſide was ſlight; but Major Gen. Balle is dangerouſly wounded. The Empreſs has conferred on the Prince of Naſſau the order of St. Andrew.—This deciſive victory, ſays the writer, the late advantage at Fockſtany, and the complete inveſtment of Belgrade by the Auſtrians, muſt conſiderably change the face of affairs, and compel the Turks to accept thoſe humiliating terms that have of late been offered by the united mediation of the court of Madrid.

But by the King's letter to the Queen and Regency of Sweden, things in the North do not wear ſo bad a face. Indeed his Majeſty acknowledges, that the Prince of Naſſau, with two other Admirals, in two diviſions, had attempted to ſurround his fleet, with nearly double force; but that, after an action which laſted ten hours, the Swediſh fleet got into Swartholm, ſo little damaged, that they will again be ready to put to ſea in a few days.

Ward, who has juſt completed his confinement in Newgate, and was diſcharged on the 31ſt of Auguſt, at twelve o'clock at night, on a conviction of manſlaughter (ſee pp. 461, 665), has had the audacity to offer public challenges for the Newmarket meeting.—Is this the effect of the wholeſome ſeverity of the law? Or are theſe groſs violations of humanity to proceed till more homicides are committed?

DIARY OF THEIR MAJESTIES' JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH.

Thurſday, June 25. THeir Majeſties, with the three eldeſt Princeſſes (Princeſs Royal, Auguſta, and Elizabeth), left Windſor about ſeven in the morning, on their journey to Weymouth; and at ten minutes after three in the afternoon arrived at Lyndhurſt, in perfect health.—In their way, Sir Charles Mills, who holds the manor of Langley on condition of preſenting the King with a brace of *white greyhounds with ſilver collars*, coupled with a gold chain, and led with a ſilken ſtring, whenever his Majeſty paſſes through the foreſt, waited on his Majeſty, and performed the covenant. In like manner all the Keepers, in their green uniform, with round hats laced with gold, decorated with ribbands inſcribed, *God ſave the King*, met their Majeſties at the entrance of the foreſt, and rode with them to the King's houſe. The concourſe of people that lined the road was aſtoniſhing.—The Duke of Glouceſter received their Majeſties at the King's houſe, which in the evening was brilliantly illuminated.

Friday 26.] Their Majeſties and the Royal Suite went to Southampton, and did the Corporation the honour of a viſit in their Audit-houſe, where a very elegant addreſs was read to them. The Magiſtrates, being apprized of their coming, made every preparation in their power that the time would admit. Their Majeſties ſtaid about an hour, and returned to Lyndhurſt to dinner.

Saturday 27.] Their Majeſties viſited Lymington, nine miles from Lyndhurſt. And,

Sunday 28.] Their Majeſties and the Royal Suite heard Divine ſervice, and a ſermon preached by one of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's Domeſtic Chaplains, at the chapel in the Duke's lodge.

At Lymington the Royal Viſitors were received by the Mayor and Corporation, who, being introduced to their Majeſties by Lord Delawar, had all the honour of kiſſing their Majeſties' hands. At night there were ſplendid illuminations.

Tueſday 30.] Their Majeſties, with their Suite, arrived at Weymouth about four o'clock in the afternoon. Their Majeſties were met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, walking in proceſſion, with colours flying, and a band of muſick playing God ſave the King. At their Majeſties arrival at Glouceſter-lodge, a royal ſalute of 21 guns was given from the men of war lying in the road, and returned from the Royal Battery on the Eſplanade.

His Majeſty, on viewing the bay of Weymouth, exclaimed, in terms of real ſatisfaction, "I never enjoyed a ſight ſo pleaſing."

In the evening general illuminations took place; and the night was ſpent, throughout the whole town, with uninterrupted jollity.

(To be continued.)

P. 763. After the ſhort relation of the misfortunes of Mr. Lyonet's anceſtors, we ſhall record his own hiſtory. He had ſcarcely attained his ſeventh year before he diſplayed an uncommon ſtrength and agility in all bodily exerciſes; but he was not leſs diligent in the improvement of his mind. Being placed at the Latin ſchool, he learnt chronology, and exerciſed himſelf in Latin, Greek, and French poetry, as alſo in Hebrew, Logic, and the Carteſian Phyſics. He was particularly fond of the ſtudy of languages, whereof he underſtood no leſs than nine, living and dead; viz. of the former, beſides the Dutch and French, the Italian (which he had acquired without the aid of a maſter), the Spaniſh, German, and Engliſh. Having entered the Univerſity of Leyden, he ſtudied the Newtonian Philoſophy, Geometry, Algebra, &c.; but his father deſiring he ſhould attach himſelf to Divinity, he reluctantly abandoned the former ſtudies, as his paſſion for them was not eaſily to be overcome. He at the ſame time applied himſelf to anatomy, and alſo to muſic and drawing. He began afterwards to practiſe ſculpture, and performed ſeveral pieces in wood, one of which in particular, which is preſerved, is uncommonly admired by the artiſts. It is a baſſo relievo, cut in palm-wood, repreſenting Apollo, with the Nine Muſes; a moſt glorious maſter-piece, and which the painter, Van Gool, in the ſecond volume of his "Review of the Dutch Painters," &c. under the article Lyonet, ſtyles a "wonder-piece." It excited alſo the admiration of the painter le Chevalier de Moor. After this, he betook himſelf to drawing portraits of his friends from life, wherein, after three or four months practice, he became a great proficient. Having attained the degree of candidate in divinity, he reſolved to ſtudy law, to which he applied himſelf with ſo much zeal, that he was promoted at the end of the firſt year. On this occaſion he delivered an academical treatiſe on the proper uſe of the torture, which was publiſhed, and gained him the eſteem of the Learned. Arrived at the Hague, he undertook the ſtudy of decyphering, and became ſecretary of the cyphers, tranſlator of the Latin and French languages, and patent-maſter to their High Mightineſſes. Meanwhile, having taken a ſtrong liking to the ſtudy of inſects, he undertook an hiſtorical deſcription of ſuch as are found about the Hague, and to that end collected materials for ſeveral volumes; and having invented a method of drawing adapted thereto, he enriched this work with a great number of plates, univerſally admired by all the connoiſſeurs who had ſeen them. In the year 1742 was printed at the Hague a French tranſlation of a German work, the "Theology of Inſects," by Mr. Leſſer. Love of truth engaged Mr. Lyonet to defer the publication of his abovementioned Deſcription, and to make ſome obſervations on that work, to which he has added two moſt beautiful plates, engraved from his deſigns. This performance cauſed his merit to be univerſally known and admired. The celebrated M. de Reaumur had the above tranſlation reprinted at Paris, not ſo much on account of the work itſelf, as of Mr. Lyonet's obſervations; and beſtowed on it, as did alſo many other authors, the higheſt encomiums. He afterwards executed drawings of the freſh-water polypus for Mr. Trembley's beautiful work, 1744. The ingenious Wandelaar had engraved the firſt five plates, when Mr. Lyonet, who had never witneſſed this operation, concerned at the difficulties he experienced in getting the remaining eight finiſhed in the ſuperior ſtyle he required, reſolved to perform the taſk himſelf. He accordingly took a leſſon of one hour of Mr. Wandelaar, engraved three or four ſmall plates, and immediately began upon the work itſelf, which he performed in ſuch a manner as drew on him the higheſt degree of praiſe, both from Mr. Trembley and from many other artiſts, particularly the celebrated Van Gool already named, who declared that the performance aſtoniſhed not only the amateurs but alſo the moſt experienced artiſts. The authors of the "Bibliotheque Raiſonnée," 1744, have likewiſe certified their admiration of him; for, after a long panegyric, they expreſs themſelves thus: "Nous pouvons à juſte tître lui appliquer ce qu'a dit quelque part M. de Fontenelle de fameux Leibnitz: De pluſieurs Hercules l'Antiquité n'en a fait qu'un, & du ſeul M. Lyonet, nous ferons pluſieurs ſavants."—In 1748 he was choſen member of the Royal Society of Sciences in London. In 1749 he began (by mere chance) his amazing collection of horns and ſhells, which, according to the univerſal teſtimony of all travellers and amateurs who have viſited it, is at preſent the moſt beautiful, and certainly one of the moſt valuable, in Europe. In 1753 he became member of the newly-eſtabliſhed Dutch Society of Sciences at Harlem; and in 1757, after the celebrated M. le Cat, profeſſor in anatomy and ſurgery, and member of almoſt all the principal ſocieties of ſciences in Europe, had ſeen Mr. Lyonet's incomparable "Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le Bois de Saule," with the drawings belonging to it (which work was afterwards publiſhed), he was elected member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Rome, whereof M. le Cat was perpetual ſecretary. Mr. Lyonet's deſign in the compiling of that work was, among other things, to publiſh an anatomical deſcription of an inſect as extenſive and complete as any exiſting of the human body, which had hitherto never been effected, although ſeveral ingenious men have attempted ſomething of the kind, but have, however, produced nothing more than weak and even faulty eſſays.—Of the praiſe and admiration expreſſed of our author in many reſpects (but particularly on account of the

the laſt-mentioned work) by many celebrated writers, and in almoſt all countries of Europe, we ſhall ſtate theſe extracts: 1. from the "Bibliothéque des Sciences," 1760: "Il y a longtems que M. Lyonet tient un rang diſtingué parmi les plus grands naturaliſtes de l'Europe; ſa traduction de la Theologie des Inſectes." [This is, however, a miſtake, for Mr. Lyonet did not tranſlate the work.] "Les excellentes notes qu'il y a ajoutées, & qui ſont le principal mérite du livre, le magnifique cabinet de coquilles qu'il a formé avec tant de goût & d'intelligence pour le quel il n'epargne ni ſoins ni dépenſes, et que les curieux viennent admirer comme l'un des plus beaux, et des plus complets qui ſoyent connus," [Mr. Lyonet has, ſince this was written, conſiderably improved and increaſed this beautiful collection]; "lui ont fait une brilliante réputation, à laquelle le nouvel ouvrage que nous annonçons va mettre le ſceau; ouvrage qui ſurpaſſe encore de beaucoup la haute idée qu'on s'en eſt faite & qui ſeul ſuffiroit pour immortaliſer ſon auteur.—Nous allons entrer dans quelques détails, mais qu'on ſe ſouvienne que pour bien apprécier les talents ſupérieurs de nôtre célebre naturaliſte, il faut recourir au livre même, & en étudier ſurtout les ſuperbes planches," &c. &c. &c.—2. In the "Journal des Savants," July, 1760: "En exhortant vivement M. Lyonet à donner l'anatomie qu'il fait eſpérer de la Chryſalide & de la Phalene, dans leſquelles ſa Chenille ſe transforme, et en l'aſſûrant par avance des ſuffrages & de la reconnoiſſance de ceux qui aiment les ouvrages parfaits." Some reputable and learned men have alſo written in his praiſe; ſuch as Martinet, Van Gool, H. S. Reimarus, the Rev. J. Lulop, and P. Van Muſſchenbrock: which laſt, in particular, extols M. Lyonet's obſervations and diſcoveries by means of the microſcope, above thoſe of Leuwenhoeck, Reaumur, Baker, Trembley, &c. &c.—After the publication of the Traité Anatomique, Mr. Lyonet became, in 1760, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin; in 1761, of the Imperial Academy of Naturaliſts; and, in 1762, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburg. In order to enable ſuch as might be deſirous of following him in his intricate and moſt aſtoniſhing diſcoveries reſpecting the ſtructure of this animal, Mr. Lyonet publiſhed, in the "Tranſactions of the Dutch Society of Sciences at Harlem," a deſcription and a plate (as he alſo afterwards did in French at the beginning of his "Traité Anatomique") of the inſtrument and tools he had invented for the purpoſe of diſſection, and likewiſe of the method he uſed to aſcertain the degree of ſtrength of his magnifying glaſſes. Notwithſtanding all this labour, which was conſiderably increaſed by the extenſive correſpondence which he for many years carried on with ſeveral learned and reſpectable perſonages, he ſtill found means to ſet apart a large proportion of his time (as he himſelf mentions it in his preface) for the immediate ſervice of his country; but was not fortunate enough (as appears by his writings) to get any other recompenſe for his exertions than ſorrow and diſappointment.—During the laſt fifteen or twenty years of his life, Mr. Lyonet added to the valuable treaſure he had already collected of natural curioſities a moſt ſuperb cabinet of paintings, conſiſting of more than 560 performances; among which are many of the moſt eminent works of the firſt Dutch maſters. He did this with a view to procure himſelf ſome amuſement during the latter part of his life, when old age and infirmities muſt weaken his powers and ſet bounds to his activity. He had always indeed accuſtomed himſelf to employment; inſomuch that he has written ſome pieces of Dutch poetry, and this diſpoſition remained with him till within a fortnight of his death, when he was attacked with an inflammation in his breaſt, which, though apparently cured, was, in the end, the cauſe of his diſſolution. He was a friend to all thoſe who loved or exerciſed arts or ſciences. His conduct, from his youth, was ever, and in every reſpect, unimpeachable. He was from conviction a Chriſtian, loved virtue, religion, and his country, and never feared openly to defend them. Nor was it ever in the power of man to make him diſſemble; for his great and favourite maxim was, never to do any thing deſignedly which might hurt either conſcience, duty, or honour. Letters, arts, ſciences (and particularly natural hiſtory), true religion, and his country, are indebted to him, and have ſuffered a conſiderable loſs by his death. Mr. Lyonet has bequeathed the remaining copies of his "Traité Anatomique," together with all the plates deſigned and engraved by himſelf, to his nephew, Mr. S. E. Croyſet, ſecretary to the poſt-offices of Holland, and who has ſucceeded him in the poſt of ſecretary of the cyphers. He has alſo left him a work, ſtill in manuſcript, which he had hoped to bring to light, intituled, "Œuvres Mêlés ſur les Inſectes," compriſing all the remarkable reſearches and diſcoveries which he had, during many years, made on the inſects which are found in the environs of the Hague, together with their different forms, changes, &c.; and to which is added, an "Eſſai Anatomique ſur la Chryſalide & la Phalene de la Chenille qui ronge le Bois de Saule." Each of theſe works Mr. Lyonet had originally intended to accompliſh upon the ſame plan as the "Traité Anatomique;" but, unfortunately, a dimneſs in his ſight obliged him, at about the age of 60, to lay aſide this project. The "Eſſai Anatomique" was, however, already finiſhed; and both performances arranged ſo as to form a ſecond volume to the "Traité Anatomique," are in fair MS. and enriched with fifty-four plates, all deſigned by himſelf, and of which a great number have already been engraved under his

his own eyes. And Mr. Croyſet, who has been in the habit of thirty-ſix years intimate friendſhip with his relation Mr. Lyonet, who has daily ſeen him at his occupations, and of courſe is well acquainted with his methods of drawing, and who in his younger days has himſelf ſucceſsfully practiſed that amuſement, has determined to uſe his beſt endeavours to get ſuch plates as are wanting executed in a maſterly ſtyle, and to publiſh theſe two works, which will prove an important acquiſition to the lovers of natural hiſtory.

Births.

Aug. LADY of Tho. Boddam, eſq. a daugh.
29. Rt. Hon. Lady Saltoun, a daugh.
Sept. 5. Lady of Mont. Cholmeley, eſq. a dau.
7. Lady of John Stables, eſq. a ſon.
8. Lady of Col. Rodney, her fifth ſon.
Lady of Wm. Fraſer, eſq. a ſon.
12. Lady of Sir Greg. Page Turner, a ſon.
Lady of Earl Poulet, a ſon.
15. Lady of Edw. Lewin, eſq. a daughter.
18. Lady of the Hon. Mr. Petre, a daugh.

Marriages.

LATELY, in Ireland, by ſpecial licence, Hen. Cole Bowen, eſq. of Bowen's-court, co. Corke, to Miſs Prittie, daughter of Hen. P. knight of the ſhire for the co. of Tipperary.

Capt. Hugh Liſle Carmichael, of the 67th reg. of foot, to Miſs Cath. Ferrall, of Dublin.

Ephraim Carrol, eſq. M.P. in the Iriſh parliament for the borough of Fethard, to Miſs Eliza Doherty, of Dublin.

James Bernard, eſq. knight of the ſhire for Tipperary, to Miſs O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Rev. John O'S. of Clognakilty.

In Ireland, Cuff Browne, eſq. nephew to Lord Kilmaine and the Rt. Hon. James Cuff, to Miſs Jones, eldeſt daughter of the late David J. eſq. of Benſort, co. Meath.

At Crawford's burn, in Ireland, David Gordon, eſq. to Miſs Mary Crawford.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Murphy, aged 104, to Mrs. Roſe, aged 67.

At Trevethin, co. Monmouth, Jn. Blewit, eſq. of Lantarnam, to Miſs Jane Edwards, of Pontipool.

Mr. Charnock, of Broſely, Salop, and of Gray's Inn, attorney, to Miſs Anne Parſons, of Charlotte-ſtreet.

At Axminſter, Devon, Matthew Lidden, eſq. of Weycroft-houſe, to Miſs Anne Warden, of Charmouth.

At Kinver, co. Stafford, Peter Payne, eſq. ſon of Sir Gillies P. bart. to Miſs Steward, of Stourton-caſtle.

At Longtown, Thomas Barſtow, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Mitchelſon, daughter of the late Mr. Sam. M. clerk to the ſignet.

At Hailſham, near Eaſtbourne, Suſſex, Mr. Rich. Plumer, of the South-ſea-houſe, to Miſs Laugham, of Hailſham.

Mr. Moor, maſter of the Four Swans Inn at Waltham-croſs, to a niece of Mrs. White, who lately kept that inn.

Mr. Wm. Briſtow, of Beddington, to Miſs Collyer, of Farnham.

At Markfield, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Hardy, of Loughborough, to Mrs. Adnutt, of Markfield.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Jn. Denſton, of London, to Miſs Mary Short, of Boſton.

Mr. Richard Julian, to Miſs Pitt, both of Truro, Cornwall.

At Kenſington, Walter Engliſh, eſq. of the Strand, to Mrs. Meredith, of Knightſbridge.

Aug. 18. At Putney, Mr. Auſten, of Clement's Inn, to Miſs Lawrence, of Putney.

20. Mr. Rich. Newcome, to Miſs Rawſthorn, both of Clapton near Hackney.

21. Mr. Tho. Mudford, of Seething-lane, to Miſs Lamard, of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet.

At Dorrington, co. Northumberland, Hen. Collingwood Selby, eſq. of Swansfield, near Alnwick, to Miſs Wilkie, of Dorrington.

22. At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, Rob. Makepeace, eſq. jun. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Byers, of Newbottle, co. Durham.

Mr. Fiſher, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Staples, of Chatham-place.

23. At Topſham, co. Devon, Rich. Heavyſide, eſq. of Peterborough-houſe, co. Middleſex, to Miſs Spicer, of Ware, near Exeter.

Capt. Dixon, of the Southern Whale Fiſhery, to Miſs Eliz. Cargall, of Little Burr-ſtreet, Lower Eaſt Smithfield.

24. Mr. Tho. Thomas, to Miſs Rebecca Woodman, both of Iſlington.

Mr. Valentine James Lloyd, of the Ordnance, to Miſs Haſtwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Billinghurſt, Suſſex.

At Thirſk, Rev. Daniel Addiſon, of that place, to Miſs P. Biſſet, youngeſt daughter of Dr. B. phyſician at Knayton.

At Maxtock, co. Worceſter, Rev. Mr. Wright, rector of Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Dilke, only daughter of Wm. D. eſq. of Maxtock-caſtle.

At Willingdon, near Eaſtbourne, Richard Tickell, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of ſtamps, to Miſs Ley, daughter of Tho. L. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

25. Mr. Abr. Underdown, hoſier, Holborn-bridge, to Miſs Jane Fiſher, of Hampſtead.

26. Star Agrieve, eſq. of Titchfield-ſtr. to Miſs Sophia Lutterback.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Newland, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Dobſon, of Leeds.

27. At Chelſea, Capt. John Dumareſq, of the 22d reg. to Miſs Jones, of Chelſea.

Mr. Geo. Henry Mortimer, of New Inn, attorney, to Miſs Barton, eldeſt daughter of Royſton B. eſq. of Colcheſter.

At the Quakers' Meeting-houſe at Edgend, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Doncaſter, grocer, to Miſs Martha Ecroyd, of Bridgend, Lanc.

At Tamworth, co. Stafford, Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon, of Chancery-lane, to Miſs Metcham, only daugh. of — M. eſq. of Tamworth.

Mr. Miles, to Miſs Gueſt, of Bath, a moſt celebrated player on the piano forte.

At Nottingham, Mr. Geo. Seddon, jun. of Alderſgate-ſtr. to Miſs Pacey, of Nottingham.

28. At

28. At Bath, Tho. Peter Metcalfe, eſq. to Miſs Throckmorton, grand-daughter of Sir Rob. T. bart. of Buckland.

29. Wm. Bentham, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Bacon Forſter, of Newton Cap, Durh.

At Carſhalton, by ſpecial licence, Jn. King Daſhwood, eſq. only ſon of Sir John D. bart. to Miſs Broadhead, only daughter of Theodore B. eſq. of Carſhalton.

Mr. John Parſons, aged 27, to Mrs. Cath. Fulham, aged 52, both of Compton, Surrey.

30. Mr. Whitfield, coal-merchant, to Miſs Sally Wilton, both of Tower-ſtreet.

Mr. Sedgwick, brandy-merchant, King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs Iſabella Fiſher, of Liſſon-grove, Paddington.

At Iſlington, Capt. Mayne, in the Jamaica trade, to Miſs Eliz. King Kirke, of Jamaica.

Sept. 1. Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of High Wycomb, and chaplain to the Marquis of Lanſdown, to Miſs Seabrook, of Kenſworth, Herts.

Mr. Rob. White, to Miſs Betſworth, both of Lambeth.

2. At Tichmarſh, co. Northampton, Cha. Shaw, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Lefevre, dau. of Jn. L. eſq. of Heckfield-place, Hants.

Tho. Forbes, eſq. of Rathbone-place, to Mrs. Bott, of Stowerfield-houſe, Hants.

3. Tho. Henchman, eſq. of New Burlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Berney.

Mr. John Barber, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Gines, of Chapel-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Edward Clavering, eſq. of Berrington, co. Durham, to Miſs Jacobina Leſlie, daugh. of the late Patrick L. eſq. of Dugud Balquhain.

Wm. Holt, eſq. to Miſs Letherington, both of Whitby.

At Chertſey, Surrey, David Weſt, jun. eſq. of Windſor, to Miſs Wapſhott.

At Yſtrad-Owen, co. Glamorgan, the Rev. Geo. Williams, of Maindy, to Miſs Sally Jones, of Aſh-hall.

4. Mr. Chriſtopher Henry Martens, of Crutched-friars, merchant, to Miſs Turner, of Hunton, co. Kent.

At Norwich, Mr. Smith, to Miſs E. Hamerton, of Lynn.

5. Cha. Rule, eſq. of Walworth, to Miſs Anne Dundridge, of Arundel-ſtreet.

Mr. Clayfield, of Grafton-ſtr. Soho, woollen-draper, to Miſs Braſhier, of Hatton-ſtr.

7. At Lancaſter, Wm. Cockell, eſq. ſerjeant at law, to Miſs Sandys, niece to Miles S. of Graithwaite.

8. Geo. Ellis, eſq. of North-ſtreet, to Mrs. Alexander, of Abingdon-ſtreet.

At Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, Mr. Cha. Newberry, of London, to Miſs Wilton, of Hook-Norton.

Rev. Mr. Patrick, vicar of Averly, Eſſex, and chaplain of Morden College, to Miſs Mary Ferriday, eldeſt daugh. of W. F, eſq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Francis Ward, of Clare-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Burcham, daughter of Wm. B. eſq. of Ewerby, near Sleaford, Linc.

Rev. Thomas Horncaſtle Marſhall, M. A. fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Alice Skinner, of Whitby.

In Kent, Mr. Geo. Liddell, to Miſs Ridley, eldeſt daugh. of Tho. R. eſq. of Middleſex.

9. Rev. Stephen Langſton, jun. of Chriſt-church, Oxford, to Miſs Rebecca Gines, dau. of Wm. G. eſq. formerly an eminent banker.

John Zachary, eſq. of Arely-houſe, co. Worc. to Miſs Rogers, of Dronfield, Derby.

At Ipſwich, Nicholas Starkie, eſq. cornet in the 10th reg. of dragoons, to Miſs Cath. Edgar, dau. of late Rob. E. eſq. of Ipſwich.

Mr. John Edgerley, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hilditch, of Aſton.

At Gordon-caſtle in Scotland, the Hon. Col. Geo. Lenox, ſon of Lord Geo. L. and nephew of the Duke of Richmond, to the Hon. Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldeſt daughter of his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

12. Wm. Jas. Hyrons, of Goodman's Fields, to Miſs Adams, of Winchmore-hill.

Mr. Wm. Page, of Great Garden-ſtreet, Whitechapel, to the eldeſt daughter of John Phillips, eſq. of New Crane, Wapping.

13. At St. Pancras church, Mrs. Bromwich, of Highgate, aged near 80, to her coachman, James Wheeler, a ſtout young man, aged about 25. She was the widow of the late Mr. B. paper-machee manufacturer on Ludgate-hill, who oppoſed Mr. Wilkes in the aldermanſhip of Farringdon Without. She poſſeſſed near 1000l. per annum. Her children, ſome time ſince, offered Mr. W. 500l. if he would quit her ſervice, and afterwards 400l. a year, both which he refuſed, conceiving the whole property better than a part, which the lady generouſly gave him on condition of taking her perſon into the bargain. This is the fourth time the above lady has been married.

Mr. Taylor, of Snow-hill, to Miſs Sooker, of Tooley-ſtreet.

14. Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, fellow of Eton College, to Miſs Tunſtall, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T.

15. At Glouceſter, Mr. Jas. Jelf, banker, to Miſs Sarah Waſhbourn, of that place.

At Burton, Mr. John Kettleby, of Leiceſter, to Mrs. Morgan, of Northampton.

Rev. Rich. Colborne, to Miſs Mary-Anne Sendall, of Oulton, co. Norfolk.

16. Hervey Aſton, eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Ingram, daughter of the Earl of Irwin.

17. Wm. Parker, eſq. of Walthamſtow, to Miſs Horſley.

At Manuden, Eſſex, Edw. Southouſe, eſq. to Mrs. Southouſe, widow of the late Samuel S. eſq.

At Liverpool, Tho. Barton, eſq. of Wigan, to Miſs Johnſon, of Liverpool.

Mr. Pealy, attorney, of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Jones, of Gray's-inn-lane.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Richard Hinckſman, merchant at Glaſgow, to Miſs Jaffray, dau. of Provoſt J. of Stirling.

At Walthamſtow, Wm. Parker, eſq. with a fortune of 50,000l. to Miſs Horſley.

18. At Eynsford, Kent, —— Sayer, eſq. late from China, to Miſs Biggs, of Weſted.

DEATHS.

1788. *Mar.* 24. "THE Hon. Lockart Gordon, the E.I. Company's judge advocate at Bengal, paid the debt of Nature. He was a man beloved and eſteemed by all who knew him. When he found his death approaching, he behaved with becoming fortitude and reſignation. The following very affecting note was written by him to Mr. William Berrie, on his pillow, with a pencil, a ſhort time before he died: 'Dear B, I am here a-dying—'have no recollection—paſt or preſent—'Yours, L. Gordon.'—Mr. G. married a ſiſter of the Earl of Plymouth, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters. He received his education in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, and was originally deſigned for the bar; but preferred a military life, from which he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and reſumed the ſtudy of the law. He was formerly captain in the ſame regiment with Lord Cornwallis. We could quote many inſtances of his tenderneſs, humanity, and extreme ſenſibility, but which are ſo well known by his friends in this country, that we ſhall forbear to repeat them." *Calcutta Chronicle, Thurſday, March* 27, 1788.

Oct. . . . . Tho. Palmer, eſq. a member of the council at Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen.

1789. Early in the ſpring of the year, and *ſuddenly*, William-John, ſecond and only ſurviving ſon of the Hon. Cha. Townſend, by Caroline Baroneſs Greenwich. He was born in 1761. His elder brother, Thomas-Charles, died at Warley camp in 1782, aged 24.

June 22. At Jamaica, Lieut. J. Wheeler, of the Chatham diviſion of marines.

July 2. At Epſom, aged 62, Mr. Rich. Adkins, formerly of Red-lion-paſſage, Fleet-ſtr. carpenter and undertaker. This man's death furniſhes a melancholy reflection to all who knew him. After a ſeries of near 40 years ſevere labour in his profeſſion, in which he had with much credit acquired a moderate independence, he became poſſeſſed, on the death of his brother, Feb. 20, 1786 (ſee vol. LVI. p. 143), of a very conſiderable fortune in houſes and ready money; on the ſtrength of which, he quitted buſineſs, built a neat houſe at Epſom, and purchaſed a chariot, with ſplendid liveries. In the preſent year, however, he diſcovered, when too late for his peace, that the fortune he had flattered himſelf with poſſeſſing was to him ideal, the right to it being clearly proved to have belonged to others. The caſe, though to him wholly unexpected, was too clear to be diſputed. The conſequence was, inſanity—and death.

. . . At Wanteſden, Suff. Mr. Jn. Truſſon, a ſubſtantial farmer; whoſe fate, like that of Mr. Adkins above recorded, is truly pitiable. Poſſeſſed of independence himſelf, he had become guarantee for a large undertaking, on behalf of a relation, who died lately: and though there was every probability of the deceaſed having left more than ſufficient to clear off all incumbrances, the idea of poſſible loſs acted ſo forcibly on the mind of Mr. T. as to occaſion a delirium; in a temporary interval of which, having perſuaded a male attendant to go on a diſtant errand, he was allowed to walk in one of his own fields with his antient houſekeeper, with whom for ſome time he converſed rationally; but, ſuddenly turning round, kiſſed her, ſaid "God bleſs you," and ran full ſpeed to a pond in the middle of the field, where, after deliberately pulling off his coat and neck-cloth, he plunged into the water. The affrighted matron brought help together with her cries as ſpeedily as ſhe could; but it was too late to reſtore ſuſpended animation.

Aug. . . . At Paris, M. Jean Colombier, knight of the order of St. Michael, doctor-regent of the faculty of phyſic, and inſpector of hoſpitals.

9. On board the Sally, from Tortola, coming to England for the benefit of his health, Sam. Quincey, eſq. barriſter at law.

10. At Romagna, in Italy, aged 21, Mr. Sam Pattiſon, of Coleman-ſtreet.

17. At Carliſle, Dr. Graham, of Clargo, co. Cumberland; a gentleman of conſiderable eminence as a phyſician, but poſſeſſed of a very eccentric diſpoſition. In compliance with his laſt inſtructions, his body was put into a coffin, and privately conveyed in a cart to Kirk-hill, in the pariſh of Kirklington, where, at three o'clock in the morning of the 25th inſt. it was placed upright, about three feet below the ſurface of the ground, and between two trees, in a part of the paternal eſtate. In obedience to the ſame whimſical directions, the friends of the deceaſed are not to wear mourning.

18. At Yarm, David Jefferſon, eſq. formerly a lieutenant in the navy.

At Hull, Gardiner Egginton, eſq. merch.

At Trieſte, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 65th year, his Excellency Peter Langlois, general of infantry, colonel-proprietor of the regiment of infantry bearing his name, commander in chief of Anterior Auſtria, governor of Antwerp, and commandant at Trieſte.

In Villiers-ſtreet, Strand, Lieut. Alex. Gregorſon, of the Landguard garriſon, Harwich.

21. Mr. Robert Williams, maſter of the White Horſe in Drury-lane. He had belonged to the Hackney Coach-office many years.

23. At Maidenhead, on his way home, Mr. Waterhouſe, of Suffolk-ſtreet, Charing-croſs, many years one of the door-keepers to the Houſe of Lords.

At Northdown, near Margate, Mr. Rich. Sackett. He has left a fortune of 60,000l. to the daughter of Mr. Peter Cramp, of Dane-court, in the iſle of Thanet.

At Liverpool, in his 67th year, Jn. Blackburne, eſq. third ſon of the late John B. eſq. of Orford, uncle to John B. eſq. M.P. for the county of Lancaſter, and father to the preſent mayor of Liverpool. He was one of the ſenior aldermen and a common-council-man of Liverpool, to the mayoralty of which he was elected in 1760.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Jane Cockburne, dau. of the late Sir Wm. C. bart.

24. Rev. John Malyn, of Mendham, near Harleſton, co. Norfolk. He was found dead in his bed, ſuppoſed to have been ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, as he went to bed very well on the preceding night.

Mr. Wm. Wetherald, of Wapping.

In her 33d year, Mrs. Weſton, wife of Cha. W. eſq. mayor of Norwich.

At Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingh. Mr. Edw. Brown, many years alderman of that town.

26. At his houſe in Eſſex, Dr. Macham, of Doctors Commons.

Mr. Sam. Whitford, optician in Ludgate-ſtr.

At Baldock, James Glegg, eſq.

At his mother's houſe at Thirſk, co. York, Mr. B. Driffield, merch. of Aldermanbury.

"At his brother-*in-law* Mr. Wilmot's houſe, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, Valentine Morris, eſq. the MAKER, and once the OWNER, of the beautiful and well-known gardens at Chepſtow, called Piersfield, in Monmouthſhire. He married Miſs Mary Mordaunt, a niece of the old Lord Peterborough, who had no other fortune than beauty, virtue, and good ſenſe.—The noble manner in which theſe extenſive gardens *(always open to the publick)* were kept, favoured rather of princely than of private hoſpitality: ſervants out of livery conſtantly attended, who were not allowed to receive any gratuity; while *********, *a palace built at the expence of the publick*, muſt be entered at every door by a *ſilver key*. But at Piersfield the rich were entertained, the poor fed, and the naked cloathed. Nay, the very *ale-wife* at Chepſtow * had the command of Mr. Morris's garden, and even hot-houſes, to entertain thoſe viſitors who were ſtrangers to him. Beautiful gardens in the poſſeſſion of perſons of ſuch a liberal diſpoſition, in a courſe of years got the better, not only of his property in England, but encroached ſo much upon his ſugar plantations in Antigua, that, after being an unſucceſsful candidate to repreſent a county which he had ſo highly benefited, he was obliged to offer Piersfield for ſale, and to retire to his Weſt India poſſeſſions. During his reſidence there, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent's; and having in that capacity diſplayed uncommon zeal and activity in promoting the cultivation of that beautiful iſland, and almoſt raiſed another Piersfield there, his Majeſty appointed him chief governor thereof, and he was in a fair way of becoming a *whole man* again, both at home and abroad. But, alas! the French attacked it with great force, after Mr. Morris had laid out not only all the government money he could obtain, but his own alſo, to put it in a ſtate of defence, and thereby his ruin was totally completed. His zeal for the public good, the frequent change of miniſtry, not taking proper vouchers, diſagreement with the iſlanders and military people on duty there, with a variety of unfortunate events, rendered his accompts ſo imperfect, and his demands, though juſt, ſo great, that he never obtained either his perſonal pay, nor re-payment of what he had advanced. Thus circumſtanced, he returned to England, to ſeek redreſs, though he told the writer of this article that he knew he ſhould ſpend his winter in the King's Bench priſon if he did, not thinking that he ſhould be doomed to ſpend *ſeven winters in it!* During his long confinement on one ſide of London, in a filthy gaol, his once ſenſible, beautiful, and virtuous lady was, and ſtill is, confined in a mad-houſe on the other; and though he publiſhed a particular account of his adminiſtration at St. Vincent, which does him honour, as a governor, a ſoldier, and an active friend to his country, yet his affairs were, by deaths, and change of men and miniſters, never audited or ſettled.—During his impriſonment, the writer of this article was employed, from time to time, to ſell the gleanings of poor Mrs. Morris's toilet to procure them bread, till he was obliged to divide with them a ſmall part of his own ſcanty allowance; for the idea of Mr. Morris's having *great connections* hardened the hearts of his creditors; till at length he was compelled by neceſſity to write to a *very great lady*, nearly related to his, and who (if we are to believe news-paper elogium) poſſeſſes half the generoſity, and three parts of the beauty, in this kingdom. This lady *did undertake* to fill up a raffle for their benefit, to which ſhe had condeſcended to put her own and her noble huſband's name. But after keeping ſix weeks the liſt (to which ſhe could have added an hundred names at her own or any other perſon's rout in half an hour) ſhe returned it, without *one additional name*; and yet it is as true, that Mr. Morris paid the dancing-maſter for teaching this great lady's mother *to turn out her toes!!!* In ſhort, there never lived a man of a more noble and generous ſpirit; nor ever died a man whoſe lot in life was attended with more grievous and afflicting incidents. As a ſtriking proof of his generoſity and ſpirit, the following little narrative will evince; and that it is truth I can affirm, being myſelf a principal in the tranſaction. When all was *gone at Piersfield*, and Mr. Morris was preparing *to go too*, I, who well knew his diſtreſſed ſituation, and he as well knew my *retired one*, entreated him to leave his Piersfield library in my poſſeſſion, promiſing to give him ſecurity to reſtore it in caſe of his death or my own, and offered to lend him an hundred pounds, *without intereſt*, during my poſſeſſion of them. To this he replied, he could

* The Jezabel *ale-wife* of Chepſtow, who made an ample fortune out of Mr. Morris's gardens, ſent her poſt-boys and horſes, bedizened well with ribbons, to the poll, to ſhew her attachment to the intereſt of Mr. M's opponent at the county election.

could not conſent, having, in ſome meaſure, agreed to leave his books and furniture to the tenant; but deſired I would come to his houſe, and chuſe from it an hundred volumes; which, he ſaid, were much at my ſervice, without any gratuity whatever. I accordingly did ſo, and took with me an hundred books, which could not have been purchaſed for leſs than an hundred pounds. Soon after Mr. Morris's departure, Fortune did not ſmile upon me; an unſucceſsful law-ſuit rendered it convenient (though not to avoid creditors) for me to go abroad alſo. In this ſituation, I was at a loſs to know how to diſpoſe of my friend's books; but at length determined to ſend them to an eminent merchant at Briſtol, with whom I knew Mr. Morris had connections, and to deſire him to ſend them in the firſt ſhip to Antigua: and accordingly I did ſo, and received the merchant's acknowledgment of his receiving them; and went abroad, thoroughly ſatisfied upon that head. Seven years afterwards, Mr. Morris made me a *midnight viſit*; and while I was accompanying him from my houſe in the country to the neareſt town, at *two o'clock*, I recollected that the third volume of Lord Shafteſbury's Characteriſtics had been left out of the package, and aſked him where I ſhould ſend it? He ſeemed for a while embarraſſed, till I again repeated, that *that* volume had not been ſent with the others. He then (but not till then) replied, he had never received any books from me, nor did he know that any had been ſent. The truth was, this generous, though diſtreſſed man thought, perhaps, my affairs had, like his own, been deranged, and that diſtreſs (provoking diſtreſs) might have tempted me to have applied the books to my own emolument; and therefore he determined to be ſilent upon ſo delicate a ſubject to a friend whom he had long known and eſteemed. You may gueſs, however, Mr. Urban, how that matter operated upon my mind. He had ſeen the Briſtol merchant the preceding day, who was then become a bankrupt, but who had never mentioned this matter to him; and it was not without trouble, expence, and extreme difficulty, that I compelled this bankrupt and his ſon to acknowledge that they had received the caſes of books, as ſtated by me. If, therefore, Mr. Morris had failings (and no doubt he had) let the above proof of his nice ſenſibility, delicacy, and generous friendſhip, throw them far into the back-ground of his real portrait. VERITAS."

The following traits in the character of this amiable man are given by another of his friends: "They who remember him when he was improving the beauties and exerciſing the hoſpitalities of Piersfield, will ſurely heave a ſigh at the reflection that he breathed his laſt at a diſtance from, and no longer in poſſeſſion of it. Nor can it fail to heighten the regret of humanity, when it is known that the latter days of a man, the greater part of whoſe life, and almoſt all the whole of whoſe fortune, was exhauſted in aggrandizing the ſcenes of inanimate nature, and refining on the ſatisfactions of ſocial life, ſhould be paſſed under oppreſſion, and in diſcouragement and dependence. From an expenſive mode of life in England, and an untoward ſucceſſion of dry ſummers in Antigua, Mr. Morris at length found himſelf in ſuch an embarraſſed ſituation as to make it expedient for him to offer Piersfield to ſale; and the late Lord Clive had actually conſented to give 52,000l. as the purchaſe of it, when he was appointed by the Eaſt India Company to return once more to India, to ſettle the adminiſtration of the Oriental poſſeſſions of the Britiſh empire. Succeſſive and conſiderable propoſals were made for the purchaſe of the property in queſtion; but none of them being equal to the price which was ſet upon it, Mr. Morris ſtill continued, though on ſomewhat of a more confined ſcale, to preſerve the elegant and hoſpitable character of the place *. The county of Monmouth was, certainly, very much indebted to him. Among many other popular and public acts, with a moſt indefatigable zeal, and, as we believe, at his own expence, he procured, by his perſonal intereſt and exertions, a bill to be paſſed in parliament, which involved in it near 300 miles of turnpike road in the county; by which act, inſtead of almoſt impaſſable ways, every principal town found itſelf in poſſeſſion of a turnpike communication with the other principal towns of the county, and with the navigation of the river Severn.—About three years ago, he obtained his liberty, and the preſent miniſter was diſpoſed to redeem the delay and injuſtice of former adminiſtrations in his favour; but ſtill the preſs of public buſineſs interfered, and freſh circumſtances of delay interpoſed, till Mr. Morris reſigned all his claims on this world to the power of the grave. That he was a man of ſuperior taſte, and the moſt amiable manners, all who knew him know; and his natural capacity, if it was not in the firſt rank, was very far from being of an inferior claſs; but, among his misfortunes, for ſo it muſt be conſidered, at leaſt as relating to this world, he poſſeſſed that goodneſs of heart to the laſt, which led him to judge of mankind, not from what he had found them, but from what he felt in himſelf. The leading feature of his character was a zeal which approached to Quixotiſm, whether it was employed in the ſervice of his country, his friend, or the diſtreſſed. He has, indeed, been repreſented as too much under the influence of a vain oſtentation; and the generoſity, the urbanity, and the charities of his life, have been imputed to that principle; but by whom? by thoſe

* After a variety of offers, ——— Smith, eſq. is the preſent proprietor of Piersfield, and poſſeſſes the talent of enjoying it.

who

who envied his proſperity, and ſought to frame an excuſe for their ingratitude in his adverſity: what other vanity governed his character, than that which is the main ſpring of human excellence, we know not; but this we know and repeat, that he was a moſt faithful ſervant of his country; that he poſſeſſed an eminent capacity for friendſhip; that he never failed to aſſiſt diſtreſs when he could; and that he did aſſiſt it when he ought not. He ſhared his good things, in the day of his fortune, with the friends of his proſperity; and he divided the pittance that remained in the hour of his diſtreſs with the companions of his adverſity. He had his failings, which diſaſters might increaſe, and the inſolent rigour of affected virtue may condemn. That his paſſions might ſometimes overcome his morality, and that the benevolence of his heart might too often extinguiſh his prudence, are circumſtances which it is the duty of friendſhip to lament. But the beſt of us are the children of Infirmity: and the virtues of Valentine Morris were ſufficient, in the opinion of thoſe who knew him beſt, to counterbalance all his errors. Such, however, as he was, he is gone to give an account to that Being, of whom, we believe, he has no reaſon to be afraid. From his life we at leaſt may draw this ſalutary inſtruction: that there is no error more fatal to human happineſs than to be confident that, in the hour of misfortune, we ſhall receive protection from the juſtice, or relief from the gratitude, of the world."

The following particulars are from a third correſpondent: "He was ſcarcely ever peeviſh; he was never penurious. Little as he had left, the writer of this article has ſeen him, with admiration, give of that little; and, harraſſed as he was by his own woes, he ſhewed a mind at leiſure to attend to any ſeverer ſufferings in others. And yet, what ſufferings could be more ſevere? He loſt a wife moſt deplorably; who, if Shenſtone was a judge, was more amiable than himſelf. By the coarſe gripe of unrelenting law he was driven from his home, and a home with ſuch never-cloying amenity as Piersfield! From thence he was conſigned to the horrors of a life between the Tropics; and from the Weſt Indies to the King's Bench priſon. Such, alas! was poor Valentine Morris, who, if M. le Duc de Nivernois be allowed a judge, was one of the moſt *elegant companioned* men in England; whom M. Muſchin Putchin congratulated as having the nobleſt-featured villa, and the ſweeteſt-minded wife; whom Shenſtone owned to Mr. Jago that he envied; whom the frugal may blame, and whom, indeed, too truly, the generous muſt deplore. His father had property in the Weſt Indies; where his ſon Valentine was born. His education was private."

A fourth adds, "If he can be ſaid to have any vice, it was that he engaged too early after his marriage at the gaming-tables among the other pleaſures of Bath, and would ſteal from his partner in the ball-room to make a bet above ſtairs. But the temptations to an E O table were then *more public* than at preſent."

27. In London, Mr. Joſeph Stewart, one of the jurats of Sandwich, in Kent, and formerly a conſiderable merchant at that place. In the year 1781 he was inſtrumental in detecting De la Motte, the French ſpy. See our vol. LI. p. 357.

28. Mrs. Judith Jephſon, wife of Rich. J. eſq. many years ſerjeant at arms to the Lord Chancellor, and ſerjeant at mace to the Houſe of Lords.—Her death was attended with the following ſingular circumſtances: Mr. J. being in his 78th year, was become exceedingly feeble; and his wife, who was about ten years younger, was particularly careful of him. They took lodgings at Sydenham, for the ſake of the old lady's drinking the waters at Sydenham-wells. Going down ſtairs with Mr. J. and having hold of his coat, ſhe was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke on the ſtaircaſe, and fell to the bottom, dragging Mr. J. with her. She fell with ſo much violence that ſhe never ſpoke afterwards. It was with difficulty Mr. J. could be perſuaded that he had not cauſed his wife's fall, and conſequent death, and ſurvived her only till the 2d of September inſtant. They were buried on the 9th in one grave at Cheſhunt, Herts, where they had lived.

In Duke's-court, Covent-garden, Mr. Beauchamp, many years ſtore-keeper and clerk of the charities and diaries in the Salt-office.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Hippuff, wife of Mr. H. broker, in Birchin-lane.

In Lime-ſtreet, aged 79, Mrs. Eliz. Andrews, widow of Mr. Nath. A.

At Stettin, aged 69, Baron de Goltz, formerly ambaſſador to Holland, and a lieutenant-general in the Pruſſian ſervice.

29. Mrs. Margaret Jones, relict of Rev. Rich. J. late of Hoddeſdon, Herts.

At Marienweerd, near Gorcum, Frederick-Chriſtopher-William Lewis, Count of Byland, colonel of a regiment of infantry in the ſervice of their High Mightineſſes, &c.

30. Hugh Johnſton, eſq. of Coleman-ſtr.

At Homerton, near Hackney, Mr. Thomas Palmer, formerly a tea-broker.

In Highbury-place, Iſlington, Adam Jellicoe, eſq. deputy-paymaſter of ſeamen's wages.

At the houſe of Meſſrs. Clare and Houſton, ſurgeons, in Chancery-lane, George Lucas Calcraft, eſq. of Ancaſter, near Grantham, co. Lincoln. His death was occaſioned by a paroxyſm of the epilepſy, which ſeized him in the ſtreet, and which, in ſpite of all medical aſſiſtance, continued till his diſſolution.

Mrs. Sarah Stanfield, wife of Joſ. S. eſq. of Upper-ſtr. Iſlington.

Mrs. Sarah Paine, widow of Capt. P. late of Yarmouth.

Rev. Mr. Wallan, of Thrapſton, Northampt.

31. At North Wallingham, co. Lincoln, Aylcough Boucherett, eſq.

At

At Walworth, Mrs. Marg. Harding, you. dau. of late Rev. Mr H. of Potterſbury, Northampt.

Lately, at Grenada, Capt. Wm. Sutherland, and Lieut. James Robinſon, of the 45th regiment of foot in that iſland.

At Tufru, near Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, in her 88th year, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Evan T. eſq. of Duſrynffrwd. She was among the laſt of the gentry, in the Eaſtern diviſion of Glamorganſhire, who adhered to the unaffected ſimplicity and generous hoſpitality of antient manners; and her loſs has impreſſed a general ſentiment of regret and ſorrow, not only on the numerous and excellent families to which ſhe was allied, but on all her neighbourhood.

By a fall from his horſe, as he was ſurveying, to make a map of the county, Mr. Cowl, of Plymouth.

Rev. Mr. Churchill, rector of Gr. Panton, and in commiſſion of peace for Lincolnſhire.

At Weſt Woodhay, Berks, Wm. Sloper, eſq. father of Lieutenant-general Sir Wm. S. K.B. He repreſented the borough of Great Bedwin, Wilts, in ſeveral parliaments, and was paymaſter of the forces at Gibraltar, a lucrative ſinecure.

Mr. Edw. Mitchell, clothier, at Corſham.

Wm. Bower, eſq. of Lewiſham, Kent.

Mr. Palethorp, china-dealer.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jn. Tetlow, ſurgeon.

At Grantham, aged 28, Rev. Edw. Burbage.

At Horkſton, Linc. Mr. P. Thorley, of Hull.

At Plymouth, Capt. Ph. Walſh, of the navy.

At Pen, co. Bucks, Mrs. Balfour, relict of Wm. Townley B. eſq. of Ireland.

At Honiton, co. Devon, of a putrid fever, Mr. Edw. Holland, jun. apothecary, who, by attending a patient in that diſorder, imbibed the fatal effluvia, and in a few days fell its victim. His ſiſter alſo, Miſs Lucy H. by a too affectionate attention to her brother, caught the diſeaſe, and, in a few days after, died. The brother was about 20, and his ſiſter nearly the ſame age.

In a ſtate of extreme poverty, in a garret in Weſtminſter, and in his 38th year, Mr. Joſeph Harris, formerly ſecretary to Vice-admiral Milbanke. His improvident mind declined thoſe advantages naval ſecretaries ſometimes lay hold of: his name was not found in the firm of prize agents, although his intereſt could have commanded ſuch benefits; neither did he underſtand jobbing with contractors. In whatever ſituation he had been, he would have returned to England a poor man. The diſtreſſes of the moment only could impreſs him with the value of a guinea; and he felt not his poverty till the laſt ſixpence of it was gone. His "Naval Characters," firſt publiſhed in "The Morning Herald," and afterwards republiſhed in a volume, procured him, on account of their authenticity and ſpirit, ſome advantages. His knowledge of our marine was general and extenſive, and therefore they deſervedly obtained reputation. His talents in other reſpects were ſhining, and his connexions of the firſt reſpectability.

At Engleſield, in his 45th year, J. Loring, eſq. formerly commiſſary-general of priſoners in North America.

At Exeter, Mr. Downman, father of the ingenious Dr. D.

In Ireland, Edw. Keon, eſq. of Hoſpital-hall, co. Leitrim, and in comm. of the peace.

In the South of France, aged 73, Henry Duquery, eſq. father of Serj. D. of Dublin.

Suddenly, Wm. Brookes, eſq. of York.

Rev. Mr. Durand, upwards of 40 years miniſter of the French church in the precincts of the cathedral of Canterbury.

In Elizabeth-town, America, the Lady of Wm. Livingſton, eſq. governor of the ſtate of New Jerſey.

James Lynch, eſq. one of the paymaſters of the navy.

At his ſeat near Enniſcorthy, co. Wexford, in Ireland, Arthur Murphy, eſq. deſcendant and repreſentative of Dermot Macmorough, who firſt introduced the Engliſh into that kingdom. He poſſeſſed only the ſmall eſtate of Olardleigh, the remnant of the royal demeſne of Leinſter.

At Barnane, co. Tipperary, John Carden, eſq. many years captain in the Engl. artillery.

At Deptford, John Puckey, eſq. builder's firſt aſſiſtant at Chatham Dock-yard.

At Shobdon-court, co. Hereford, the Hon. Miſs Caroline Sackville, ſiſter of Lord S.

At Carrickfergus, Rt. Hon. Dominic Rice.

Mr. Mayhew, of Chapel-ſtr. Bedford-row.

Mr. Jn. Chriſtian Luther, of the Chapel-royal.

At Dijon, of a fright occaſioned by the late riots there, M. Villefranche, author of an ingenious treatiſe on marine clocks.

At his villa on the banks of the Maine, M. Houſſeau, a very reſpectable literary character, who a few years ſince went to Vienna, to inſpect the Emperor's library.

At Clapham, Mrs. Martha Chivers, wife of Mr. C. late an upholder in Holborn; who, by her will, has bequeathed the following legacies: to the governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, 200l.; to the governors of the Aſylum, 200l.; to the governors of St. Luke's Hoſpital, 200l.; to the governors for maintaining and educating clergymens' children at Chriſt Church, Surrey, 200l.; to the Humane Society, 200l.; to the Society for the benefit of Sunday-ſchools, 100l.; to the Society for diſcharging perſons confined for ſmall debts, 100l.; to the Charity-ſchool at Tooting, 200l.

Sept. 1. At Latriſie, in Burgundy, Mr. Sebaſtian, a line l deſcendant (illegitimately) of Sebaſtian King of Portugal, who was defeated and killed at the battle of Alacor.

At Bethnal-green, Rev. Elias Brilly, miniſter of the French Proteſtant church in St. John's-ſtreet, Bethnal-green.

Aged 65, Mr. Chapman, ſenior, woollen-draper, oppoſite the New Church, Strand.

Aged 70, Cheſelden Henſon, eſq. Stamford.

2. Alex. Udney, eſq. of Udney.

In

In his 65th year, Mr. John Brothers, of Wyken, near Coventry.

At Brunſwick, aged 80, Abbé Jeruſalem.

3. In Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, of a cancer in her breaſt, Miſs Beckford, daughter of the late Alderman B.

In Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 83d year, James Ford, eſq.

4. At her ſeat at Hanworth, co. Middleſex, after a ſevere and painful illneſs, of a cancer in her breaſt, which turned to a mortification, Catherine Ducheſs of St. Alban's. She was the daughter of the preſent Earl of Beſborough, by his only lady, who was of the noble houſe of Cavendiſh. The Ducheſs was born Oct. 25, 1742; and was married to the Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, now Duke of St. Alban's, May 4, 1763.

In Hart-ſtr. Bloomſbury, Mrs. Gregory.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. Jones, iron-broker.

5. At Verſailles, aged 74, the Marſhal de Duras, knight of the Golden Fleece and of the Holy Ghoſt, and governor of Franche Comté.

At Mepham, Kent, Mr. John Markett.

At Coombe, co. Oxford, Mrs. Horner, wife of Rev. Dr. H. rector of Lincoln-college.

At Bath, Rob. Davies, eſq. M.D. of Ireland.

At Walthamſtow, Tho. Gaile, eſq.

Of the gout in his ſtomach, at St. Margaret's next Rocheſter, Henry Hills, gent.

In his 41ſt year, Sam. Ellis, eſq. of Great Surrey-ſtreet, Blackfriars-road; of whom ſome particulars ſhall be given in our next.

6. At Woodford, W. Hudſon, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel in the firſt reg. of guards, one of the gent. uſhers of the privy-chamber.

7. Aged 91, Mr. Robert Huntley, many years a linen-draper in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

8. At Mr. Mead's, in George-ſtr. Portman-ſquare, Alex. Fordyce, eſq. formerly an eminent banker, and brother to Sir William and the Rev. Dr. F.

At Cranford, Middleſex, Alex. Scott, eſq. of James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, one of the vice preſidents of the Foundling-hoſpital.

Mr. Tim. Wealy, ſadler, of High Holborn.

At Margate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. Rob. Sutton, maſter of Canonbury-houſe, Iſlington.

9. At Iſlington, Mr. Rich. Thurſton, ſolicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.

At Breamer-houſe, Hants, of a putrid fever, Edw. Hulſe, eſq. of Chriſt-church Coll. Oxf.

At Malvern Wells, Miſs Rous, ſiſter to T. B. R. eſq. late M.P. for Worceſter.

At Boveney, Bucks, aged 71, Wm. Grover, eſq.

10. Rob. Longden, eſq. of Doctors Commons.

11. At Atherſtone-hall, co. Warw. in his 72d year, Abraham Bracebridge, eſq.

At his houſe in Holloway, near Bath, in his 88th year, Mr. Wm. Hill, gent.

At Carnbrook, aged 94, John Roſs, eſq.

At Enfield, of a dropſy in his breaſt, aged 66, Mr. Wood, an eminent builder at Mary-la-Bonn.

At Wrexham, in an advanced age, Rev. Jn. Yale, rector of Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys.

At Footherley, co. Stafford, Sam. Whalley, eſq. M.P. This gentleman, it is believed, did not ſpend leſs than from 2 to 3000l. per ann. in acts of benevolence. His houſe was an hoſpital for the unfortunate, where their maladies were treated with tenderneſs, and their wants relieved.

12. Suddenly, while ſitting at dinner, at his ſeat near Buxton, H. C. Langford, eſq.

At Brixton, Mrs. Knapp, wife of the Rev. Primatt K. rector of Shenley, Bucks.

13. At Knightley, co. Stafford, Mr. W. Blackmore, an eminent farmer.

Mr. Jn. Loggin, eldeſt ſon of Rev. Jn. L. formerly rector of Edgcott, and vicar of Chacombe, both in the co. of Northampton.

14. In Lichfield-ſtreet, of a dropſy, aged 52, William Mercer, eſq. many years commander of a ſhip in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, but long retired. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, Mr. Wm. M. Blackwell-hall factor, Baſinghall-ſtreet.

16. Mr. Edward Shute, many years bag-bearer, and one of the uſhers of the Court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter.

20. At an advanced age, Geo. Cowan, eſq. of his Majeſty's kitchen at St. James's.

21. At Hampſtead, Miſs Julia Dolben, eldeſt daughter of John-Engliſh Dolben, eſq. of Finedon, Northamptonſhire.

23. In the Downs, on board the Boſton Packet, in his 53d year, after four hours illneſs, Silas Deane, eſq. a native of Groton, in the State of Connecticut. He was a member of the firſt and ſecond Congreſs, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his literary merits, mercantile knowledge, policy, and great zeal for liberty [the characteriſticks of the firſt planters of New England, and of their deſcendants]; and conſeqnently, in 1776, was appointed ambaſſador by Congreſs to the Court of France. Soon after his arrival at Paris, he proved his ability, by convincing the Court of France that their intereſt would be promoted by giving ſupport to the American Revolt. While Mr. Deane was in France, he wrote to ſeveral Members of Congreſs ſalutary and *Solomic* advice, not to puſh their Reſiſtance into independence on the Mother Country; part of which Letters were intercepted and printed. However, to help forward the claims of the American Colonies, Mr. Deane purchaſed ſundry articles in France, and ſent them to Congreſs on credit, to the value of nearly half a million of livres; depending on the faith and promiſes of Congreſs for a juſt and equitable payment, as appears by his Letter to the people of America (ſee vol XLIX. p. 74). Congreſs, having received the goods ſent by Mr. Deane, recalled him from his embaſſy, and refuſed all kind of payment, becauſe Mr. Deane was not clear of a ſuſpicion of being not friendly to the Independence of America. This political manœuvre, and congreſſional mode of diſcharging fair and honeſt debts by ſuſpicions and accuſations, compelled Mr. Deane to leave France

on

on a ſudden, and finally to take refuge in England, where he received a generous and a friendly ſupport, while his eminent ſervices, and juſt demands on Congreſs, were diſregarded by his Fellow Patriots in America. Thus lived and died his Excellency Silas Deane, whoſe name is rendered immortal in the Calendar of Policy, by having ruined himſelf and family, and deranged France and America, with the charming words, *Liberty*, *Conſtitution*, and *Rights*. The Epicedium of Mr. Deane may be this: he was ſecond to very few Politicians in Knowledge, Plans, Deſigns, and Execution; deficient only in placing confidence in his Compatriots, and doing them ſervice before he had got his compenſation, of which no well-bred Politician was before him ever guilty.

24. In George's-ſq. Edinb. Mrs. Lockhart, wife of Capt. L. of the navy.

In Ave-Maria-lane, Mr. Wilſon, cabinet-maker, and clerk of St. Martin, Ludgate.

**** Promotions, Preferments, Bankrupts, *&c. &c. in our next.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 14, to Sept. 19, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	5	2	11	2	10	2	1	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	9	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	2
Surrey	6	5	3	3	2	9	2	4	3	8
Hertford	7	0	3	7	0	0	2	2	3	5
Bedford	6	7	3	6	2	8	2	1	3	4
Cambridge	6	7	3	3	0	0	1	11	2	9
Huntingdon	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9
Northampton	6	8	3	10	3	3	2	2	3	6
Rutland	6	10	3	9	3	4	0	0	4	0
Leiceſter	6	9	4	0	3	3	2	0	3	8
Nottingham	6	8	3	10	0	0	2	0	3	3
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Stafford	7	2	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	5
Salop	7	5	4	8	3	10	2	9	3	4
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worceſter	7	5	4	2	3	2	2	10	3	8
Warwick	7	2	0	0	2	10	2	8	3	10
Glouceſter	7	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	5
Wilts	7	6	5	1	3	1	2	6	4	5
Berks	6	7	3	9	2	10	2	4	3	6
Oxford	7	4	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	9
Bucks	6	11	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	3	3	2	2	9	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	6	0	3	0	2	7	1	11	2	7
Norfolk	5	6	3	3	2	5	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	0	3	7	2	10	1	10	2	10
York	6	2	3	7	3	1	1	11	3	7
Durham	6	1	4	3	3	0	2	1	3	6
Northumberld.	6	1	3	8	2	9	1	9	3	0
Cumberland	6	8	3	8	2	7	1	10	3	10
Weſtmorland	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	9	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2
Cheſhire	6	9	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	7	2	0	0	2	9	2	2	0	0
Somerſet	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	8
Devon	7	3	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0
Cornwall	6	2	0	0	3	3	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	7	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	3
Hampſhire	6	4	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	7
Suſſex	6	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	9
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales,	7	3	4	6	3	9	1	11	4	9
South Wales,	6	11	4	6	3	8	2	0	4	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

Aug. 31. Battle of Hexham—Peeping Tom.
Sept. 1. Conſtant Couple—Agreeable Surpriſe.
2. Inkle and Yarico—The Comet.
3. Battle of Hexham—The Son-in-Law.
4. Ut Pictura Poeſis—The Married Man—The Minor.
5. The Battle of Hexham—Peeping Tom.
7. Ditto—The Citizen.
8. Ditto—A Mogul Tale.
9. The Battle of Hexham—The Comet.
10. Ditto—The Agreeable Surpriſe.
11. The Conſtant Couple—The Son-in-Law.
12. The Battle of Hexham.—Peeping Tom.
14. Ditto—The Comet.
15. Ditto—The Agreeable Surpriſe.

DRURY-LANE.

12. Richard the Third—The Firſt Floor.
15. The Way of the World—The Padlock.
17. The Provok'd Huſband—All the World's a Stage.
19. The Weſt Indian—Harlequin's Invaſion.
22. As You Like It—The Jubilee.
24. Beggar's Opera—Harlequin's Invaſion.
26. The Heireſs—Comus.
29. The Jealous Wife—The Jubilee.

COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Romeo and Juliet—The Farmer.
16. The Beaux Stratagem—Don Juan.
18. The Conſcious Lovers—Poor Vulcan.
21. Romeo and Juliet—The Death of Capt. Cook.
23. Caſtle of Andaluſia—Ditto.
25. Richard the Third—The Poor Soldier.
28. Ditto—The Highland Reel.
30. The Conſtant Couple—The Farmer.

BILL of MORTALITY, from September 1, to September 22, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	675	1325	Males	751	1360
Females	650		Females	609	

Whereof have died under two years old 583

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Between					
2 and 5	171		50 and 60	82	
5 and 10	55		60 and 70	84	
10 and 20	53		70 and 80	72	
20 and 30	89		80 and 90	22	
30 and 40	128		90 and 100	2	
40 and 50	117		100	2	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1789.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Confol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip	Exchq Bills	Lottery Tickets.
27	190	79 1/2	7* 1/8		99 3/8	116 1/4	23 3/8					106								55	16 0 6
28	189 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/8 a 3/8		99 5/8	116 3/8			13 7/3												16 0 0
29	191	80 3/8	79 3/4 a 5/8		99 7/8	116 3/4	23 1/2		14			107					7/8				16 1 0
30	Sunday																				
31																					
1	189 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4 a 1/8		99 7/8	116 3/4	23 1/2		13 3/4			108					3/4				16 0 0
2																					
3	189 1/2	79 7/3	79 3/8 a 1/2		100	117	23 1/2		14			109				78 1/2					16 1 6
4	189 3/4		79 1/4 a 3/8		100	117 5/8	23 1/2		14	175 1/2		107					3/4				16 1 0
5			79 3/8 a 1/2		100 1/4	117 7/8	23 5/8		14	176											16 1 6
6	Sunday																				
7			79 5/8		100 5/8	118 5/8			14		74 1/4						3/4				16 1 0
8			79 3/4 a 80		101 1/2	119 5/8			14			107									16 1 6
9	193 3/4	82	80 1/8 a 81		103 3/4	122 1/8			14 1/8	178	75 3/4	105		80 3/8							16 1 0
10			80 5/8 a 81 1/8		104	122 7/8						100									16 1 0
11			80 7/9 a 81			121 5/8						100					3/4				16 1 0
12			80 7/8 a 81			120 5/8				177 3/4		101					3/4				16 1 0
13	Sunday																				
14	184 1/8		80 1/8 a 1/4			120 1/2						102									16 0 6
15			80 1/8 a 80 3/4			120 1/8						100									
16			80 7/8 a 3/4			119 5/8						101					3/4				16 0 0
17	192		80 5/8 a 80			119 1/2				178		101									15 19 6
18			79 3/4 a 80 1/8			118 3/4						101									15 18 6
19			80 1/8 a 1/4			119 3/8						101					3/4				16 0 0
20	Sunday																				
21																					
22																					
23			80 1/8 a 1/4			118 1/4						102									
24			80 a 79 7/8			118 3/4				176 1/2		103		79 1/8			3/4				16 0 0
25			80 1/8 a 3/4			118 3/4											3/4			60	16 0 0
26			80 1/2			118 7/8															16 0 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

The Gentleman's Magazine

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For OCTOBER, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Oct. 1789, and Nov. 1788 780
An original Letter from Badcock to Prieſtley 871
A Paſſage in Pliny pointed out to Dr. Prieſtley 872
Particular Deſcription of the CAROLINA GRASS *ib.*
Strictures on Alterations in Saliſbury Cathedral 874
Mr. Weſton's Opinion of Pope and Dryden 875
Remarkable old Mortar from Apothecaries Hall 877
Original Letters of K. Charles I. Cromwell, &c. *ib.*
Anecdotes of Badcock from his own Letters 878
Family of Rich, Earls of Warwick—Abernethy 881
Biograph. Anecdotes of Miſs Dorothy Schlözer 882
Dedication of a famous Picture to Lord Rodney 883
Hint on Controverſy of Prieſtley and Horſley 884
The Danger of Inflammable Air in Coal Mines *ib.*
Remarks on the preſent Laws againſt Diſſenters 885
True State of Proceedings in the Nicene Council 886
Temper recommended to Controverſial Writers 887
Mercers, Stationers, Haberdaſhers Hall Portraits 888
Elucidation of a Paſſage in the Paſton Letters *ib.*
On the Characters of Dr. Jortin and Eraſmus 889
Medical Hints for Management of ſick Priſoners 890
Original Letters of Hough Bp. of Worceſter 892
The Change of Feathers in Pheaſants noticed *ib.*
New Anecdotes of Peter the Great's Father 893
Conſtruct. of Rood-lofts in Churches illuſtrated 895
A very famous old Organ at Tong deſcribed 896
Accurate Liſt of Imperial Convents ſuppreſſed 897
Impoſtures of Greatrakes and Boſtock noticed 898
Pleaſing Narrative of a Sunday's Entertainment 899
Explanation of our View of the Hill of Howth 901
Mr. Owen's Account of an intended Welſh Dict. 902
Orig. Letters of eminent Men on Welſh Hiſtory 903
Dr. Lorimer's Reply to Mr. Pinkerton in our laſt 905
Original Critical Remarks on Shakeſpear 907
Prize propoſed by the Royal Academy at Paris 909
Character of Pere Hardouin from an Epitaph 910
Parliamentary Proceedings of Lords & Commons *ib.*
Epitaph on Dr. J. G. King at Wormley Church 916
The Emperor and the Univerſity of Louvain *ib*
An uſeful Work on German Literature noticed *ib*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 917—934
The Prices of Books in the Pinelli Catalogue 934
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered 935
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern 936—940
Foreign Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 941—952
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 953—962
The Theatrical Regiſter—Price of Grain, &c. 963
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 964

Embelliſhed with a beautifully picturesque View of HOWTH HILL, &c. in Ireland; the Delineation of a fine old MORTAR from APOTHECARIES HALL; and an accurate Repreſentation of FRASER'S new CAROLINA GRASS.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Meteorological Table for November, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1789.
Sept.	o	o	o		
27	51	69	56	29,96	fair
28	52	67	53	,74	cloudy
29	57	64	60	,68	rain
30	52	57	51	,7	ſhowery
O. 1	54	53	46	,23	hail, ſhowery
2	44	55	43	,11	ſhowery
3	46	54	43	,08	ſhowery
4	44	54	42	,56	fair
5	44	52	41	,23	rain
6	43	55	46	,3	ſhowery
7	44	53	43	,31	ſhowery
8	47	52	46	,16	rain
9	49	53	40	,32	fair
10	44	56	49	,51	fair
11	47	57	53	,47	fair
12	54	53	49	29,42	rain
13	49	54	52	,51	fair
14	48	53	50	,42	rain
15	49	52	48	,41	cloudy
16	42	56	46	,68	fair
17	42	55	50	,9	fair
18	51	57	49	,6	ſhowery
19	44	56	57	,76	ſhowery
20	58	65	52	,64	fair
21	54	64	55	,	fair
22	59	53	53	30,	cloudy
23	53	60	50	,04	fair
24	52	57	48	,21	fair
25	49	51	47	,25	cloudy
26	48	52	46	,23	fair

W. Cary, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

Nov. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in November, 1788.
1	30	2	53	NE		hard fr. thick miſt, bright, froſty air [1]
2	29	14	66	SW		miſty ſhow. ſun, ſum.-like, ſtrong w.
3	29	11	58	SW		louring, light ſhow. wind blew a ſtorm
4	29	7	52	SW	.30	heavy ſho. furious w. mountainous cl.
5	29	16	50	NW		white froſt, bright, calm and ſtill
6	29	18	50	W		white froſt, bright, briſk wind [2]
7	29	13	54	S		ruddy gleam, rain [ſummer-like [3]
8	29	12	54	NW	.11	rain early, miſt, dew, bright, ſtill, &
9	29	8	54	S		ſummer's day excluſive of foliage
10	29	10	56	SE		bright, warm, and pleaſant [4]
11	29	16	55	S		dewy morning, ſun, ſtill
12	29	18	57	W		thick miſt, warm, briſk wind
13	29	16	45	W	.27	rain and wind
14	29	17	44	N		gentle froſt, dew, ſtill
15	29	15	39	N	. . 6	ſhower, bright and clear, cold w.
16	30	2	40	N		ſharp froſt, bright, keen air
17	29	17	52	N		mild bright, marbled clouds
18	29	16	49	N		ſoft and mild, bright and pleaſant [5]
19	29	17	52	N		mild, ſhady, gleams of ſun
20	29	17	53	N		thick miſt, beautiful day, pictu-
21	29	18	50	NNW		overcaſt [6] [reſque clouds
22	29	18	51	SW		overcaſt and pleaſant [7]
23	29	14	49	SE		cooler air, gleams of ſun, pleaſant
24	29	15	42	SE		bright ſun, clear
25	29	17	36	SE		bright, cutting wind. Scarce thaws in
26	29	19	33	ENE		hard fr. bright, cloudleſs [9] [ſhade [8]
27	29	14	31	NE		white froſt, bright and ſtill [10]
28	29	11	32	ENE		hard froſt, overcaſt [11]
29	29	13	32	ENE		ſteady froſt, overcaſt
30	29	16	40	NE		miſt, rime, overcaſt

[1] Air in the village ſtrongly ſcented with the leaves which the cottagers uſe for fuel.—[2] Leaves nearly fallen from the trees.—[3] Sun-beams peopled with inſects innumerable.—[4] Very few truffles to be found after theſe dry ſeaſons.—[5] Bulfinches (loxia pyrrhula) abound.—[6] Wells fail in all parts of the country; no water in any which have been dug ſince 1744.—[7] Bats and beetles out frequently during theſe mild evenings.—[8] Fieldfares (turdus pilaris) in great numbers.—[9] Mills greatly diſtreſſed for water. Ponds in general dry. Therm. 20 at 8 A.M.—[10] Garden-plants cut down by the froſt.—[11] Ground is ſo dry that froſt enters it but a little way.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1789.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct.* 5.

AS it ſeems to be the wiſh of many of your readers to ſee every thing that could throw light upon the character and conduct of Mr. Badcock, eſpecially as far as they reſpect myſelf; I ſend you a copy of one of his letters to me, as it gives the cleareſt idea of the ſtate of his mind not long before the termination of our correſpondence, concerning which I ſhall have no objection to give you a few anecdotes, with candid remarks, upon a future occaſion. The letter I now ſend was written in anſwer to one of mine, in which I had given him ſome account of what I had obſerved abroad. I had alſo expreſſed, as I frequently did to him, my concern leſt his ardour in the cauſe of truth ſhould expoſe him to ſome inconvenience with his congregation. Yours, &c. J. PRIESTLEY.

Dear Sir, *Barnſtable, Dec.* 23, 1774.

I received your letter with peculiar pleaſure; but was concerned to hear of your illneſs. May God preſerve your valuable life, and make it ſtill a bleſſing to the world!—Your being ſo ſhocked at the abject ſuperſtition of the Papiſts was what might be expected from one whoſe contempt for folly had not totally ſwallowed up zeal for truth, and pity for the deluded. A man of mere wit would have given an outlet to his indignation by ridicule, which, in ſome caſes, is an excellent medicine to carry off the humours which nonſenſe and abſurdity breed round the heart. But the pious and compaſſionate mind finds exerciſe for other paſſions, when the object is of ſuch infinite importance as *religion*. The bare diſguiſe of it might of itſelf excite laughter. But, when we reflect on *what* is diſguiſed, and how ſerious the conſequences are, the tear of pity is juſtly demanded; and it is a tribute the true Chriſtian ought not to deny to his poor benighted fellow-creatures. We have the beſt example to recommend it; even that of the benevolent Jeſus, who wept for a city wedded to error, and devoted to deſtruction, as the aweful conſequence of its obſtinacy and blindneſs. You remind me of St. Paul at Athens, whoſe ſpirit was moved when he beheld that "in all things it was too ſuperſtitious."

You very affectionately enquire into my ſituation with my people. Some give me uneaſineſs, and, I believe, would do every thing in their power to diſtreſs me, or injure me. I never preach upon any ſubject of a diſputable nature. But this, with many, is a bare negative qualification. "He that is not for us is againſt us," is their conſtant language. I am obliged to avoid their company, as I always meet with ſomething or other which gives me pain. One or two have begun to withdraw their ſubſcriptions; and I am threatened by others with a ſeparation. The malecontents have not number or power to ſupport a divided intereſt. I have deſired thoſe who are diſcontented to withdraw, and leave me with my friends in quiet. But their aim is, to infuſe jealouſies into others of greater conſequence, and thus weary me out by complaints, or drive me out by mere force.

I ſaw their deſign moſt plainly this very week. I was deſired to uſe the Doxologies, as my predeceſſor uſed to do, both in prayer and ſinging. I told them, I would keep to the words of Scripture, knowing that would be moſt acceptable to God, and ſafeſt for man. They then inſiſted on my teaching the *Aſſembly's Catechiſm*. This at once, without heſitation, I poſitively refuſed. They aſked me the reaſon. I told them, I had not only objections to many of its principles, but thought it abſurd to teach children a ſyſtem of Religion that contains in it many points of abſtruſe, ſpeculative, and diſputable Theology. This poſitive and explicit refuſal [illegible], I believe, totally confirmed their ſuſpicions of my Heterodoxy.

What the conſequences will be, I know not. This is my conſolation,—that nothing can eventually harm me if I am a follower of that which is good. I will maintain my independency, and hope never to violate my honeſty. It diſtreſſes me [illegible] to think that I cannot wholly and unreſervedly ſpeak out [illegible] I would [illegible] and keep peace with my people, and [illegible] but if a ſacrifice is demanded, I hope I ſhall not heſitate which to make the victim. I wiſh to be ſettled among a people of more uniformity of

of ſentiment, and more liberal-mindedneſs. It is odious to walk about in fetters. I ſhould grieve to ſee the congregation leſſened by my means. If they could be united in one more univerſally liked, I would willingly reſign, though I ſhould have no place in view. Yet there are numbers who would grieve to loſe me. I thank God that I have been enabled to maintain a conſiſtency of character, and that I have not forfeited the eſteem of one perſon through a defect in duty, moral or religious. With this thought I bear up, and hope boldly to meet the worſt.

I have not been able to recover any more of Mr. Weſley's letters. The lady in whoſe poſſeſſion they were died ſoon after my return from Calne. Her huſband fled to Ireland for ſome miſdemeanor, and hath not appeared ſince. I hear the goods are to be ſold ſoon. If I can meet with any more of the letters, you may depend upon their being ſent. As the lady before her death made me a preſent of what papers ſhe had, I lay claim to thoſe letters as my own. She ſaid, I was welcome to any.—I beg you will not give yourſelf the trouble of tranſcribing the *letters on the apparition*. Take the original. You are welcome to it. Did I leave a ſermon or two behind me? I wiſh you would enquire, and ſend them to me as ſoon as poſſible. I want them much.

I communicated ſome account of the Weſley family to the Weſtminſter Magazine. I intended to have continued it, but deſiſted from my deſign. I have ſent it you. The *Analyſis upon Bonds* is mine too. It was an academical maggot.

I aſked you for that amiable lady Mrs. Jones. Do not fail to let me know in your next.—Mrs. Davy begs her compliments to Mrs. Prieſtley. We often talk of her with great pleaſure; and I am glad there is one in this county that knows her, for I am very fond of talking of thoſe whom I eſteem and love. Pleaſe to remember me to Mrs. P. and family, and always think of me in the amiable light of a ſincere and affectionate friend.

S. Badcock.

My reſpects to Mr. Williams. I hope he is well.

P.S. I have lent your *Inſtitutes* to a ſenſible and religious Rabbi, bred at the Univerſity of Halle. He hath read them with great care, and taken curious extracts from them. The clergyman of the pariſh warned him of the danger of your works, and abuſed me for lending them to a Jew. The latter had ſenſe enough to deſpiſe him, and told him that, as long as Chriſtianity was thought contradictory to the firſt law of Judaiſm, the converſion of his brethren would be impoſſible. The paſtor wants to baptiſe him. The Rabbi ſaid, that Religion was a ſerious matter, and that he would be a convert in reality before he would be one in profeſſion. He hath been much with me. I hope to be able to ſend you a pleaſing account of him. S. B.

Mr. Urban, *Marlborough, Oct.* 27.

INDULGE me with a corner, to acquaint Dr. Prieſtley, that I find the following paſſage in one of Pliny's Epiſtles: "Soliti eſſent (Chriſtiani) convenire, carmenque Chriſto quaſi Deo dicere." Yours, &c. S. B.

FRASER'S CAROLINA GRASS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the improvements made in the Science of Botany ſince the accurate language of the Linnæan ſchool was adopted generally by profeſſors; yet in the more minute Plants, and particularly in Graſſes, there is frequently much difficulty in marking the characteriſtic diſtinctions of the different genera. And it is to be lamented, that botanical zeal ſometimes makes theſe a greater object of attention, than the more important objects of enquiring into the uſe of plants to human life or in agriculture.

Much cavil has ariſen reſpecting a new ſpecies of graſs lately introduced into this country from America by Mr. Fraſer, and diſcovered early in the year 1786 by the late Mr. Walter, the ingenious author* of the "Flora Caroliniana," and afterwards, in the ſame year, by Mr. Fraſer; in conſequence of which he became joint-proprietor of this diſcovery, from which Mr. Walter ſeems to have entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes of honour and profit. We heartily wiſh they may be realized; and that his favourite wiſh, of the graſs being introduced to the more immediate notice of his Sovereign, may be ſpeedily accompliſhed.

Some botanical people having pretended to doubt whether the *new American graſs*, brought to this country by Mr. Fraſer, was actually a new plant, we have taken pains to make a minute enquiry into the truth of theſe allegations, and have found them totally unſupported. Having in a former Magazine admitted, p. 685, inſtead of this valuable graſs, a deſcription of the common *poa*, which was ſent to us by a correſpondent who appears but little ſkilled in botanical knowledge; for the ſatisfaction of our readers, and in juſtice to Mr. Fraſer, we have requeſted leave to inſert an engraving from the plant in flower *(ſee plate I.)*, with an accurate account of its character; which we can now ourſelves confirm from ocular demonſtration.

It appears that the Agroſtis Cornucopiæ, or new American Agroſtis, had

* Mr. Walter died Jan. 18, 1789.



Agrostis Cornucopiæ or new American Grass.

Sowerby del.

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been ſent by Profeſſor Kalm from Canada to Linnæus, and a ſpecimen has been found of this plant in the Herbal of Linnæus; by Dr. James Smith of London, who purchaſed that valuable collection. But, although found there, it is not deſcribed by Linnæus; and it does not appear that there was any other ſpecimen of it, than that found in the Herbal, in the poſſeſſion of any perſon in Europe, previous to Mr. Fraſer's arrival from America.

In conſequence of Mr. Fraſer's making an application to Sir Joſeph Banks and Dr. Smith, the following ſcientific and accurate deſcription has been made by Dr. Smith, and approved of by Sir Joſeph Banks and other eminent botaniſts. The deſcription was taken from the living plants which have been produced in this country, and which, on the 20th of the preſent month, we actually ſaw growing (and which the curious are at any time permitted to ſee) in Mr. Fraſer's garden at Chelſea in full perfection.

"AGROSTIS CORNUCOPIÆ.

"A. panicula patente, calycibus ſubæqualibus acuminatis muticis, corolla univalvi longioribus; valvulis dorſo ſcabris.

"Cornucopiæ perennans. *Walter, Flora Carolin.* p. 74.

"Habitat in Carolina Meridionali. *D. Walter.*

"In Canada. *Kalm, Herb. Lin.*

"NEW AMERICAN AGROSTIS.

"Agroſtis with a ſpreading panicle; calyces nearly equal, pointed, without awns, and rough on the back; corolla a ſingle huſk, ſhorter than the calyx.

"Gathered in South Carolina by Mr. *Tho Walter*; even 500 miles up the country *Fraſer*. Sent to Linnæus from Canada by *Profeſſor Kalm*."

Explanation of the figures in our Plate I.

1. Calyx lentè auctus.
2. Corolla univalvis.
3. Antheræ.
4. Germen cum ſtylis.
5. Germen magis auctum.
6. Stigmata.
7. Nectarium.
8. Semen magnitudine naturali.
9. Idem lentè auctum.
10. ——— à tergo.

The botanical character of the Agroſtis being thus aſcertained, and it being eſtabliſhed beyond a doubt that it is a new graſs; it remains to be enquired, how far it is likely to be of general importance in this country as a food for cattle. Of this there is reaſon to entertain the higheſt expectations. This plant having been found both in Canada and in South Carolina, near the ſeaſhore, and in the moſt inland parts of that continent, there is little doubt but that it will improve in this temperate climate. Added to this, it continues its verdure during the greateſt heats of ſummer, and is unaffected by the ſevereſt cold in winter, and of courſe will afford an excellent food for cattle in ſpring and autumn, when proviſion for cattle in this country is commonly very ſcarce. In confirmation of this, it may be obſerved, that the largeſt ſpecimen Mr. Fraſer ever met with in Carolina, in a ſtate of nature, did not exceed fourteen inches; but, ſince it has been cultivated in England, we have ſeen ſpecimens of the length of full forty-nine inches.

It has been found to continue in a live ſtate all laſt winter in Mr. Fraſer's garden, and has been brought to full perfection by him this ſummer from ſeed ſown in the month of March laſt.

The great number of reſpectable perſonages who have made experiments of the graſs this year, will, no doubt, give a fair trial to its excellence. But as this plant has been ſo recently introduced from a ſtate of nature into cultivation, the proper mode of culture, in all probability, is not yet aſcertained; and it may be expected that the firſt experiments will not be equal to what further improvements may produce. S. URBAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

I KNOW no cathedral in Great Britain in which the imagination and taſte of an Antiquary might have been indulged with more extent and advantage, than that of SALISBURY. The architecture was of the boldeſt and lighteſt ſtyle, the deſign uniform and elegant, the execution equal to its ſituation, and the lofty ſpire the wonder of the kingdom. For diſpoſition and character, as as well as number of monuments, this church had few rivals. The *tout enſemble* of this cathedral was perfect in its kind for 500 years from its firſt erection. In the middle of the fifteenth century were added, on each ſide of the beautiful, airy Lady Chapel, two chapels; that on the South, crouded with decorations in that ſtyle of ornamented Gothic architecture which obtained during the reigns of the three ſucceeding Henries IV. V. VI.; that on the North filled with ſome of the beſt ſpecimens of antient painting.

Such was Saliſbury cathedral till the middle of the preſent century.

I have

I have lived, Mr. Urban, to ſee the range of monuments which lined the choir ſhut out by a wainſcoting of ſtalls, in a ſtyle of Gothic which the members of the chapter now begin to be aſhamed of, and overloaded with heavy galleries; and thoſe tombs which could be ſeen only from the ſide ailes, ſhut up in wainſcot preſſes. But this year has compleated the plan, which, under pretence of giving *uniformity* to the building, by laying the Lady Chapel into the choir, already of a length adapted to every purpoſe, has removed the monuments from the chapel, broken into the graves beneath them, raiſed the floor of the chapel ſo as to bury the baſes of the ſlender cluſtered columns at leaſt eighteen inches, which are to be ſupplied by new baſes of the former deſign added round them. Nor has the rage of reformation ſtopped here; it has doomed to deſtruction the two ſide chapels, the South porch, leading into the preſbytery, and the North porch, leading into the upper North tranſept. The monuments in theſe two chapels, and in the wall between them and the Lady Chapel, as well as thoſe in the Lady Chapel itſelf, and that of Biſhop Blythe behind the high altar, are to be ranged on each ſide of this elongation, as it may be called, of the choir, or perhaps on each ſide of the nave, and the remains, ſuch as could be found, of the parties interred under them, are to follow them. The ornaments of Beauchamp's, or the South chapel, are to be put up at the Eaſt end about the altar out of their original deſtination; and the arms and memorials of benefactors, and noble and religious perſonages, will be affixed to walls and pillars they had no connection with. The graves covered by braſslefs ſlabs in the preſbytery, which, in their original diſpoſition, could be aſſigned to their proper owners, are all removed*, and are to be cut into paving ſlabs, without regard to their inſcriptions or other marks.

The remains of paintings on the walls of Hungerford Chapel will be expoſed to the rain, or defaced by pulling down of the wall. But this is not all; for the curious paintings on the roof of the choir and its tranſepts, of an antiquity equal to that of the fabric, and in a ſtyle that would do honour to the Italian ſchool, are to be *ſcraped* off, and the ſite covered over with an uniform waſh, to reflect a ſhade proper to ſet off an Eaſt window executed by Mr. Jarvis.

Such will be the ſtate of Saliſbury cathedral at the cloſe of the 18th century.

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to enter into the councils of the dioceſan, or the chapter, or the architect, or determine who plans, ſuggeſts, or carries into execution, theſe departures from the deſigns of our wiſe and pious foreſathers; who, after the reforming zeal of Henry VIII. has deprived the church of the eſtates and funds bequeathed for the repair of the fabric, and left its ſpire, to which Walter Hungerford 450 years ago extended ſuch a helping hand, to the mercy of a brief, recorded by you in vol. LVIII. p. 511; who, I ſay, now ſolicit the aid of all charitable and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians, not merely to repair and reſtore, but to alter and new model, it. Leaving theſe within the walls of the city, and the precincts of the cloſe, be it my buſineſs only to record, with hiſtorical verity, what has been done, and is ſtill doing, in this beautiful cathedral.

When the paſſing traveller* could not with-hold his exclamations on theſe reforms, he was anſwered, that the chapels were in a ruinous ſtate, and injured the adjoining fabric; that the appropriated funds no longer exiſted; and that the removal of the monuments and bones was ſanctioned by former practice. His remarks were treated as invidious reflections, and a ſharp retort was given to the whole corps of *Antiquaries*. The Traveller has anſwered for himſelf.

I am ſenſible the profeſſion of the Antiquary is an object of the contempt and obloquy of modern connoiſſeurs; but I have the pleaſure to inform you, Mr. Urban, and you may proclaim it to the world at large, that what is doing to this fabric, and what has been *done away* from it, ſhall live as long as printing or engraving

* Theſe are, Biſhop *Ojmund*, the firſt biſhop of the ſee, under whoſe ſlab nothing was found; Bp. *Longeſpee*, 1298, and ſeveral on each ſide of him, in whoſe graves have been found chalices, pattens, rings, and croſiers. The tombs of Bp. Blythe, Bp. Beauchamp, 1482, two of his predeceſſors, in the North wall of his chapel, Sir John Cheney, Walter Lord Hungerford and his lady, Longeſpee and Montacute, ſome of the firſt earls of Saliſbury, and Lord Stourton, have all by this time changed ſituations: and even the legible ſlab of Archdeacon Pace, who died 1540, is devoted to the maſon's ſaw.

* See a letter, ſigned VIATOR, in the General Evening-Poſt of Aug. 20—22; the anſwer, ſigned by an *Inhabitant of Saliſbury*, in the ſame paper, Aug. 27—29; and the reply of VIATOR in that for Sept. 5—8.

engraving can contribute to its immortality. R. G.

In the Cloiſter, at the Entrance into the Chapter-houſe, Saliſbury.

Here lieth the body
of FRANCIS PRICE, architect,
who departed this life,
March 20, 1753,
In the 50th year of his age.
He was ſurveyor and clerk of the fabric
of this cathedral;
directed the many and great repairs thereof,
during the laſt 17 years,
with great judgement and integrity.
Many other works, both public and private,
planned and executed by him,
as they gained him the
. . . . . (*effaced*)
the nobility and gentry,
are laſting monuments
of his ſkill and abilities.
[His wife died in 1761.]

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Oct.* 26.

UNPLEASANT as the taſk of anſwering Miſs Seward's objections to my unfortunate Preface proves to be; interrupted as I am by perpetual returns of my fever; that taſk is rendered ſtill more unpleaſant by interruptions of a different kind. One correſpondent, and another, and yet another, urges objection after objection, before I have advanced three ſteps in my defence *.

I might, perhaps, without much impropriety, wave a reply to *thoſe* objections until I ſhall have finiſhed my reply to Miſs Seward; but I muſt take the liberty of ſuſpending, *once more*, my principal deſign, that I may ſet M. F. right in a matter which I can with truth aver that he has totally miſtaken; for, though I hope I do not poſſeſs *all* that IRRITABILITY, and *all* that SELF SUFFICIENCY which, in a moment of vexation, he has thought proper to aſcribe to me, I certainly *do* poſſeſs ſo much SENSIBILITY as to feel exceedingly hurt at his remarkable miſconception of my intentions; and flatter myſelf with the idea of poſſeſſing juſt ſo much IMPORTANCE as entitles me to a vindication, when unjuſtly accuſed.

I did *not* "take umbrage" at my execration of Mr. Pope being deemed by M. F. harſh and unjuſtifiable. On conſulting my letter in your Magazine for Auguſt, it will be found that I profeſſed myſelf (and with evident ſincerity) even "*grateful*" for M. F.'s unexpected interference. True it is, that I denominated him a "ſtrange knight;" but, if he ever read a ſingle romance, he could not be ignorant that the epithet "ſtrange" is uſed ſeldom, if ever, in the language of Chivalry, in an invidious ſenſe (as if it were ſynonymous to *queer*). "Strange knight" means *there* neither more nor leſs than *ſtranger-knight*, but is rather better grammar.—He is again miſtaken in ſuppoſing that I "want to know his rank in arms." I have expreſſed no ſuch wiſh. I *did* call him my "unknown adverſary;" and where was the crime? Is he *not* unknown? Is he *not* my adverſary?

Whoever will take the trouble of glancing over the paragraph which has given ſo much offence to M. F. will find that good-humoured raillery has been miſapprehended by *him* for virulent invective. "I had no idea (ſays M. F.) when I ſent you thoſe few candid remarks inſerted in p. 512, couched, as I thought, in terms both reſpectful and inoffenſive, that they would ſo far have excited Mr. Weſton's ſpleen; I could not ſuppoſe thoſe obſervations on the juſtice and propriety of a ſingle word would have ſo much diſcompoſed him." Why all this parade? In the paragraph alluded to above, I had done this "ſtrange knight," this "unknown adverſary," the juſtice to own that, from the *gentle* and *courteous* terms in which his defiance was couched, I believe him to be of *no vulgar degree*; and I had already confeſſed, in an apologetical addreſs, inſerted in your Magazine for July, that the manner in which he called upon me was "candid;" and I appeal, Mr. Urban, to your ingenious Editor, whether I did not make a ſimilar acknowledgement in the poſtſcript of a private letter which accompanied that which was intended for publication *; and a compliment which was never meant to meet the eye of your correſpondent could neither be intended to conciliate his favour, nor to deprecate his further cenſure.

Expreſſions thus favourable betrayed, one would think, no very large portion of ſpleen, no very violent degree of diſcompoſure! Oh! but (ſays M. F.) the "*non tali auxilio*," &c.! True. There is no getting rid of that. Fatal quotation! There *was* an implication of in-

* After this affecting exordium we have no doubt but our other correſpondents (particularly the benevolent M——s) will excuſe our omitting their favours on this ſubject till Mr. Weſton has concluded. EDIT.

* This was certainly the caſe. EDIT.

ferioriry

feriority in the ſuppoſed auxiliary;—"that 's the truth on't." But, in ſome meaſure to ſoften the never-to-be-forgiven cenſure, permit me juſt to hint to M. F. that his talents may be much above mediocrity, and yet have no right to range themſelves in the ſame rank with the tranſcendent abilities of a SEWARD!

If M. F. imagines my flouriſh (as he calls it) was introduced merely at random, and without apparent reaſon, let him re-conſider one paragraph toward the beginning, and one toward the concluſion, of his firſt letter, and he may poſſibly retract his opinion. In the former of thoſe paſſages he will find an enumeration of the excellencies of the POET, ſeemingly intended to prove the injuſtice of my execration of the MAN; and in the latter he will find a liſt of *various* meanings which his Dictionary affixes to the word "execrable," followed by a grave exclamation of "ſurely Mr. Pope could not deſerve ALL theſe!"

Every claſſical reader of the book of Job knows that the naughty word which our tranſlators have put into the mouth of his wife, viz. "*curſe*," might, with equal probability, and with greater politeneſs, have been rendered "*bleſs*."—Had Miss SEWARD commented on this circumſtance, ſhe might probably have complained of the hardſhip which Job's unfortunate helpmate has ſuſtained, thus ſtigmatiſed as an impious vixen, when, for aught that appears to the contrary, ſhe might be a very religious and very peaceable kind of a woman; but, moſt aſſuredly, Miſs Seward, after informing Mr. Urban's readers that the verb in the *original* admits of different, nay oppoſite ſignifications, and, in reality, means *either* "to bleſs" *or* "to curſe," would never have exclaimed, "ſurely the good lady could not mean BOTH!"

Had my ſpleen been rouſed, even in the leaſt degree, by M. F.'s reprehenſion of the term "execrable," what prevented me from bringing forward theſe haſty inaccuracies, theſe accidental ſlips of a not inelegant pen, while under the influence of that ſpleen? Nor are they blazoned even *now* (when Candour itſelf muſt allow that I have received *ſome* provocation) in the unmanly wantonneſs of triumph, nor in the mean ſpirit of revenge; but only to *prove* that my implication of the inferiority of M. F. to Miſs Seward originated not from rancour or from pride.

I do *not* "inſult over the aſhes of the *venerable* dead." The man whom, had he been living, I ſhould have regarded with horror, I cannot allow to have become venerable by ceaſing to exiſt. His *works* exiſt; and many whoſe abilities have challenged admiration, and many whoſe virtues have excited eſteem, are conſigned to contempt and infamy as long as thoſe works endure. Shall I be deterred by the fooliſh adage of "*De mortuis nil niſi* BONUM" from entering my proteſt againſt ſuch injuſtice? Shall an aſſertion, that "Pope has almoſt univerſally been eſteemed in the foremoſt rank of poets, and among the beſt of men," ſtrike me with ſuch awe, that, though I *can* prove both claims to be unjuſt, I muſt not *dare* to do it, leſt I ſhould find the UNIVERSE in arms againſt me? Whatever may be the riſk, however, I *ſhall* do it. *Fiat Juſtitia, ruat Cœlum!*

Shall this CROMWELL, who has injured that poetical conſtitution which he pretended to amend, trampled on the rights of thoſe fellow-citizens whom he ought to have loved and protected, and, by dint of the moſt hypocritical pretences to piety and morality, impoſed on the underſtandings, and ſeduced the affections of the rich and the powerful, making them his ſtepping-ſtones to the higheſt ſeat in the realms of Parnaſſus; ſhall this USURPER, I ſay, who, having thus wickedly gained the throne, vilified the abilities, and aſſaſſinated the reputations of thoſe whoſe claim to it might interfere with his own, and gibbeted all their adherents and abettors, reſt undiſturbed in the duſt? Can the office of tearing him from his grave, that he may be *exalted* for an example to all ſucceeding tyrants, though diſagreeable, be deemed ſacrilegious? Is it not even meritorious? Seeming cruelty to the dead is real humanity to the living.—Who, endued with poetic genius and claſſical erudition, though, perhaps, not bleſt with ſufficient application, or ſufficient leiſure, to produce works of an elaborate or an exalted kind, will venture to amuſe the world with the light and elegant effuſions of Taſte and Senſibility, through the medium of your very reſpectable Miſcellany, if ſome LEVIATHAN of literature, ſuſpecting that the young fry may, ſome time or other, prove rivals, is at hand, with his enormous jaws diſtended, to ſwallow them at a gulp?

JOSEPH WESTON.

*** We muſt apologize to our readers for this letter's breaking off abruptly.—Mr. W. will know that we were ſo cloſely urged in reſpect of time, that it is not without difficulty we have made room for ſo much of it. EDIT.

Mr.

B



A



C



D



A. *The Mortar*
B. *The Inscription*

C.
D. } *On the opposite side*

Mr. URBAN, *October* 1.

PLATE II. represents the old mortar belonging to the Apothecaries' Company, which, being so cracked as to be rendered useless, was this summer sold, to be melted down.

The inscription round the rim is as follows; the first stanza of the hymn *Veni Creator.*

"Veni Creator Spiritus, mentes tuorum visita imple superna gracia quæ tu creasti pect[or]a.

Salve mea cristur St. Wenni."

The two last words seem the maker's name. On one side were raised two lions rampant, supporting a castle triple-towered, and surmounted by a chevron between two birds in chief: or perhaps the chevron may be a merchant's mark, with a flag, at the head of the inscription, and a roundel for difference. Also two lions rampant supporting a tree. On the other side two griffins rampant, and two antelopes or stags, support trees. Yours, &c. J. N.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* CHARLES I.; O. CROMWELL; *and* LENTHALL.

1. Sir Richard Wynn,

YF Cadwallider Jones come to you about the pattent in question, I would have you give him satisfaction in itt; for I am informed itt doth belong to him, and of right ought to be delivered into his hands. And yff the other partyes will nott harken unto reason, they must be cudgelled to it; which is the resolution of

This 17th of January, 1642. Your frend, CHARLES R.

2. My Lord, *Sept.* 1, 1647.

YOUR advises will be seriously considered by us. Wee shall endeavor our uttermost soe to settle the affaires of Northwales, as to the best of our understandinges does most conduce to most publicke good thereof, and of the whole; and that without private respect, or to the satisfaction of any humor, which has beene too much practised by the occasion of our troubles. The drover you mention wilbe secured (as farr as wee are able) in his affaires, if hee come to aske itt.

Your kindsman shalbe very welcom to mee. I shall studye to serve him for kindred's sake, amongst whome lett not be forgotten, my Lord,

Your cozen and servant, OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Governor of Conway will not bee forgotten, to prævent his abuse.

[For the Right H'ble my Lord of Yorke, theise.]

3. Sir, *24th of June*, 1648.

BEING informed by Sir Richard Wynne, a Member of the House of Commons, that one Davies, who pretendes himselfe a Sequestrator for the county of Denbigh, hath entred upon the rectorie of Llanvair, in Diffryn Cloyd, and thence by force taken from Sir Richard's servants divers goodes to a good value; which is so great a breach of priviledge of Parliament, as Davies must expecte to give so stricte an accompte for the same as so high a misdemeanor requires; it being an undoubted priviledge of every Member serving in Parliament, that neither his person nor goodes can be touched without particular order, and that signed by the Clarke of the Howse, the Member himselfe having first notice given him thereof.——Nowe taking into consideraç'on the distance Davies lives from this place, I have forborne for the present the sending of a Seriant att Armes (as by the rules of the Howse I ought) for the apprehension of Davies: I therefore, for the present, desire that you, with the rest of the committee there residing, will presently take such a course, as the goodes of Sir Richard so taken by force may be re-delivered to his servants, and that likewise you would certifie mee upon what grounde so unquestionable a priviledge of Parliament hath been infringed. All which I commende to your care, together with that no such thinge for the future be attempted. So I remayne,

Your very loving friende, Wm LENTHALL, *Speaker.*

[To my very loving friende, Collonell Twisleton, Governor of Denbigh, theise present.]

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1, 1789.

THE following Letters of Mr. BADCOCK supply the chasm which appears between those in pp. 693. 780. of your last volume. EUGENIO.

1. "Dear Sir, *Tuesday, May* .. 1782.

"I am happy that you approve of my Critique on Milles's Rowley *. The material blunders were rectified by the Editor in the last Review. The following article †, that will appear

* Monthly Review, vol. LXVI. p. 206.

† Ib. p. 321.

appear next month, is superior to the former. It was sent to me for correction the week before last; but I suppose it did not arrive in time for the Review. —— would trust no one but myself with the superintendance of this second article.

"I took particular notice of your Reviewer's candid retraction*; and was much pleased with his mention of the Monthly Review, as *I knew* to whom the complaint belonged. I ought to inform you, that *my* opinion as to those poems hath ever been uniform. The *original* Reviewer of Rowley was Dr. Langhorn. When —— submitted the Controversy to me, on the *second edition of it*, I told him freely my private sentiments; and assured him, that I *would* be allowed the liberty of departing from the prior decision of the Review; or, if denied, would return the book for another Reviewer, who might be more obsequious to authority than I could be permitted to be, either by my Sincerity or my Pride,—two grand obstacles to Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance!

"I sincerely thank you for every article of literary communication; and particularly with those which you have indulged me with in your last. I revere Tyrwhitt; and I equally despise Burnab*e* Greene. The former is both solid and ingenious. The latter is —— I know what he is. 'Tis neither *this* nor *that*; it is a strange heterogeneous mixture of light and darkness; sense and nonsense; solemnity and levity. It is Rabelais's *John Bobn:* it is 'without form, and void; and darkness is upon the face of it.'

"I have not seen "The Dean and the 'Squire†;" and I do not expect to see it, as *Poetry* doth not fall to my share. I thank you for the "Archæological Epistle," or "The Reviewer of the Rowley-Controversy" would not have had it. I thank you also for the Book you did me the honour of sending to me. It is a very acceptable present.

"I blamed **** for his precipitance: though I might have saved myself and him the pain of remonstrance. His own cooler judgement sufficiently accused him. He is a very learned and sensible man; but too warm and precipitate.

"I *was* the author of the several anecdotes, published some years since in the *Westminster Magazine*, concerning the Wesleys; and *did* communicate Mrs. Wesley's letter to the *London Magazine*. I came to the possession of those curious papers by means of my acquaintance with Mrs. Earle (the widow of a surgeon at Barnstaple), who was the only child of Sam. Wesley. Her daughter was married to a Mr. Mansel of Dublin, who, after the death of his mother-in-law, gave me several curious papers; particularly some letters from the Earl of Oxford, encouraging S. Wesley to undertake a new edition of Hudibras (afterwards accomplished by Dr. Grey, who had Wesley's notes) from Dr. Zach. Pearce, Mr. Pope, Bishop Atterbury, Mr. James Hervey, John and Charles Wesley, their father and mother, &c. &c. &c. The most curious of those papers I gave to Dr. Priestley*; and they are now in his possession. I repent my extreme folly; as there are some letters respecting the Wesleys WONDERFULLY CURIOUS! He catched at them with eagerness! and many of them were transcribed by Mr. Lindsey.—He told me, that he meditated something on *Enthusiasm*; for which he could gain material assistance from these letters.—A letter of Mrs. Hutton's (mother of the Moravian Hutton, the *King's* friend) is very remarkable! She gives to S. Wesley a particular account of John's *first* declaration of his spiritual embassy, after her husband had been reading a sermon of Bishop Blackall's on the Beatitudes, for a Sunday evening entertainment to his family. One little MS. volume consists wholly of letters to S. W. from his excellent mother. A very extraordinary one is among them, giving an account of *Jacky's* (now old John!) being miraculously saved out of the burning when the house at Epworth was on fire, about the year 1706 or 7: a surprising event!

"In removing from Barnstaple to this place I lost a great number of books and MSS. I have anxiously searched for Pope's and Oxford's and Atterbury's letters, but cannot find them! They are not with Priestley. I have the journal of J. E. respecting Mrs. Morice; and have inclosed it for *you*. Make what use you please of it. I know not who J. E. was. You may be able to guess. The narrative is simple; and you have my authority to communicate it to the world, if you think it of sufficient consequence.—If you should, let me know, and *I* will preface it in my best manner†.

"I enclose an original poem, in Wesley's own hand-writing. You will discover the occasion‡. The "Panegyrick" (I *think*) is in Atterbury's hand-writing. It is against Sir Robert Walpole‖.

"I have also sent you an original letter of the celebrated Matthew Henry §, the great Expositor. Make what use of it you please.

"I never see Maty's Review.

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* See our vol. LII. p. 193.

† Ib. p. 339.

* See his letter to Dr. P. above, p. 871.

† This Journal had been before printed in Bishop Atterbury's Works, so that unluckily Mr. Badcock's Preface to it was never brought forward. EDIT.

‡ See Atterbury's Works, vol. II. p. 417.

‖ Ibid. p. 411. And see our last, p. 838.

§ See our vol. LVII. p. 554.

"The

"The *notes* to my Review of Hogarth * were *not* mine. I wish to hear from you *soon*; and am very affectionately yours, &c. S. B."

2. "Dear Sir, *June* 8, 1782.

"I shall peruse your edition of the "Conjectures" with particular care, and doubt not of receiving great information from so valuable a work—though I am afraid the δυσνοήτα are δυσνοήτα still in too many places!

"The Translation of Propertius † I have not yet been able to read; nor the Poems ‡. The latter are, I think, as far as I could judge from your former publication ||, very judicious; and the whole Collection must be very valuable. They lie scattered among variety of Authors, and not easily to be found. You have removed the difficulty; and to your diligence in COLLECTING you have added such information in the Biographical and Historical line, as entitle you to our praise and gratitude.

"You speak of Sam. Wesley (sen.) with respect. Shall I send you an original letter of his to his son [Sam.], written at very advanced age, with his left hand, after he had been struck with a palsy in the right side.—I long to see Atterbury; and wish I could procure more Letters for your Collection.

"Will you oblige me by inserting the inclosed § in your *next?* I am, with great esteem, yours very affectionately, S. B."

3. "Dear Sir, *Exeter, Aug.* 12, 1782.

"I have just received a proof of my Critique on the last edition of "Bowyer's Conjectures **." I have delivered my sentiments with all the impartiality I could. I hope the article will give satisfaction.

"A parcel last week was delivered to me, in which your "Life of Mr. Bowyer" was included.—I shall read it with avidity; and doubt not of its affording me information and entertainment. I will deliver my opinion of it in the Review, with honesty and candour ††, as soon as possible.

"I am now at Mr. Jackson's (the great Musick-master of the West); and he hath just put into my hands Mr. Tyrwhitt's *Vindication* ‡‡, &c. &c. I have only had time to dip into it. It is, I believe, perfectly satisfactory. However, I think the Writer not so candid as he ought to be. The Monthly Review pointed out to him Chatterton's resources in Kersey and Bailey; and first hinted to Mr. Tyrwhitt, that he was on a wrong scent, when in his Appendix he looked for particular words in *Skinner*. He acknowledges this: but doth not say from whom he received the information. His observations on *Houton*, and *Chevisaunce*, and a variety of other words, are *the very same* as the Reviewer's.

"I am, dear Sir, most respectfully yours,
"S. B."

4. "Dear Sir, *S. Molton, Oct.* 29, 1782.

"Your "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer" have afforded me much information, and much entertainment. I have sent a pretty large account of them to the Monthly Review *, and I suppose it will be inserted soon. I will not answer for the next Review; but I think I can engage for the succeeding month.—In return for your favour, I have inserted a concise account of the Memoirs in the London Magazine. I know nothing of the editor of that work. I do not like his account of books. The proprietors *(though they know not my name)* have desired me to furnish the articles for the Review in that Journal; and I have complied with their request *in part*.

"Looking over this morning some of Wesley's papers, I took notice of a poem, intituled, *The Black-Bird*. It evidently bears reference to the imprisonment of Bishop Atterbury, and begins thus,

"To whom should grateful verse belong?"

Do you know if it was ever published?—It is at your service †. In the Westminster Magazine (about the year 1773 or 4) I published an Elegy on Atterbury, from a MS. of Sam. Wesley. I wish it had been reserved for your *Atterburiana!* ‡ That Mag. is little known. I wish *you* would rescue the poem from oblivion. Let me know, if you are so inclined.—I writ Dr. Warton a letter concerning the SLANDER of Chesterfield on Bishop Atterbury. I begged him to alter what he hath said in the second edition of his 2d volume on Pope. A second edition (I see) is published, with *corrections*. Will you examine it, to see if any account be taken of any letter sent him (he knows not the Author) on this head? If not, I will draw up my remarks afresh, either for your Magazine, or for your *Atterburiana*,—for I think them most proper for this latter work §, as they so materially concern the *character* and *principles* of the Bishop.

"I am, dear Sir, very affectionately yours, S. B."

5. "My dear Sir, *Feb.* 10, 1783.

"I see you have extended your Magazine to double its former size. I hope your new attempt will be successful. It is a pretty bold adventure; and I trust *Fortune, which helps the brave*, will befriend you. I should be glad to have a department in it, if it should succeed. You know how long I have wished for a connexion with you: be-

* Monthly Review, vol. LXVIII. p. 526.
† See our vol. LII. p. 520. ‡ Ib. p. 240.
|| See our vol. L. p. 86.
§ Signed CÆSALPINUS, vol. LII. p. 278.
** Monthly Review, vol. LXVII. p. 113.
†† Ib. pp. 270. 328.
‡‡ Ib. p. 266.

* Vol. LXVII. pp. 270. 328.
† See Atterbury's Works, vol. II. p. 415.
‡ Ibid. p. 425. § Ibid. p. 79.

cause

cauſe it is a connexion with *Learning*. But I leave this matter entirely to your own diſcretion. I have given you ſpecimens of the line in which I am moſt qualified to aſſiſt you. The event reſts with you: but whatever you determine, I ſhall be thoroughly ſatisfied with: and whether I am to be a *companion* with you in *your travels* or not, I ſhall always be proud to be your friend and correſpondent at home.

** hath juſt left me. I am as happy in my deliverance, as Horace was in a ſimilar caſe. I got rid of him by promiſing to ſpeak a good word for him to You and GRIFFITHS; the only two perſons in the world that he acknowledges to ſtand in fear of.

"He hath juſt publiſhed a poem, intituled ****. It is *wonderful* indeed!

"Gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuſs, and thunder."

"I told him my ſentiments of it very freely: and he *kiſſed the rod*, without diſcovering the *genus irritabile vatum*. I allowed that there were corruſcations of genius in it; and doubted not but the Reviewers would ſpare its faults for the ſake of its—— I heſitated to ſay *excellencies*,—— the word was too ſtrong: it came out half-way.

"As to Griffiths, I would promiſe for nothing. I am not the Poetical Reviewer in his Journal. Nevertheleſs I have drawn up an article which exactly expreſſes my idea of ——'s poetical merit, and ſhall ſend it to Griffiths by this poſt. I cannot enſure its inſertion: for poſſibly the poem is put into other and better hands. If *my* critique is publiſhed, *you* will find it out without my pointing. I have been as favourable as juſtice would permit me to be *: but I will never permit any ſolicitations to entrench on the line of impartiality.

"I have now diſcharged my promiſe. You will excuſe the trouble I have given you. I had ſome ſtruggles: but I thought I muſt *ſtick to my bond*.

"In order to make this letter better worth your acceptance, I have ſent you the *true* copy of a poem † which was lately publiſhed very imperfectly in the London Magazine; and I ſhall be very glad to ſee this new and improved edition of it in yours. S. B."

6. "Dear Sir, *Lady Day*, 1783.

"I hereby acknowledge very gratefully your acceptable preſents. Such indeed they were: and I prize them as the tokens of your friendſhip.——I wiſh it were in my power to ſerve you more eſſentially. You have my heartieſt good wiſhes; and, when I have an opportunity, you may depend on ſomething better than wiſhes.

"I received the firſt volume of Atterbury on Saturday. I promiſe myſelf great entertainment in the peruſal.

"Your "Hiſtory of Hinckley" hath afforded me equal amuſement and information. Perhaps Topography can ſcarcely be too minute: at leaſt it is an error of the right ſide. —There is one edition of Cleiveland not noticed by you. I have it, bound up very neatly with Dr. Wild's poems; and will ſend it to you the firſt opportunity, as a ſmall token of my friendſhip, reſpect, and gratitude.

Mr. —— thanks you a thouſand times.—He was in a very charitable humour when he penned the —— article.— . . . . . .—But yet theſe things muſt not warp our better judgement *.

"The incloſed †, from the ſame elegant pen, is *more worthy* of it. Will you give it a place in your Magazine? He is anxious about it,—for *(entre nous)* the author is the celebrated Jackſon (the muſician), ——'s very particular friend,—and *mine*. However, I leave it wholly with *you*. Take your own way; and, whatever it is, I will commend you for acting as *you* think right.

"I am truly yours, S. B."

7. "Dear Sir, *April* 11, 1783.

"Mr. —— kindly permits me to ſend you a line, to thank you for your late favour; and particularly for your *proxy*, as you call it. I have had it framed, and placed in my ſtudy—I ſhould be glad of the *title* to Atterbury's Letters, and *Preface* (if there is to be one), as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall have the reviewing them.—When will the *Spalding* ‡ Gentlemen make their appearance? S. B."

8. "Dear Sir, [*April* . . 1783.]

"I received your letter, and the Preface to Atterbury; which I have read with great pleaſure. It is very well drawn up, and is in every reſpect proper for the purpoſe. When the remaining ſheet § is printed, I ſhall be glad to have it ſent in the ſame manner.

"I have been reading the "Obſervations on Warton," which have engaged ſo much attention in your Magazine ‖: I am ſorry to ſee them treated ſo ſlightly in the Monthly and Critical Reviews. They deſerved better attention; for they are (in ſpite of their rudeneſs) very maſterly: and I defy Warton or his adulators to anſwer them. If my name were of any weight, I ſhould be glad to bear my teſtimony to Mr. Ritſon's acute-

* Monthly Review, vol. LVIII. p. 120.

† "A Farewell to the World, by a young Diſſenting Miniſter of Devonſhire;" ſee vol. LIII. p. 159.

* See vol. LIII. p. 156, Art. 41.

† Ibid. p. 352, Art. 67.

‡ See vol. LIV. pp. 278. 353.

§ Of his letter in the Spalding Memoirs.

‖ See vols. LII. LIII. *paſſim*.

neſs

neſs and learning. He hath the *fortiter in re*: I wiſh he had more of *ſuaviter in modo*.

"But facts are facts: and it is the *matter* more than the *manner* that a true critick is to attend to.

"I have ſent a copy of verſes of my own compoſition to the London Magazine. I have ſince made ſome alterations. It is not yet publiſhed. Will it ſuit you to give the more exact and finiſhed copy to the publick *? S. B."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

ROBERT Rich, Earl of Warwick, who died April 18, 1658, was buried at Felſted in Eſſex, according to Dugdale (Bar. II. 388). He was thrice married;

1. To *Frances* daughter and heireſs of Sir William Hatton, alias Newport, knight, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

2. *Suſan* widow of Sir Leonard Holyday, alderman of London.

3. *Eleanor* daughter of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley, co. York, widow of Sir Henry Lee, of Quarndon, co. Bucks †.

How is this to be reconciled with the epitaph you give us, p. 793, at *Snarford*, where Frances is made his third wife, and daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and widow of Sir George St. Paul, knt. and baronet?

Dugdale ſays, it was Robert *firſt* Earl of Warwick, father of the above, who married to his *ſecond* wife *Frances* dau. of Sir *Chriſtopher Wray*. He died March 24, 1618, and was buried alſo at *Felſted*; and your correſpondent meant him, when he ſays, he was *created Earl* 1618: but he miſtakes in the time of his death, which was *the ſame year*, and not 1658‡. Morant (Eſſex, II. 101) gives Robert the ſecond Earl only *two* wives, Frances Hatton and Eleanor Wortley.

The figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in your plate II. of laſt month, is the matrix of a ſeal.—Round 2. 4. is this inſcription: *In domo Dei ambulabimus cum conſentu.*

Round 3. 5. this:

S[igillum] *commune collegii de Abernethi.*

Whether this had any relation to Abernethy in Scotland, where a priory of canons was brought from Inchaffray, in the ſhire of Perth, 1273, or to any other place of the name, is not certain.

"Abernethy was the chief ſeat of the Pictiſh Kings; firſt a retreat for St. Brigide, or St. Bride, and ſome virgins; thereafter a Biſhop's ſeat; and in following years poſſeſt by the Culdees. It was firſt founded by Nectanus, a Britiſh King, and at length it became a priory of canons, brought from Inchaffray 1273." Keith's liſt of religious houſes, at the end of his Catalogue of Scottiſh Biſhops, p. 241.

Who is the Biſhop with a deer or bull by his ſide on one face, and whoſe are the arms on the other, muſt be left to the deciſion of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

We are much obliged to your correſpondent who ſent you the deſcription of *Bruton*, and wiſh he would tell you a little more about the church and its monuments, particularly the handſome ones of the *Moions* ſaid to be there by the compiler of Magna Britannia.

Of the inſcription at the Four Croſſes inn, p. 803, ſee vol. LVI. p. 822.

The edition of the "Memoires de Brandeburg," printed at the Hague and Berlin, 1751, has to the privilege for printing it an engraved fac-ſimile of the late King of Pruſſia's name ſpelt as in p. 804. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 26.

AS your Magazine is generally eſteemed the moſt valuable repoſitory for the characters of eminent perſons, I have ſent, for the entertainment of your numerous readers, an account of Miſs Dorothy Schlözer, a celebrated learned lady in his Majeſty's Hanoverian dominions, who was thought worthy of the higheſt academical honours in the univerſity of Gottingen at the grand jubilee in the year 1787.

DOROTHY SCHLÖZER is the daughter of Auguſtus Lewis Schlözer, Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the univerſity of Gottingen, and well known as an able politician and hiſtorian. She was born Auguſt 10, 1770, and in her earlieſt years diſcovered an uncommon ſhare of underſtanding, which has been ſince improved by extraordinary application. Her father, encouraged perhaps by the ſucceſs he met with in the care of the education of his preſent lady, whom he inſtructed when only eight years old, has had the ſole direction of her ſtudies. The progreſs ſhe made in her infancy was

* An Author's Addreſs to his Book, a Mock Elegy; ſee vol. LIII. p. 339.—In the ſame volume, p. 834, is a letter of Mr. B's, ſigned Clericus, on a publication of Dr. Harwood.

† MS. additions in Sir William Dugdale's own hand, in a copy of his Baronage *penes me.*

‡ See this month's INDEX INDICATORIUS.

was very rapid. She ſoon learned to articulate, and at the age of two years and eight months was taught Low German, a language almoſt foreign to her own, and plain needle-work. Soon afterwards ſhe began French, not by burthening her infant-mind with grammar rules, but by habituating her to converſe with a female ſervant, a native of France, whom her mother engaged for that purpoſe. In her fifth year ſhe was taught to read German in its preſent purity, by books compoſed for her amuſement by her father; ſuch as deſcriptions of her excurſions in the country, &c. by which her memory was refreſhed by objects which the idea of the pleaſure ſhe had before derived from them rendered intereſting. When ſhe was only five years and a quarter old, ſhe received ſome leſſons in geometry. This was deviating from the uſual way of commencing with arithmetick; but her father wiſhed to try the experiment, and ſucceeded ſo well, that in a fortnight's time, before ſhe had received ten leſſons, ſhe was able to anſwer very difficult queſtions. Her progreſs in the acquirement of modern languages was really aſtoniſhing. She ſoon learned both to read and ſpeak Engliſh, Italian, Swediſh, and Dutch. Her knowledge of the Italian was conſiderably promoted by a journey which ſhe undertook in her twelfth year with her father to Rome. She was not ſufficiently acquainted with the language at firſt to converſe fluently; but this difficulty was ſoon vanquiſhed; for the Profeſſor obliged her at all the inns on the road to talk with the people of the houſe, or play with the children.—This compulſion, ſhe confeſſes, coſt her many a tear, as ſhe could not bear to hear her playmates ridicule her pronunciation; but the advantage ſhe derived amply compenſated, for in leſs than five months ſhe was able to talk Italian as fluently as her native tongue *: and on her return through Swiſſerland and Straſbourg ſhe had the ſame opportunity of ſpeaking French. Before ſhe was twelve years old ſhe began to learn Latin; and, about a year and a half afterwards, the rudiments of Greek. She may now juſtly be called a good claſſical ſcholar. She has read the beſt authors; and ſome of her Latin verſes are ſuch as would not diſgrace a prize poem at a public ſchool in England.—Beſides her knowledge of languages, ſhe has applied them to their proper uſe, and made herſelf acquainted with almoſt every branch of polite literature. Her father has not confined her to the ſtudy of any ſcience in particular, but ſhe has been led by choice to pay the greateſt attention to mathematicks.—Miſs Schlözer is perhaps the firſt lady who has made any great proficiency in mineralogy. In this ſhe was at firſt inſtructed by the ingenious Profeſſor Gmelin; and afterwards applied herſelf to it with unwearied induſtry during a reſidence of ſix weeks in the Nartz Foreſt, where ſhe viſited the deepeſt mines in the common habit of a labourer, and examined the whole proceſs of the work.

It might be naturally ſuppoſed, that ſo ſcientific a lady would be pedantic in her manner, ſlovenly in her dreſs, in ſhort, above attending to what are uſually eſteemed accompliſhments in the humbler walks of life; that though ſhe may be ſkilled perhaps in the Art of Cookery of Apicius, ſhe is ignorant of the duties of domeſtic life, and, inſtead of conforming to the modern taſte in dreſs, attires herſelf in imitation of ſome antique ſtatue: Miſs Schlözer is quite reverſe. Though celebrated for her erudition, ſhe does not neglect what are eſteemed the firſt female accompliſhments. She plays upon the harpſichord, and ſings with as much taſte as ſhe draws and works. Her perſon is pleaſing, and her dreſs as unaffectedly eaſy as her deportment. Her knowledge of hiſtory, and other literary acquirements, render her very agreeable in company, for ſhe has too much good-nature to be reſerved, and too much ſenſe to be preſuming. She rides remarkably well; and at the balls, where ſhe is ſeldom abſent, the gentlemen of the univerſity are always ambitious of her hand. Her ſurpriſing talents and accompliſhments becoming the general topic of converſation, ſhe was propoſed by the great Orientaliſt Michaelis as a proper ſubject for academical honours. The Philoſphical Faculty, of which Profeſſor Michaelis is Dean, was judged to be the fitteſt, and the 25th of Auguſt was fixed upon, at her own requeſt, for her examination. Public diſputations, and other univerſity exerciſes unſuited to female diffidence, were agreed to be diſpenſed with;

* According to the evidence of the Abbé Denina, in his Lettere Brandenburgheſi, Berlin, 1786.

with; and the examination was held at the Dean's house, in the presence of the Professors Kaestner, Neyne, Gatterer, Meister, Feder, and Kulenkamp. She was introduced by Michaelis himself, and distinguished as a lady with the highest seat. Several questions were first proposed to her in mathematicks, all of which she answered to their satisfaction. After this she gave a free translation of the thirty-seventh Ode of the first book of Horace, and explained it.—She was then examined in mineralogy, and gave a regular account of the process of the metal, from its discovery in the mine till it is refined and coined.—Her calculations were always just, and founded not on a superficial but a thorough knowledge of the subject. One of the Professors proposed a difficult question in architecture. She acknowledged that she had not made architecture her study, but answered him with great accuracy, and produced instances of what she asserted from St. Peter's at Rome and the buildings she had observed at Florence.——The examination lasted from five o'clock till half past seven, when she was desired to withdraw for a few minutes, and in her absence unanimously pronounced worthy of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.—When she was desired to return, and received the congratulations of her examiners, she thanked them for the honour, and told them, that she feared it was conferred too early; but that she hoped to be deserving of it in five years time.—As soon as she was declared successful, Miss Michaelis, one of the Professor's daughters, presented her with a wreath of laurel, with which, at the request of the Professors, she returned crowned to her father. By her father's desire, she was dressed in the habit of a bride, and, though now devoted to literature, it is to be hoped, for the good of some deserving man, she will one day or other again appear in the same character to as great advantage. Her degree was publicly conferred in the University church; and her diploma presented to her on the grand day of the jubilee, Sept. 17, 1787.——She is now in her twentieth year, and continues not only a pattern of respectable erudition, but of every amiable accomplishment.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 25.

SOME time since, a gentleman of abilities proposed publishing an historical catalogue of the celebrated gallery of pictures at Dusseldorf, and of dedicating a piece to each subscriber. That of Scipio, the African, disposing of the captives after the taking of Carthage, by the pencil of Breughel, was intended to have been dedicated to Lord Rodney. Permit me therefore, Mr. Urban, to desire you to register a dedication so proper to that distinguished and gallant Nobleman, in your universally-read Magazine. Yours, &c. P. T.

"*To the Right Hon. Lord* Rodney.

"Scipio, the African, disposing of the Captives after the taking of Carthage.

"By John Breughel.

"This is one of the most charming pieces in miniature of this most delicate painter. It is painted upon copper, only two feet two inches by three feet three; yet the figures are whole and entire, though not more than four inches in proportion; though, small as it is, it is highly and exquisitely finished. It is composed of an infinite number of small, interesting figures, drawn in the most lively manner. At the bottom of the perspective appear the city and port of Carthage; and the Roman camp is placed on a declivity a little before them.

"The principal scene of action passes before Scipio's tent, and represents that well-known and admired piece of continence and generosity of that great general, in refusing the beautiful captive brought to him by the soldiery, and the presents offered by her parents for her ransom.

"Nothing can be more animated than the Roman camp; not only about Scipio's tent, but also in every part of it, particularly in that which leads from the city to the port. Here every thing is in motion; an infinite number of troops, people of every age and condition, the baggage of the army, all, all are alive. The port filled with vessels and boats of all sizes, the ruins of the buildings, the remains of the general conflagration still burning in some places, make the city appear still to feel the horrid effects and consequences of the siege.—Such is the historical piece, which I take the liberty to inscribe to your Lordship.

"Scipio, the African, accomplished the decree of the Roman senate almost in sight of that very spot where your Lordship executed the orders of your Royal Master. Scipio obeyed his orders, it is true; but, at the same time, left behind him all the vestiges of horror and desolation. Your Lordship rendered a greater service to your country; and, by observing every law of humanity, the captive blessed his conqueror.—Scipio's glory seems to have ended with his carnage; but your Lordship's rose still higher after this victory; and, whilst you was performing an action replete with the happiest consequences to your country, it was reserved to your Lordship to exceed

yourself,

yourſelf, if I may ſay ſo, in the following year; and the capture of a Spaniſh fleet was abſorbed by a compleat victory over the French. We might be contented to forget Scipio, upon condition that we ſhould not remember Carthage: but as long as a Gibraltar and a Jamaica remain, your Lordſhip bids fair for immortality."

The grateful iſlanders of Jamaica have cauſed a noble coloſſal ſtatue to be executed *here*, and raiſed *there*, to immortalize the ſervices Lord Rodney has rendered them and his country. But where, alas! are we to look for ſuch a monument in Britain? Blenheim was raiſed to immortalize the Duke of Marlborough for taking a few continental cities, which were to be reſtored. But Lord Rodney took the floating cities of the French and Spaniards, and thereby gave to Britain the power of riding triumphant over that ocean which environs the whole globe. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

I CANNOT but highly applaud your deſign of publiſhing no more letters on the controverted ſubjects of Religion till the dog-days are over, p. 447. The credit and uſefulneſs of your learned Miſcellany has not yet ſuffered by the length of theſe literary dog-days, and I believe will ſuſtain no injury if they ſhould laſt a twelvemonth longer.

"Te flagrantis atrox hora caniculæ
"Neſcit tangere." HOR. 3 Od. xiii. 9, 10.

But I hope it will not break in upon your laudable reſolution, if you ſhould admit a few remarks on a verbal diſpute between two authors eminent in the controverſy, any more than it did to print Dr. Prieſtley's ſhort letter to you in June. In that letter, p. 488, as if he feared the publick ſhould not truſt him a few months without a promiſſory note of hand, he pledges himſelf for the performance of certain things in his next annual publication. If the undertaking is ſomewhat arduous, the more honour will be gained by a ſucceſsful atchievement of it. But to my point.

Dr. Horſley, now Biſhop of St. David's, in the ninth of his Letters to Dr. Prieſtley, tranſlating a paſſage of Tertullian, rendered *idiotæ* idiots in Engliſh. Dr. Prieſtley, in the ſeventh of his ſecond Letters to Dr. Horſley, aſks him, "Pray, Sir, in what Lexicon or Dictionary, ordinary or extraordinary, did you find this ſenſe of the term *idiota* in Latin, or ἰδιώτης in Greek*?" Here is a plain matter of fact in iſſue between them. Are there Lexicons or Dictionaries which give that which the Biſhop has uſed, as one ſenſe of the term, or are there not? Dr. Prieſtley's queſtion involves an univerſal denial of it. If this ſhould be conteſted, it is hoped, for his credit, he will ſhow that he is correct in his negation. The author that would gain the confidence of his readers ſhould affirm or deny on ſure grounds; and he who boldly advances a fact, which due enquiry may eaſily diſprove, will raiſe ſuſpicions in their minds, that he is not more accurate or ſcrupulous in other inſtances. Yours, &c. N. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

I AM much obliged by your ready inſertion of my addreſs to the publick on inflammable air in coal-mines, and to W. H. W. S. for the generous alacrity with which he takes up the ſubject. I ſhall moſt willingly co-operate with him, or any other gentleman who may be diſpoſed to give his attention to the buſineſs; and, in the further proſecution of it, your Magazine ſhall be the channel of conveyance for whatever has, or may, come to my knowledge in relation to it. W. H. W. S. will pardon me if I juſt remark, that, though a good diſſertation on the theſis he has propoſed may have its uſe, it does not go fully to the intention of my letter. His efforts are directed to a cure of the effects conſequent on an explоſion, where immediate death doth not follow; my aim is to prevent the explоſion itſelf. And I am happy to inform him that, ſince I wrote firſt, I have heard of a machine, not yet made public, from the deſcription of which I am led to conceive ſtrong hopes of ſucceſs. My endeavours, together with thoſe of a friend warm in the ſame cauſe, ſhall be exerted to bring it to a fair trial; and if it ſhould prove to anſwer the deſired end, for the ſake of the community and the inventor, the publick ſhall be immediately acquainted with the reſult. In the mean time, all thoſe who have made philoſophy their ſtudy, are invited to lend their aid, that every poſſible light may be thrown on ſo intereſting a ſubject. A. B.

* See Tracts in Controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley, by the Biſhop of St. David's, lately publiſhed; Diſquiſition ſecond, pp. 425—430.

Mr. URBAN, *Mansfield, Sept.* 26.

EXHIBIT the man who stands by himself in the creation of God; who considers the authority of names as lighter than a feather in the impartial balance of truth; who despises legal patronage and legal honours, when bestowed on the unworthy, and only considers them as just when extended to laborious merit; who, in scientific investigations, appeals to that reason with which the Creator hath blessed him; disdains to draw conclusions from unestablished premises, and suspends his judgement concerning the materials which lie in those regions of knowledge which have been hitherto unexplored by him; who can look with complacency on the man who differs from him in sentiment on some speculative subjects, though his opinion may be as distant from his own as the two poles from each other; I say, exhibit such a man as this in the wide compass of your paper, and let him be informed that, if he has imbibed ideas dissimilar to those which the author of this paragraph entertains on some popular topicks, he may secure an opportunity of entering into an amicable contest concerning them; they are topicks which are connected with the best interests of mankind, and merit a candid and popular discussion; they are no less than the pretensions of the present forms, discipline, and doctrines of the English church, to the countenance of Government, and to that high degree of reverence in which they are held by multitudes, and the tenable or untenable ground of a dissent from them; the discussion of these subjects will include a display of arguments on the reasonableness and policy of the existing laws against the Dissenters.

I confess myself, Sir, a friend of the Dissent, and therefore indulge an anxiety that an honest publick should be acquainted with its true principles, and shall esteem myself happy to enter the lists with a candid advocate of the Establishment, to investigate the merits of each cause, and to co-operate with him in drawing aside that veil which has obscured the face of truth, and in exposing that air of mystery which, in former ages, made absurdity venerable in the public eye, and caused imposture and error to raise their triumphant heads. It is time, Sir, that the mists of prejudice should flit before the beams of the rising orb of truth; it is time that the publick should know what they profess; that blind custom should no longer influence the minds of free-born Britons in the most important conceptions and acts of rational beings. Let us hope the happy æra is arrived when a man has no cause to fear the stripes of power for the promulgation of ideas which originate in a mind expanded and well informed; when the philosopher and theologian have no reason to apprehend the exercise of that pitiful, though cruel, spirit, which confined a Galilæo in a dungeon, and bound a Servetus to the stake; when the press is not only open to the literary of all classes, and to the advocates of all religious denominations, but when the public papers, under the conduct of enlightened editors, become vehicles of important information, and moral improvement, to the meanest peasant in the land.

Yours, &c. CATULLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 28.

THE candid and ingenious Dr. *Jortin*, in his Remarks on Eccl. History, vol. III. pp. 44, 45, after mentioning the "dispute between *Alexander*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, and *Arius*, a Presbyter of his diocese, about the *nature* of CHRIST; in consequence of which the former not only deposed, excommunicated, and anathematised the latter in a provincial council of near an hundred bishops, but, in a circular letter, represented him and his partisans as heretics, apostates, blasphemers, enemies of God, full of impudence and impiety, forerunners of *Antichrist*, and imitators of *Judas*;" goes on to inform us, p. 51, that, among others who "endeavoured to pacify *Alexander*, and to persuade him to make up the quarrel, *Constantine* himself sent a letter, by *Hosius* of *Corduba*, to each of the disputants, in which he reprimanded them both for disturbing the church with their insignificant disputes about matters of no importance, and exhorted them to mutual forbearance and forgiveness:" but "the affair," as he farther observes, p. 52, "being gone too far to be thus composed, and both sides being, as *Socrates* represents them, equally contentious and refractory;" in order to quality, or, if possible, put an end to their disputes, a General Council was summoned to meet at *Nice*, in June, A.D. 325; the result of which, after much indecent wrangling and accusations of one another to the Emperor, was the condemnation and banishment of *Arius*, and the confirmation of what, on their authority,

authority, has been ſince received, by many churches, as the *orthodox* faith.—So far in general. But there are ſome particulars ſuppreſſed in the common accounts of this buſineſs which render the proceedings of this Council not a little ſuſpected, and which, if true, detract much from the weight and authority of its decrees. The current opinion is, that theſe points were effected by the *unanimous* conſent of the Council, which, we are told alſo, conſiſted of 318 biſhops. But in this there is a fallacy. For, though on the teſtimony of *Epiphanius*, *Juſtinian*, *Ruffinus*, and *Athanaſius* who was preſent, we ſhould allow that 318 biſhops were indeed unanimous on theſe points, yet theſe did by no means conſtitute the Council then aſſembled at Nice; nay, indeed, did not amount even to a *ſixth* part of it. The fact, as it ſtands recorded on the authority of *Eutychius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, in his treatiſe de Rebus Conſtantini, was this: "There were aſſembled in the city of *Nice*, after a year and two months notice for that purpoſe, 2048 biſhops, extremely differing in their judgement and opinion on the ſubjects of controverſy then on foot; ſome of theſe maintaining that Chriſt was of the *ſame ſubſtance* [ὁμοούσιον] with God the Father. The Emperor, aſtoniſhed at the different opinions that prevailed, and at the heats with which they were aſſerted by their reſpective partiſans, deſired that the matter in queſtion might be calmly debated. The reſult was, that 318 biſhops did indeed concur in this perſuaſion; while the reſt [1730] could come to no reſolution about that, or any thing elſe; ſome maintaining one thing, ſome another. Hereupon the Emperor, ordering a ſeparate ſeat for each of the 318, ſat down himſelf in the midſt of them, and, delivering to them his ring, ſword, and ſceptre, ſpake to them in the following words: "I this day appoint you overſeers of my empire, to do therein whatſoever it is your office and duty to do for the confirmation of the faith, and the ſalvation of believers." So that the baniſhment of *Arius*, which followed, and the eſtabliſhment of what was reported to the aſſembly as the *true faith*, were therefore only decreed, becauſe no number to the amount of 318 could be found (though *they* made but little more than *one ſeventh* of the whole ſynod) who agreed in any *other* opinion. For, had 319 appeared in ſupport of any other *one* opinion beſides, there was the ſame reaſon for the Emperor to have eſtabliſhed *that* for *orthodox* as for eſtabliſhing that which he did for ſuch. Moreover, if 320 had ſtood forth in favour of a third opinion, although it had been that of *Arius* himſelf, that muſt, on the ſame principle, have been decreed the *true faith* in preference to either of the former.

The Patriarch *Eutychius*, to whom we are obliged for the foregoing memoir of the Council of *Nice*, and of the numbers there aſſembled, is ſpoken of by the learned *Selden* as a perſon of known orthodoxy, and a moſt determined oppoſer of *Arianiſm*. He was moreover, ſays he, a moſt diligent enquirer into the antient hiſtory of his church (where, by the way, the controverſy which gave occaſion to the Council of *Nice* originated); whence he naturally concludes, that what he hath delivered on the ſubject was probably extracted by him from the records of that, or other Eaſtern churches, whoſe monuments have long ſince periſhed, and of too great authority to be ſuſpected.

And to this teſtimony of *Eutychius* the ſame learned perſon hath ſubjoined thoſe alſo of *Joſephus*, a native of *Egypt*, but a Chriſtian prieſt, and *Iſmael Ibn Ali*, a Mahumedan hiſtorian of great and extended reputation. The former of theſe, in his Preface to an Hiſtory of Councils, which he publiſhed in the *Arabic* language from *Greek* or *Syrian* records of the antient Chriſtian church, hath theſe words: "There met at *Nice* a very great number, even 2048 biſhops; and the Emperor commanded that the creed drawn up by the Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* ſhould be read to the ſynod, whereof 318 biſhops embraced it; while the remainder [1730] differed in various ways, neither agreeing in their general ſentiments, nor in any one form of faith." The latter informs us that, "in the courſe of the twentieth year of *Conſtantine*, 2048 biſhops were aſſembled at *Nice*, of which number the Emperor ſelected 318, who anathematiſed *Arius* for having aſſerted that CHRIST was a *created* being. The aforeſaid 318 biſhops, moreover, aſſenting to the ordonnance of *Conſtantine*, ſet forth the Chriſtian faith in a different manner from what had been current as ſuch heretofore."

The works of *Joſephus* and *Iſmael*, from which theſe notes are extracted, are to be met with in the *Bodleian* library, whence the extracts themſelves were made, at the requeſt of Mr. *Selden*, by

Dr.

Dr. Edward Pocock, at that time Profeſſor of the *Arabic* language in the univerſity of *Oxford*.

I am aware indeed that, although it be allowed, on the aurhority here cited, that the number of *clergy* aſſembled at *Nice* might be 2048, it may yet be contended that there were not ſo many *biſhops* at that time in the Chriſtian world; and that the greater part therefore of the aſſembly was compoſed of the inferior order of *preſbyters*. But as it is well known that dioceſes at that time were very ſmall, it is by no means improbable that the number of *biſhops* at this council was as great as, on the authority of *Eutychius*, &c. it is here alledged to have been. Be this however as it may, *preſbyters* being equally capable of underſtanding, and equally competent to decide upon, the controverſy then on foot (for, otherwiſe, why were they admitted?), the rule adopted for determining upon the point in diſpute, *viz.* by a *majority* of thoſe who agreed in *one* opinion, is equally exceptionable; it being entirely the ſame thing whether the 318 who compoſed that majority were ſo many of 2048 *biſhops*, or of 2048 *biſhops* and *preſbyters* taken together, and equally authoriſed.

It is obvious however to infer, from what hath been ſaid, that, in the beginning of the *fourth* century (to ſay nothing of *later* times), *numbers* were the teſt of *orthodoxy*, and the *rule* of *faith* a *majority* of *voices*. And yet, as Dr. *Jortin* again obſerves, p. 57, "they who take their faith from the *Scriptures*, and not from the *church*, ſhould be careful not to require, nor yield, too much regard to *ſuch* aſſemblies, how numerous ſoever;" eſpecially as (p. 71, 72), "after all, it hath happened ſometimes that one council hath contradicted another, and this creates a terrible difficulty. We have, however, a certain rule by which we may judge of them, a rule given us by our Maſter, *viz.* by their *fruits* ye ſhall know them. We need only ſurvey their acts and monuments, their beviour, doctrines, decrees, and cenſures; and compare them impartially with the morality, ſimplicity, prudence, charity, and piety of the Goſpel; and by this method we may form a tolerable idea of them."

And what, after all, does a majority of voices in ſuch caſes evince? Nothing more than a *concurrence* in opinion, as far as it goes; for the *truth* of that opinion remains ſtill to be proved: and our only teſt of this is *Scripture*. But what if perſons of the moſt *different* opinions juſtify themſelves *alike* on the authority of Scripture? I anſwer that, until an infallible interpreter ſhall ariſe, nobody can decide; and hence the right of every man to the exerciſe of *private judgement*. Let them enjoy their different opinions in peace. Unity in *theſe* matters is by no means deſirable, if it were attainable. I mean, not a "unity of *opinion* in the bond of *ignorance*," much leſs a "unity of *profeſſion* in the bond of *hypocriſy*." The only unity that is deſirable, or that indeed is required of us, and that is a unity to which we may all attain (or it would not have been required of us), is the "unity of the SPIRIT in the bond of PEACE." Clarke Serm. 48.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆUS *Surr.*

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

IN the aſſemblies of the Kirk of Scotland, I think, there is an officer called a *moderator*; I ſuppoſe he is provided againſt what we all know to be a very improbable contingency, that of the reverend divines forgetting the ſpirit of meekneſs which belongs to religion, and being in danger of being drawn by Satan into unbecoming heat and paſſion. I ſay in *danger*; becauſe, who ever heard of ſuch a thing *actually* coming to paſs, at leaſt in theſe days? To ſcold, to call names, to give opprobrious epithets, are, now at leaſt, left entirely to laymen. Whenever, therefore, I ſee any thing of that ſort allowed to ſully your pages, I know at once that it comes from the hand of a layman. But I know not why there ſhould not be a moderator in diſputes between laymen, as well as in thoſe which are ſuppoſed poſſible to ariſe between the clergy. This office, Mr. Urban, I wiſh you would take upon you, and whenever a letter is ſent you with the words *miſerable mangler—bungling ſneers—vile ſcribbling—groveling detractor**, ſtrike them out by virtue of your authority. The writer muſt feel his obligation to you. A good cauſe is always hurt by ſuch expreſſions (as in the caſe of Mr. Gibbon's opponents); a bad one made much worſe. S. H.

P. 531. I have ſeen a grant by James II. to a gentleman of two patents of baronetage to ſell; but I omitted to take a copy, and do not know that I can now recover the paper.

P. 577. Nathan Wright, eſq. who

* Pp. 613, 614.

died at Cricklade, was of the family of the Lord Keeper W. Late in life he succeeded his brother Poulet Wright in a fine estate in a very pleasant country, Englefield, about five miles beyond Reading, on the Bath road. On his death, without issue, this estate descended to Richard Benyon, esq. of Gidea-hall, near Romford.

P. 578. Mr. Wadeson was usher or under master at Harrow, not master, and was succeeded by a relation of Mr. Drury, who succeeded Dr. Heath a few years ago in the mastership. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 30.

IN addition to the portraits in the Halls of our City Companies take the following, which I find described among the MSS. of the late Dr. *Ducarel*.

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

MERCERS HALL.

Thomas Papillon, esq. (see the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 101), son of David Papillon, of Lubnam, in the county of Leicester.—According to the books of the Mercers Company, he was apprenticed Nov. 2, 1638; admitted to the freedom, Sept. 4, 1646; Master of the Company, Sept. 5, 1698. He left one thousand pounds to the Company, to relieve any of his family that might in future come to want.

Rowland Wynne, esq. son of Edward Wynne.—According to the hall-books of the Mercers Company, he was apprenticed Dec. 24, 1624; admitted to the freedom, Feb. 15, 1632; Master of the Company, Sept. 7, 1675. He gave five hundred pounds towards wainscoting the hall after the fire of London.

A third portrait, unknown.

A monument with a figure, whole length.

STATIONERS HALL.

A beautiful painting in the Court-room (by West) of King Alfred, dividing his loaf with the Beggar; a story well known in English history.

In the Parlour.

Wing, the almanack-maker, son of the original Vincent Wing.

Robert Nelson, esq. the pious writer.

Mr. William Bowyer, the elder, printer.

Bust of Mr. William Bowyer, his son; with an inscription on a handsome brass plate to the memory of both.

A fine engraving of Earl Camden.

A good engraving of Vincent Wing.

HABERDASHERS HALL.

George I. (the gift of Sir Harcourt Masters).

George II. (when Prince of Wales).

Queen Caroline (when Princess of Wales); the gift of Sir Geo. Caswall, knt. master and sheriff 1720.

Prince Frederick, when a youth.

In the Parlour.

William Adams, esq. founder of the grammar school at Newport, Salop; a portrait which our modern Raphael pronounces to be of no common excellence.

Princess-Dowager of Wales; given in 1737 by Sir Joseph Hankey.

Robert Aske, esq. founder of Hoxton hospital.

Mr. Thomas Aldersey, merchant, of Bunbury, Cheshire.

Mr. William Jones; who gave to the Company 18,000l. for charitable uses.

Sir Hugh Hamersley, knt.

Mr. Banks.

Two unknown portraits.

On the Staircase.

A fine portrait of a celebrated city carver.

In the Card-room.

Micajah Perry, esq.

Holy Family; given in 1734 by Sir William Bellers, knt. This beautiful picture was purchased by Sir William in Moorfields for five guineas.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

I AM one of your correspondents who has found much entertainment from the perusal of the Paston Letters; and the liberal manner in which the Editor has invited criticism induces me, though a minor Antiquary, to suggest an observation or two which passed in my mind on the perusal; and in no place can it be done with greater advantage than in your publication.

In the impeachment of the Duke of Suffolk, the article which states the treason on the 16th July, 1447, in the ward of Sandwick-street, should doubtless be Candlewick-street, a mistake easily arising from the transcriber's placing S instead of C at the beginning of the word. It was most probably written Candewick-street, a strict attention to orthography not being the practice of the writers of that day, which is evident from the frequent instances of the same word spelt different ways.

Another observation I beg leave to make on Sir John Fenn's surprise at the early removal of Sir Henry Irgloss's body,

body, Letter 28, vol. III. An idea is prevalent in my mind, that it was a practice, in the times when the Romiſh religion prevailed, to move the body of a deceaſed perſon of conſequence to a chapel, where it remained for ſome time previous to the commitment of it to the earth; and I obſerve Mrs. Paſton's expreſſion in this place is, *where he ſhall be buried*; which implies, the ceremony of the interment had not actually taken place. On this ſubject, I doubt not, many of your correſpondents, well-ſkilled in the cuſtoms of burial of noble perſons at that period, can readily reſolve the Editor. I muſt confeſs the peculiarity did not ſtrike me as it did him.

So much for Sir John Fenn. Permit me to offer a correction or two to your laſt Miſcellany. In your Liſt of Promotions, you note J. W. Roſe, eſq. Deputy Recorder. Surely that gentleman never poſſeſſed ſuch a ſituation; and he might with more propriety be called Deputy Common Serjeant, in whoſe place his name was inſerted in the commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer at the Old Bailey, ſince the worthy poſſeſſor of that office was diſabled by age from acting as a criminal judge.

Your epitaphs from Ware churchyard, I ſhould ſuſpect, are incorrectly copied. Mr. *Liſter*, not *Leſter*, was certainly paſtor of a congregation of Diſſenters, but not of the Baptiſt denomination. It is ſcarcely likely his relations or friends would record a fact untruly on his tomb. He was father to Dr. William Liſter, a young phyſician of ſome eminence, now practiſing in the metropolis.

Ralph Grindall, M. D. I preſume to be the father of a gentleman long known and diſtinguiſhed for his abilities in this city, Richard Grindall, eſq. of Auſtin Friars.

It is certainly true that theſe corrections are of ſmall importance; but a wiſh to render the Gentleman's Magazine a faithful reporter to poſterity is the motive of PRÆCO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

THE ingenious author of the "Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," vol I. p. 182, 2nd ed. having cited from Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, ver. 694, the Poet's eulogy of Eraſmus, proceeds to add an encomium of his own upon that great man. He ſays, Pope intimated a deſign of writing Eraſmus's Life in Latin; and, in the end of the note, he ſays, "The Life of Eraſmus, which deſerves the fineſt pen, has been wretchedly and frigidly written by Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has collected are curious and uſeful." Now Jortin's Life of Eraſmus was publiſhed 1758, that is, four years before this edition of Dr. Warton's Eſſay appeared. Shall we ſay, that the learned Eſſayiſt had then never ſeen this Life of Eraſmus by Dr. Jortin? or that he thought it ſo *wretchedly and frigidly* written as not to deſerve his notice? or to what elſe is this omiſſion to be imputed? Dr. Jortin's ſentiments on theological or political ſubjects might not, perhaps, perfectly coincide with thoſe of the gentlemen educated at Oxford in his time. That Jortin was a man of moſt liberal principles is allowed on all hands, excepting ſome particular writers, who might poſſibly think his works wanted *expurgation* on that very account. He had likewiſe very few ſuperiors in the various provinces of criticiſm, which may be aſſerted without any diſparagement to the learned Eſſayiſt, or to the late Biſhop Warburton; which latter, in a note upon theſe verſes of Pope,

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name
(The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame),
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

contrived to claſs Luther and Calvin among the holy Vandals of the prieſthood, whom [take notice, reader] Eraſmus drove off the ſtage; a ſpecimen of that Bœotian ingenuity which does not fall to the lot of a common critic. Calvin was never an object of Eraſmus's cenſures upon the Vandal prieſthood. He did not reſign his eccleſiaſtical preferments in the Church of Rome till 1534, ſome years before the death of Eraſmus. Luther indeed had ſome ſquabbles with Eraſmus; but he was far enough from being driven off the ſtage by him; and both he and Calvin flouriſhed after Eraſmus was duſt and aſhes. Is there a ſecret here too? Yes. Pope was ingenuous enough, *pro hac vice*, to ſtigmatize the monkiſh predeceſſors of Eraſmus, though miniſters of his own church. Warburton was juſt beginning to be in amicable habits with him, after the imminent danger of being ſtrung up in the Dunciad. What was to be done? Pope's candid conceſſion was to be acknowledged by ſome return worthy of Mr. Warburton's politeneſs. The obligation was accordingly diſcharged by ſacrificing Luther and Calvin to the ſpirit, otherwiſe

otherwiſe called the genius, of Eraſmus. It is pleaſant enough, that the author of the Divine Legation of Moſes ſhould reckon a want of moderation among the vices of Luther and Calvin, as that could hardly fail to remind his readers of the apologies he has made for treating his opponents with ſo much acrimony, for differing with him upon points of much leſs importance than which were in diſpute between Luther or Calvin with their adverſaries reſpectively.

Warton, p. 311, mentions the Atys of Catullus as bearing ſome reſemblance to the caſe of Abelard. He ſays, "the poem has been little remarked on;" and in another place of the ſame note he tells us, "it has been ſtrangely neglected." It would be moſt injurious to Mr. Warton's critico-poetical character, to ſuppoſe he had not ſeen the Noths and Caſtigations of the three celebrated critics, Scaliger, Muretus, and Voſſius; to which, I believe, may be added Græ-vius. But beſides theſe, in the year 1731 were publiſhed, "Miſcellaneous Obſervations upon Authors ancient and modern," volume I. And in the year 1732 a ſecond volume, with the ſame title, was publiſhed; both in octavo. In the firſt of theſe volumes, the whole poem intituled "Atys" is exhibited, with many curious and learned notes, tending to redeem the text from that corruption of which Mr. Warton complains. Theſe notes are well known to have been the work of the ſaid Dr. Jortin, who wrote the Life of Eraſmus. Was this too for ſo many years unknown to Dr. Warton? or was his ſilence owing to a point of honour, not to be beholden to a man of Dr. Jortin's principles?

I ſend you theſe obſervations, Mr. Urban, as it certainly falls within the limits of your office to remark ſins of partiality, as well as of ignorance, careleſſneſs, and error, whether in our contemporaries or our predeceſſors of the laſt age. SPICILEGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorcheſter, July* 20.

THE province of adminiſtering to the exigencies of ſick priſoners in the different county-gaols ought to be regarded rather as an object of honour than of profit; and as ſuch every liberal practitioner, it is candidly preſumed, is equally emulous to ſtand forward, and give up a certain portion of his time from private practice, and devote it to the good of the publick.

The liberality of the reſpective branches of the medical profeſſion is ſeen, and univerſally applauded, in the attendance they give *gratis* in the different county hoſpitals throughout the kingdom. That the ſame diſintereſted zeal would be as readily ſhewn by the gentlemen of the faculty reſiding in county-towns, where there is no general hoſpital (if occaſion offered), it would be injurious to their reſpective characters to entertain a doubt of.

But though the want of a county hoſpital precludes them from manifeſting their good-will, the ſtate of the ſick priſoners from time to time in the county-gaol affords opportunities of their giving unequivocal proofs that they are as deſirous as their brethren of exerting themſelves in the cauſe of humanity.

With this perſuaſion, I ſubmit with great diffidence ſome conſiderations which have for their object a great improvement in the management of ſick priſoners, by which they would be materially benefited in point of *attendance*, and in being ſupplied with *medicines* and *neceſſaries*; it being preſumed that two-thirds of the ſalary hitherto paid to the ſurgeons of county-gaols (if appropriated to the purchaſe of medicines and neceſſaries) would not only more effectually anſwer thoſe purpoſes, but by carrying to account the ſavings made in favourable years (in reſpect to ſickneſs), it would eventually be found *(communibus annis)*, that poſſibly half the preſent expence might be ſaved to each county.

The two modes adopted in county-gaols in reſpect to the ſurgeon's eſtabliſhment, *viz.* the allowance of a certain fixed ſalary, or the ſurgeon being permitted to make out his bill, are both exceptionable at the beſt. They muſt ever hurt the feelings of the liberal practitioner, who revolts at the abhorred idea of being ſuppoſed to pocket the greater part of the ſalary as a perquiſite, where the firſt plan is adopted, —or at the imputation of making out exorbitant bills, to make himſelf amends for the want of a ſalary, where the ſecond regulation takes place.

At preſent the ſurgeon of every county-gaol, however conſcious of his own integrity, remains ſubject to the uncandid concluſions of the malevolent, who are too apt to draw one of the injurious inferences, *viz.* either that the ſick priſoner gets ſcarce any medicine at all,—or, on the contrary, that he is unneceſ-

unnecessarily crammed with it, according as the first or second regulation is established.

No individual engaged in extensive practice in the country can conscientiously undertake the duty of a county-gaol surgeon; it requires an attendance incompatible with his private engagements: for though the poor sick prisoner has the first claim upon him, on the consideration that the rich private patient can command other assistance; yet it is to be feared that the instances are few where surgeons have ventured to plead, in extenuation of an imputed neglect, to a rich patient, that it was occasioned by an unavoidable previous attendance on a sick felon.

The care of the sick, when confided permanently to a single surgeon, shuts a door to consultation. It is very rarely heard of that a second, much less a third, is ever called in, *be the case what it will*, which, either in public or private practice, is a matter of most shameful reproach to neglect, and where the life of a fellow-creature is in danger is punished by very severe penalties in most other countries in Europe. Instances have been known, where surgeons of county-gaols have imagined that long possession gave them a sort of prescriptive right to the office, so far as to think it transferrable, and have been so unreasonable and presumptuous as to expect the county would connive at their retiring upon the salary, and by a collusive bargain with some deputy (who may be dazzled with the prospect of the eventual succession), the office is to be performed *gratis*. How far such negotiations affect the sick prisoner, as to his being "properly and duly supplied with *medicines and necessaries*," as well as responsibility in point of attendance how secured, I leave to the judgement of the discerning reader.

Female debtors or felons have been taken in labour in gaols, the surgeons of which were known not to be in the practice of midwifry, though this ought to be the *sine quâ non* of their appointment.

To remedy these, and many other abuses, the following proposals are suggested, as hints to serve as the groundwork of future improved regulations in the management of the sick in county-gaols.

I. That the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, residing in towns where county-gaols are established, be invited to attend the gaol *gratis*, as practised in county hospitals, in rotation, by the month, fortnight, or week, as may be found most eligible.

II. That at least two gentlemen be summoned, one as the officiating person for the time being; the second, or third, to be waiting in succession, who are so to adjust their private concerns, as not to be absent at the same time; holding themselves responsible that immediate attendance be given at the gaol on any sudden call.

III. That a particular druggist or apothecary, not being a visitor in rotation, be appointed to furnish (on the most moderate terms) the medicines ordered.

IV. That the diet of the sick be daily regulated, which, it is presumed, the savings made from the suppression of the surgeon's salary will much amend, exclusive of furnishing medicines and surgical necessaries.

V. That a nurse on urgent necessity be retained, and discharged at the discretion of the officiating surgeon.

VI. That a book be kept, wherein the patient's name, disease, and medicines given, be regularly entered, with such observations as may tend to check the progress of diseases, and more immediately of those incidental to gaols.

VII. That in all very dangerous cases, whether in physick or surgery, &c. the attending physician, surgeon, or apothecary, do forthwith summon as many of the gentlemen as may be conveniently got together, in order to consult on the most effectual means of affording relief; the omission of which, in public or private practice, is highly reprehensible, and must ever continue to subject those who fall into it to deserved imputations either of want of judgement or of integrity, without having any kind of right to complain, since they are aware of the consequences of excluding all intercourse with the members of their profession in dangerous and doubtful cases, which call for further help.

The judgement of gentlemen assembled at the respective county-meetings will readily suggest to them such ulterior improvements as may more effectually contribute to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate sick prisoner.

Yours, &c. J. C. *M. D.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, July* 21.

IT has been the peculiar province of your pleaſing and inſtructive publication to reſcue from oblivion many a ſplendid memorial of exemplary virtue, —many a detached portion of literary excellence.

The private letters of perſons diſtinguiſhed by their elevated rank, or by the ſuperior endowments of the mind, have always been read with ſingular ſatisfaction and delight; and, if the feelings of the writer have been intereſted on the ſide of virtue, with equal improvement. Preſuming upon the prevailing taſte of the age for this kind of reading, and upon the attention with which your own correſpondents ſeem favoured, as well as upon my own opinion reſpecting the excellence of the article I am about to lay before you, I take the liberty of ſending you the tranſcript of a letter written by that apoſtolic prelate Dr. Hough, Biſhop of Worceſter, which (as it hath not, as I know of, ever been printed) I hope you will think deſerving of a place in your next Magazine.—Whatever Dr. Hough thought proper to write, I am ſure every ſerious perſon will believe to be worth the reading.

The letter was addreſſed to the late William Lord Digby (grandfather of the preſent Lord Digby), who then reſided at Coleſhill in Warwickſhire, and was one of the Biſhop's moſt particular friends. The language of it imports this; and the friendſhip ſubſiſting between two ſuch characters as Lord Digby and Biſhop Hough was doubtleſs of no common kind. It was a friendſhip to which the unprincipled and the profligate muſt ever be ſtrangers; formed here on earth upon the firm baſis of religion and virtue, and now conſummating in thoſe happy regions, where, to adopt the good Biſhop's own elegant expreſſion, "the joys are unſpeakable, and will always endure." The Biſhop was upwards of ninety years old when the following letter was written, and ſurvived but a few weeks *.

What a pleaſing, awful, inſtructive object is a good man, near his latter end!—But I am anticipating the reflections of your readers, and writing an eſſay inſtead of a letter. I will therefore ſubſcribe myſelf, your conſtant reader,

B. C. D.

Letter from Dr. HOUGH, Biſhop of Worceſter, to Lord DIGBY.

"My Lord,

"I think myſelf much obliged to your nephew for his kind viſit, whereby I have a more authentic account of your Lordſhip's health than is uſually brought to me by report, and opportunity of informing myſelf in many particulars relating to your noble houſe, and the good family at Woodcote, which I hear with the uncommon pleaſure of one who has been no ſtranger to them. Mr. Cotes is remarkably bleſſed in his children, all whoſe ſons are not only deſerving but proſperous. I am glad to ſee one of them devoted to the ſervice of God. He perhaps has not choſen the moſt likely employment to thrive by; but he depends upon a Maſter who never fails to recompenſe thoſe who truſt in him above their hopes. The young gentleman will account to your Lordſhip for Hartlebury; but I fancy you will expect me to ſay ſomething of myſelf, and therefore I preſume to tell you, that my hearing has long failed. I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination for buſineſs as ability to perform it. In other reſpects I have eaſe (if it may not more properly be called indolence) to a degree beyond what I durſt have thought of when years began to multiply upon me. I wait contentedly for a deliverance out of this life, in humble confidence that by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I ſhall ſtand at the reſurrection at his right-hand; and when you, my Lord, ſhall have ended thoſe days that are to come (which I pray may be many and comfortable) as innocently and exemplarily as thoſe that are paſt, I doubt not of our meeting in that ſtate, where the joys are unſpeakable, and will always endure.—I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, and ever affectionate ſervant,

April 13, 1743. JOHN WORCESTER."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 21.

IN p. 609, there is ſome account of a pheaſant that was ſuppoſed to be an hermaphrodite. When I was a young ſhooter, I was at the killing of ſuch an one, which my friend and I concluded to be an hermaphrodite, as its feathers ſo much reſembled thoſe of a cock-bird, only fainter in their luſtre. But ſome years after I had the pleaſure of receiving full ſatisfaction in the matter; for being at a gentleman's who kept pheaſants, I ſaw ſeveral hens in that ſtate, and others beginning to change, which, he ſaid, was a common thing, and that they never bred afterwards. And, in confirmation of this truth, whilſt we were talking about it, the gamekeeper of

* See Gent. Mag. V. 546. XVI. 340. XVII. 199.

of a neighbouring Baronet came to beg ſome hens, for all his were changed, and conſequently would breed no more.—The change begins at the breaſt, where thoſe beautiful feathers are ſeen in the cock bird; and though ſome of the hens, which were but young, had only a few feathers changed in that part, yet the gentleman aſſured me, that all thoſe hens would ceaſe laying eggs in a year or two, and be totally changed. But tho' this be not uncommon with tame birds, yet, I apprehend, it is otherwiſe in their wild ſtate, becauſe I never ſaw but the one above-mentioned; and the perſon with me, who was an excellent ſhooter, and had killed great numbers of pheaſants, had never ſeen one before.

Whether the ſame thing happens to partridges, or not, I am ignorant. Yet ſome years ago being at a gentleman's, who had in his garden a covey of partridges that had been bred there, and were uſed to come into a baſket every evening, I obſerved that ſeveral of them had two or three coloured feathers on their breaſts, which I took notice of to him as ſomething ſingular. But I do not recollect to have ſeen the like in wild birds. As the ſhooting ſeaſon is coming on, this may give a hint to ſportſmen to make the obſervation.—The difference between the cock and hen partridge, except the horſe-ſhoe on the breaſt of the former, is ſo ſmall, that a change in the latter, ſimilar to that in the pheaſant, may not readily be obſerved. But all ſhooters know, that it is common to find two, three, or more old cock birds together, without a hen, at the beginning of the ſeaſon. What may be the reaſon of this, I know not; whether any of them may be hens changed, like the pheaſants, and ſo paſt breeding; or whether they be really cocks. For, as in the human ſpecies Providence, for very wiſe reaſons, ſends into the world more males than females; ſo, in ſeveral ſpecies of the fowl kind, we generally find the number of cocks exceeding that of hens. And this, if I may be allowed to conjecture, is a very wiſe proviſion, in pheaſants particularly, becauſe the cock is of a more ranging diſpoſition than the hen, and conſequently more liable to be found, and he is moreover a larger and more tempting mark. And the cock partridge, by his chattering when he riſes, is more likely to attract the notice of the fowler than the hen, who is ſilent. R. B.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1789.

4

Mr. URBAN, *St. Peterſburg, Jan.* 28, *O. S.*

LAudemus viros glorioſos in generatione ſua: homines divites in virtute.—Omnes iſti in generationibus gentis ſuæ gloriam adepti ſunt, et in diebus ſuis habentur in laudibus. Corpora ipſorum in pace ſepulta ſunt, et nomen eorum vivit in generationem et generationem.——A number of remarkable anecdotes of Peter the Great, which are to be met with in no hiſtory of that monarch hitherto publiſhed, and yet, as they throw a great light on his real character, ought not to be loſt in oblivion, having come to my knowledge, I ſhall tranſmit them occaſionally to you, for the benefit of ages to come. Of the truth of them you may reſt aſſured; and of their novelty I ſhall only ſay, in the words of the poet, as it ſaves me the trouble of finding words of my own, that they are,

Non collecta libris, ſed pene accepta per aures.

The following anecdote was related of Alexei Michailovitſh by Maria Andréevna Counteſs Rumantzof, granddaughter of the Boyar Artémin Matfeof.

Tzar Alexei Michailovitſh, the father of Peter the Great, was pleaſed to confer his particular confidence on the Boyar Artémin Matfeof, grandfather to Maria Andréevna Rumantzof (mother of Field Marſhal Rumantzof Zadunaiſki, chancellor for foreign affairs), *principale dame d'honneur*, and ſince, in 1775, made *oberhofmeiſterinn** to her preſent Majeſty, Catharine II.

The Tzar, after the death of his firſt Czarina, the Princeſs Miloſlauvſki, went often to viſit Matfeof, contrary to the cuſtom of former Tzars, who never viſited private perſons, and would ſometimes even take his ſupper with him.—One evening coming in unexpectedly, and ſeeing the table ſet for ſupper with great neatneſs, he ſaid to Matfeof, "The table ſeems ſo neatly and prettily covered, I feel a ſtrong deſire to ſit down to it with you. Yes, I will follow the ſuggeſtions of my appetite, and place myſelf at table by thee; upon this condition, however, that I diſturb nobody, and that none get up from table till they have ſupped."—"Whatever your Majeſty pleaſes and commands muſt be

* There are no titles analagous to theſe in Engliſh; and ſo, when one does not tranſlate at all, one is ſure not to tranſlate amiſs.

to

to the honour of my houſe," returned Matfeof.—The ſupper was ſerved up, and the Tzar ſat down to table. The miſtreſs of the houſe enters, with their only ſon, and a young lady, who, after making their profoundeſt reverences, obey the Tzar's commands and take their places at the table. During the ſupper, the Tzar looked frequently round upon the little company, and ſeemed to take particular notice of the young lady that ſat over-againſt him, as not recollecting that he had ever ſeen her before as one of Matfeof's children. —"I always thought," ſaid his Majeſty, "that thou hadſt no other child than that boy; but now I ſee, for the firſt time, that thou haſt a daughter likewiſe: how cameſt thou never to mention her to me?"

"Your Majeſty thought perfectly right," anſwered Matfeof: "I have but that one ſon. But the young lady that ſits oppoſite is the daughter of my friend and relation, the nobleman Kyrilla Nariſhkin, who lives in the country on his eſtate, whom my wife has taken into the houſe, to ſhew her the city, and, in God's good time, to get her well provided for."

The Tzar ſaid nothing more, than that "he had done a good deed, which therefore muſt be agreeable to God."—After ſupper, when Matfeof's family were riſen from table, and gone to their own apartment, the Tzar choſe to continue ſitting with his hoſt. His Majeſty reſumed the ſubject of the young lady, Natalia Kyrillovna, and ſaid, "The maiden has a handſome appearance, ſhe ſeems to have a good heart, and is not too young to be married. Thou muſt endeavour to get her a fit huſband."—"Yes," anſwered Matfeof; "your Majeſty judges rightly of her: ſhe poſſeſſes an excellent underſtanding, with the greateſt modeſty, and the beſt of hearts. My wife and the whole family are uncommonly fond of her, and conſider her as if ſhe were our darling daughter. But as to a ſuitor for her, that is what we are not ſoon likely to expect. She has indeed numberleſs good qualities, but little or no wealth; and, if I ſhould meet with an opportunity to ſettle her, the portion I could afford her out of my narrow fortune would be but ſmall."—The Tzar upon this replied, "She muſt find a ſweetheart that has ſo much property himſelf as to ſtand in need of nothing from her, but conſider her good qualities as the greateſt and beſt of portions, and make it his endeavour to render her happy."—"This is juſt what I could wiſh," ſaid Matfeof; "but where ſhall I find ſuch a lover, who looks more for excellent qualities in his bride, than for a ſplendid fortune?"—"Oh yes," ſaid the Tzar, "they are ſtill to be found very frequently: do thou think occaſionally thereupon, and I myſelf will likewiſe look out for ſome ſuch match. The maiden is deſerving of all the pains we can take to make her happy."—Matfeof thanked his Majeſty for ſo gracious an intimation of his kindneſs; and there the matter remained. The Tzar wiſhed him a good night, and took himſelf away. A few days afterwards his Majeſty came again to Matfeof, diſcourſed with him for a couple of hours on ſtate-affairs, and, after getting up, ſeemingly with a deſign to take leave and go away, on a ſudden took his chair, and ſat down afreſh. "Now tell me," ſaid he to Matfeof, "haſt thou not forgot our late converſation about providing a lover for Natalia Kyrillovna?"

"No, moſt gracious Sir," anſwered Matfeof; "I bear it continually in mind, and only wiſh it were to ſome effect. I have found nothing ſuitable for her yet, and I much doubt that a proper offer will ſoon be made; for, though a number of our young noblemen come to viſit me, and conſequently often ſee my charming foſter-daughter, they none of them give any intimations about marriage."

"Well," ſaid the Tzar, "perhaps it may not be neceſſary. I told thee that I would myſelf uſe ſome endeavours to provide a bridegroom for her. I have had the good fortune to find one, with whom ſhe will probably be very contented and happy. I know the man: he is an honourable and worthy perſon, has merit, and wealth enough not to be under the neceſſity of aſking an eſtate or portion with her. He loves her, will marry, and make her happy. Thou knoweſt him too, though probably he hath hitherto not diſcovered his intention to marry. I think likewiſe, that, when he applies to thee, thou wilt not give him a denial."—Matfeof here interrupted the Tzar, by ſaying, "As I juſt told your Majeſty, that would be a moſt deſirable thing; it would free me from a great concern I have continually at heart about this poor girl. Dare I now beſeech your Majeſty to

tell

tell me the man's name? Perhaps I know him likewiſe, and can inform your Majeſty ſomething of his circumſtances."

"I have told thee that I know the man," returned the Tzar; "that he is a worthy honeſt fellow, and capable of rendering his wife happy: this thou mayeſt take my word for. I can ſay no more of him, till we know whether Natalia Kyrillovna will be willing to have him."

"There is no doubt of that," returned Matfeof, "when ſhe hears that your Majeſty has provided her a ſpouſe. In the mean time, ſhe muſt know who the perſon is, that ſhe may give her anſwer. This, I think, is but reaſonable."—"Well then," ſaid the Tzar, "I give thee to know, that I myſelf am the man that hath reſolved to marry her, if ſhe be inclined to it. Do thou tell her this, and aſk her, whether ſhe can approve of me."

At this unexpected declaration of the Tzar, Matfeof was filled with aſtoniſhment, threw himſelf at his feet, and ſaid: "I beſeech your Majeſty, for the love of heaven, that you will change your reſolution; or, at leaſt, that you will not order me to acquaint the young lady with it. Moſt gracious Sovereign, you know full well that I have already a great many enemies at court, and among the principal families of the empire, who are jealous of the favour and confidence your Majeſty is pleaſed to allow me. What an outcry will there be among them, when they find your Majeſty has preferred a marriage with a poor maiden of my family to a connexion with one of the principal ladies at court! Doubtleſs their hatred and malice againſt me will cover all the land; and every one will think that I have abuſed your Majeſty's favour, and unworthily contrived to bring about the match, for the ſake of raiſing myſelf ſtill higher in your Majeſty's regard, and for elevating my family to a connexion with that of the Tzars."

"All that will nothing ſignify," replied the Tzar: "the affair is mine, and thou haſt no buſineſs with it. My reſolution is taken, and thereby I ſhall remain."—"Well, be it according to your Majeſty's pleaſure," ſaid Matfeof; "and may God bleſs your Majeſty with every kind of proſperity! Since it is to be ſo, let me beg only one favour for myſelf and for Natalia Kyrillovna, which is, that your Majeſty will proceed in the matter according to the cuſtom of the empire, and with as little noiſe as poſſible, by ordering a number of the marriageable young ladies of the principal families, and among them Natalia Kyrillovna, to appear together at court, with the deſign of chuſing one of them for a bride; and, in the mean time, that no perſon beſide your Majeſty and myſelf, not even Natalia Kyrillovna, have the ſlighteſt intimation of your purpoſe and reſolution."

The Tzar found this procedure highly proper; and accordingly bade Matfeof be prepared for the event, and to diſcover his intention to no one.—A few weeks afterwards, he declared his deſign of marrying again to the heads of the church and his chief miniſters in a private council; and farther told them, that on ſuch a court-day all the marriageable daughters of the chief nobles were to be commanded to appear at court, that his Majeſty might conſider them, and chuſe a bride.

This was accordingly done the .... of September, 1670, in the Kremlin palace at Moſcow; when ſixty noble ladies preſented themſelves in their moſt ſuperb attire, and among them Natalia Kyrillovna Nariſhkina in neat and pretty apparel. They were all ſumptuouſly entertained by the Tzar; but Natalia was declared to be the monarch's bride. M. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent's enquiry, p. 590, on the ſubject of Rood-lofts, it is ſuppoſed that few are at this day remaining in Great Britain. They were undoubtedly taken down at the time of the Reformation, and for two reaſons; firſt, on account of the large rood or croſs placed thereupon, which was diſliked; and, ſecondly, becauſe the new-faſhioned gallery at the Weſt end was more convenient and decent for the ſingers, who, in the old ſituation, would be overlooking and too near to the deſk and pulpit. We muſt, however, conſider the ancient Rood-loft placed over the entrance to the choir as very proper, becauſe the principal ſervice which required the aſſiſtance of ſingers was generally celebrated at the high altar. And admitting the church to have had ſide-chapels or oratories, the old gallery will be allowed to be more commodious, being nearer the center of the building. The Rood-loft was frequently ſupported by the

pillars of the ſkreen, or by tranſverſe beams let into the walls of the middle aile; the projecting ſtones, which carried the ſummer, are viſible in many places at this day. The ſkreen was made light by open Gothic fret-work and perforated arches between the munions. The rood placed in the middle was frequently accompanied by two images placed on each ſide, theſe were of the Virgin Mary and St. John *; at the foot of the croſs likewiſe a branch or bracket, to hold a wax-taper, and this was the *lumen crucifixi*, p. 716. But the gallery to the roof being quite open, it did not obſtruct the view up the chancel, as it does now, when cloſed up by boards. The winding ſteps contrived within the abutments of the main arch to the chancel, either on the right or left ſide, are to be ſeen at this day in moſt of our large country churches, and their uſe was undoubtedly to aſcend to the Rood-loft, as I have already deſcribed them, in a former letter on this ſubject, in your vol. LVI. p. 751.

I wiſh I could point out where a Rood-loft might be ſeen at preſent: they are very common abroad, but I do not know of one ſtanding in any church of this kingdom. Our cathedrals and collegiate churches retain ſomething of the ancient cuſtom, by placing the organ in the gallery where the rood was formerly fixed, and, upon particular occaſions, is in the ſame manner filled with ſingers.

In the pariſh-church of *Tong* (once collegiate) in Shropſhire, the gallery over the entrance to the choir is yet unremoved, and the organ-caſe remains, with little more room than was ſufficient for the player. This organ, to judge by what is left of it, ſeems the moſt ancient of the ſort that has come under my obſervation, which, for the entertainment of your muſico-mechanic readers, I ſhall endeavour to deſcribe. And firſt the caſe. It is in the true Gothic, with pinnacles and finals, after the manner of ancient tabernacles, and very like the one juſt finiſhed and erected in Lichfield cathedral †, only on a ſmaller ſcale. Now as to the other parts. The keys are gone, but the ſounding-board remains, and is pierced for one ſett of pipes only, ſeemingly an open diapazon; whether of metal or wood, could not be determined, there being not a ſingle pipe left; from the apparent poſitions and diſtances, I preſume they were of metal. I perceived no regiſters or ſlides for other ſtops, and obſerved the compaſs to be very ſhort, only to A in alt for the treble part, and ſhort octaves in the lower baſs; therefore not more than forty tones in the whole. The bellows were preſerved in a lumber-room near the veſtry, double-winded, without folds, and made with thick hides, like unto a ſmith's or forge-bellows. Thus ſimply conſtructed, there could be no tranſmutation of ſounding pipes, nor that variation to be produced from a mixture of different flutes and reed-pipes which are made uſe of in the modern organ; an inſtrumental machine, whoſe improvement has been the work of more than one century, at firſt very plain and uncompounded, like the generality of mechanical inventions.——And this remark will ſerve to eſtabliſh in ſome meaſure the antiquity of the *Tong* organ.

If *Indagator Roffenſis* wiſhes to know further particulars relating to ſtone-ſeats in churches, I ſhall beg leave to refer him to the above-mentioned diſſertation, and likewiſe to the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° XLIII. p. 249, where he may be informed of a ſingle ſtone-ſeat on the South ſide of the chancel, and the reaſon why ſuch ſeats are to be found, which are indeed very common, particularly in ſome counties. OBSERVATOR.

* Proceſſional croſſes were made in this form.

† Which I took notice of on a late viſit to that city; where it gave me much pleaſure to hear, that Mr. Green of London is fixed upon to build the organ; a perſon I am well acquainted with, whoſe ſkill and perfect execution in the mechaniſm of this buſineſs can be exceeded by no other.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I Obſerve, that in the deſcription publiſhed by Mr. Gough of the beautiful plates of Bp. Waynflete's monument, in his continuation of the *Vetuſta Monumenta*, he ſays, that *one of the Members of the Biſhop's college is engaged at preſent in writing his Life*: and as I preſume that every man who is engaged in any ſuch purſuit does not omit peruſing your Miſcellany, I ſhould be obliged to you to inform him, that, if his work be publiſhed by ſubſcription, I ſhould be very happy to give him my name; and, moreover, that I fancy I could furniſh him with a few particulars, which he would not think unworthy of a place in his work.—You, Mr. Urban, know how to direct the Author to E.


C
B
A
D
E

Mr. URBAN, *August* 24.

BE pleased to examine the annexed List with that which you printed in vol. LVIII. pp. 603, 604, of your estimable Miscellany. What you desire in the first paragraph of vol. LVIII. p. 604, would be easy to furnish if circumstances permitted. Yours, &c. SEBASTIANDER.

Liste exacte des Couvens, dans les Pays-Bas Autrichiens, *supprimés par l'*Empereur *dans les Années* 1783 *et* 1784.

N. B. H. signifie Couvent d'Hommes; et F. Couvent de Femmes.

BRABANT.

Noms des Endroits.	No.	*Noms, &c. des Couvens et Monastères.*
Bruxelles	1	Chartreux H.
	2	Carmelites F.
	3	Urbanistes F.
	4	Pauvres Claires F.
	5	Annonciades F.
	6	Capucines F.
	7	Bethanie F.
	8	Jericho F.
	9	St. Pierre F.
	10	Ste. Elisabeth F.
	11	Brigittines F.
Louvain	12	Chartreux H.
	13	Carmelites Déchaussées F.
	14	Carmelites Chaussées F.
	15	Urbanistes F.
	16	Annunciades F.
	17	Dominicaines F.
	18	Dames Blanches F.
Anvers	19	Chartreux H.
	20	Carmelites F.
	21	Urbanistes F.
	22	Pauvres Claires F.
	23	Annunciades F.
	24	Terficken F.
	25	Dominicaines F.
	26	Norbertines F.
	27	Luythagen F.
	28	Facons F.
	29	Nazareth F.
	30	Sœurs Blanches F.
	31	Ternonnen F.
Pierre	32	Chartreux H.
Vilvorde	33	Carmelites F.
Hoogstraete	34	Urbanistes F.
Nivelles	35	Annunciades F.
Tirlemont	36	Dalembroeck F.
	37	Cabbeek F.
	38	Barbarendael F.
	39	Leus-le-Béguines F.
Baerle	40	Mont Ste. Catherine F.
Willebroeck	41	Carmelites F.
Ouderghem	42	Dominicaines F.
Près de Louvain	43	Terbanck F.
Orival	44	Trinitaires H.
Lerines	45	Trinitaires H.

LUXEMBOURG.

Echternach	46	Urbanistes F.
Marienthal	47	Dominicaines F.
Luxembourg	48	Olfinghen F.
Bastogne	49	Trinitaires H.
Vianden	50	Trinitaires H.

GUELDRE.

Ruremonde	51	Chartreux H.
	52	Carmelites F.
	53	Pauvres Claires F.
	54	Dominicaines F.
	55	Godts Wert F.
	56	Mariengarton F.

FLANDRE.

Gand	57	Chartreux H.
	58	Carmelites F.
	59	Urbanistes F.
	60	Urbanistes, dites Riches Claires F.
	61	Annunciades F.
	62	Pauvres Claires F.
	63	Capucines.
	64	Pénitentes de St. Pierre F.
	65	Pénitentes de St. Jacques F.
	66	Dominicaines F.
	67	Ste. Agnés F.
	68	Ste. Barbe F.
	69	Deynse F.
	70	Galibée F.
	71	Conceptionistes F.
Bruges	72	Chartreux H.
	73	Chartreuses F.
	74	Carmelites Déchaussées F.
	75	Carmelites Chaussées F.
	76	Urbanistes F.
	77	Pauvres Claires F.
	78	Récollectines F.
	79	Annunciades F.
	80	Pénitentes d' Ardembourg F.
	81	Dominicaines d'Engelsdael F.
	82	Capucines F.
	83	Béthanie F.
	84	Sarepta F.
Courtrai	85	Carmelites F.
	86	Capucines F.
Alost	87	Carmelites F.
Ypres	88	Carmelites F.
	89	Urbanistes F.
	90	Pauvres Claires F.
	91	Capucines F.
	92	Terbunderen, dit Koninckx-dael F.
Termonde	93	Carmelites F.
	94	Brigittines F.
Nieuport	95	Chartreux Anglois H.
	96	Annunciades F.
Audenarde	97	Pauvres Claires F.
Furnes	98	Pénitentes F.
Plat-Pays	99	Norbertines F.
Bois St. Martin	100	Chartreux H.
Peteghem	101	Urbanistes F.

Tuschenbeek

Noms des Endroits.	*No.*	*Noms, &c. des Couvens et Monastères.*
Tuschenbeck près d'Aloſt	102	Norbertines F.
Nével-Châtellanie près d'Audenarde	103	Tiers Ordre F.
HAINAUT.		
Mons	104	Carmelites Déchauſſées F.
	105	Annunciades F.
	106	Pauvres Claires F.
	107	Capucines F.
	108	Pénitentes F.
Ath	109	Capucines F.
	110	Nazareth F.
Binche	111	Recollectines F.
Flat-Pays Hérines près d'Enghien	112	Chartreux H.
Leuſe	113	Trinitaires H.
Andregnies	114	Trinitaires H.
NAMUR.		
Namur	115	Croiſiers H.
	116	Carmelites Déchauſſées F.
	117	Carmelites Chauſſées F.
	118	Annunciades F.
	119	Annunciades Celeſtes F.
TOURNAI ET TOURNESIS.		
Tournai	120	Croiſiers H.
	121	Carmelites F.
	122	Pauvres Claires F.
	123	Annunciades F.
	124	Dominicaines F.
Cercy les Tournai	125	Chartreux H.
MALINES.		
Malines	126	Carmelites F.
	127	Urbaniſtes F.
	128	Pauvres Claires F.
	129	Siecklieden, Leproſaires F
	130	Lilienthal, Norbertines F.
	131	Muyſen, Bernardines F.
	132	Béthanie F.
	133	Tabor F.
BRABANT.		
Dans la Forêt de Soigne	134	Rouge Cloître *.
Dans la Forêt de Soigne	135	Sept Fontaines *.
Dans la Forêt de Soigne	136	Groenendael *.
Louvain	137	Saint Martin H.
Près de Louvain	138	Bethlehem H.
Heverlé, près de Louvain	139	Celeſtins H,
Leau	140	Val des Ecoliers H.
Près d'Anvers	141	Brigittins à Hobocker H.
Près de Nivelles	142	Abbaie de Nizelles H.
à Nivelles	143	Guillelmites H.
Près de Namur	144	Oignies H.
Dans la Campine	145	Carſendonck H.
LUXEMBOURG.		
Houffalize	146	Prieuré des Chan. Reg. de St. Auguſtin H.

* Riches prieurés d'hommes de l'ordre de St. Auguſtin.

Noms des Endroits.	*No.*	*Noms, &c. des Couvens et Monastères.*
GUELDRE.		
Ruremonde	147	Croiſiers H.
Ruremonde	148	Chanoines Reg. de St. Auguſtin H.
FLANDRE.		
à Melle près de Gand	149	Prieuré de Chan. Reg. de St. Auguſtin H.
Aloſt	150	Guillelmites H.
Bevern	151	Guillelmites H.
Pays-retrocédé	152	Brigittins au Bois de St. Sixte H.
HAINAUT.		
à Perwez	153	Brigittins H.
à Perwez	154	Prieuré du Bois Seigneur Iſaac H.
MALINES.		
à Malines	155	Kanſewyck, Chan. Reg. de St. Auguſtin H.
BRUXELLES. Le 23 Mai, 1786.		
L'Abbaie de Coudenberg	156	Chanoines Réguliers de St. Auguſtin H.
En 1789.		
HAINAUT.		
Entre Mons et Ath	157	Cambron, grande et riche de Bernardins H.
à Mons	158	Val des Ecoliers Prieuré Chan. Reg. de St. Aug. H
BRABANT.		
à Louvain	159	Parcq grande et riche Abbaye de Prémontrés H.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Sept.* 22.

THE cures which have lately been pretended to be performed by a perſon at Hammerſmith, who is ſuppoſed to have founded his practice on the effects of animal magnetiſm, brought to my mind the cures which Valentine Greatrakes pretended to perform in the laſt century; of whom I find a good account in your Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 22, and of whom a farther account may be ſeen in Birch MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, 4293, with an account of ſome cures, ſaid to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Robert Boyle; and in Sloan. MSS. 1926, is "A Detection of the Impoſture of Mr. V. G. his pretended Gift of healing."—In the Muſeum are alſo the following printed pamphlets: "A brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatraks, and divers of the ſtrange Cures by him lately performed. Written by him, in a Letter addreſſed to the Hon. Robert Boyle, Eſq. Whereunto are affixed the Teſtimonials of ſeveral eminent and worthy Perſons of the chief Matters of Fact herein related. Lond. 1666," 4to. To this is prefixed an elegant portraiture of him, in the practice of ſtroking; on the back-ground are ſeveral diſeaſed perſons coming to him, and going back cured. The engraving

graving is by Faithorne. From this is the account in your Magazine drawn up.—"The miraculous Conformist; or, an Account of several miraculous Cures performed by the stroking of the Hands of Mr. Valentine Greatorik, with a physical Discourse thereupon, in a Letter to the Hon. R. Boyle, Esq. with a Letter relating to some other of his miraculous Cures, attested by E. Foxcroft, M. A. and Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge. By Henry Stubbe, Physician at Stratford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick.

"Non ideo negari debet quod est apertum; quia comprehendi non potest quod est occultum.

Oxford, 1666," 4to.

"Wonders no Miracles; or, Mr. Valentine Greatrake's Gift of healing examined, upon Occasion of a sad Effect of his stroaking, March the 7th, 1765, at one Mr. Cressel's House in Charterhouse Yard. In a Letter to a Reverend Divine living near that Place. Lond. 1666," 4to.

In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXI. p. 332 (1699), is a Letter, communicated from Mr. Thoresby, F. R. S. to John Evelyn, esq. concerning the cures done by Mr. Greatrix the stroker.

A particular account of him is given by Dr. H. More.

A humourous account of his stroking is given in King's Works, vol. II. p. 46.

I was then led to the account of Bridget Bostock, the Cheshire doctress, see your Mag. vol. XVIII. pp. 413, 414, 448, 450, 513, and vol. XIX. pp. 176, 343. Both these acted upon the same principles, lately practised, of stroking, prayer, and faith, but were soon divested of their sanative qualities, and their impostors held forth to a deluded publick. I furnish you with these notes, in order to enable some of your correspondents (who may have more time on their hands than I have at present) to draw up an account which may be worthy of a place in your Magazine. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Oct.* 8.

I OBSERVED, in p. 793, some serious and well-intended reflections on the observation of Sunday. Permit me, with a design equally laudable, to request your insertion of the following narrative.

In riding last summer through that beautiful part of Westmoreland which is in the neighbourhood of the lake of Windermere, I chanced to pass through a small village at the time when the bell was tolling for church, it being a Sunday morning.

I was born and bred a Presbyterian; but, having little of the sour leaven of fanaticism in my composition, which inclines some pious people to look with abhorrence on all who entertain ideas of religion different in any respect from their own, I felt a strong desire to join in the exercise of public worship with the decent orderly set of country men, and healthful smiling maidens, who were crossing the stile before me to go to church. I gave my horse to my boy to lead to the village inn, and, entering the porch, was immediately perceived by a grey-headed old man, who acted as beadle, and who, with many bows and scrapes, conducted the stranger-gentleman into the parson's own pew. Here was seated his wife, a decent comely woman, with four of her children, the eldest not exceeding ten years of age. The clergyman himself, a portly middle-aged man, in whose countenance sat peace, plenty, and good-will to all mankind, performed the accustomed service of the liturgy, with every appearance of a real sense of the nature of that sacred office in which he was engaged. He then read forth a psalm of thanksgiving, which was sung in no inharmonious strain by this rustic congregation, he himself leading the choir, with a clear, melodious, and animating voice.

That done, he gave a short sermon on these words of the Psalmist, "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."—In this plain discourse, which had no pretensions either to genius in the composition, or elegance of style, there was, however, a great deal of that pleasing, rational, and elevating system of religion, which I sincerely wish we oftener heard displayed from our pulpits, and warmly impressed upon our minds. This plain good man represented the Almighty as a being of boundless beneficence, who formed every living creature for the perception of happiness; who extended his favour peculiarly to man, by multiplying to him the sources of enjoyment, and endowing him with the capacity of deriving either use or pleasure from all the objects of creation. He thence inferred, that the thankful enjoyment of these blessings was the most acceptable service we could pay to our Creator; a contented spirit, the highest tribute of praise. "See," said he, "the inferior animals, not blessed as we with reason—they approach, by instinct, the hand that feeds them

them—they teſtify their pleaſure by geſtures of delight: the horſe bounds playfully over the freſh paſtures, and ſubmits his neck to the hand of his maſter; the dog fawns upon him, and eagerly attempts to return his careſſes. Shall man fall ſhort of the inferior creation? does inſtinct inſpire more ſenſibility than ſenſe and reaſon? ſhall man, inſenſible of the kindneſs of his Creator, refuſe thoſe bleſſings which He has ſhowered around him? ſhall he ungratefully ſpurn at thoſe innocent delights which Nature yields, and which all creation furniſhes? Shame to thoſe teachers of a ſevere and gloomy creed, who paint the Supreme Being in the horrid colours of their own diſtempered minds or vitiated hearts! A tyrant may delight in the wanton exertions of power over the lives of his ſubjects:—ſome diabolical natures have ſpread a feaſt before the wretch whom they condemned to die with hunger. But how ſhocking the thought, that the Divinity ſhould reſemble what is monſtrous in humanity!—'The Chriſtian,' ſays the gloomy fanatic, 'is born to affliction—few and evil are his days—ſorrows encompaſs him from his cradle—dangers ſurround him on every ſide—hell gapes under his feet—the paths of life, indeed, are ſtrewed with pleaſures; but theſe are the ſnares of the tempter, which God permits to be thrown in the way of his creatures, to try their reſolution, to exerciſe their Chriſtian forbearance, and to purify them for himſelf.'—How falſe, my children, how diſtorted is this picture of religion!—Did God then create man to be miſerable?—did he form him to be the victim of tyrannic caprice?—Shocking impiety!—How then ſhould the love of God be required of us as the firſt of our duties? Is it poſſible to love Him as the Divinity, who, if a human being, would be an object of hatred? Nay, nay, my children, God is not ſuch an one as theſe men repreſent him. Into his nature and attributes our weak eyes cannot penetrate; nor is it neceſſary we ſhould at all attempt it. We are concerned only to know what is his will; and this ſtands revealed, not only in his word, but in the hearts of his creatures.—Look there, my children, examine your own hearts, they will teach you, that the great end of your exiſtence is to be happy yourſelves, and to contribute to the happineſs of your fellow-creatures.—Vice and immorality are contrary to both theſe ends—they poiſon the enjoyment of life both in yourſelves and in others; they are therefore hateful in the ſight of God, and muſt be attended with his heavy diſpleaſure. But be ye virtuous; be active in your ſeveral occupations; be contented with your lot in life; be not envious of thoſe that are above you, for they have their cares, which are greater than yours; be affectionate and charitable one towards another; love God as the Father of mercies; and enjoy thoſe innocent pleaſures which are within your reach, for this is the tribute moſt acceptable to your Creator.—Be happy here, and truſt in his infinite mercy for your eternal happineſs hereafter."

Service being ended, I could not refrain from paying my compliments to the good man, with whoſe diſcourſe I had been truly edified. In return, I was intreated to accept of a part of his family-dinner, and followed him to the parſonage-houſe, a neat ſimple building, around which was about half an acre of ground laid out in a garden, in which, amidſt a profuſion of excellent pot-herbs, there was a beautiful variety of fruits, flowers, and ſhrubbery. "Here," ſaid he, "is my dwelling—to me a paradiſe. This little garden yields me both health and amuſement. I labour it with my own hands; and if, at any time, I require a little aid, my honeſt friends of the village ſtrive who ſhall be the firſt to aſſiſt me."

We were called to dinner, and found, in a ſnug little parlour adorned with maps and prints, the table ſpread, and a ſurloin of beef ſmoaking on the board, with its attendant pudding, together with a meſs of excellent vegetables. "Do not think me extravagant, or a voluptuary," ſaid my landlord; "this is not my daily fare—but Sunday is always with me a feſtival.—My wife, Sir, is an excellent houſewife—better ale than ſhe brews is not in Weſtmoreland." Here a tankard was produced, which juſtified the good man's eulogium. Three charming boys, and a lovely girl, ſat at table with us, and contributed, by their innocent prattle, to enhance the pleaſure of this domeſtic ſcene. "Tom," ſaid the father to the youngeſt of them, "tell me, my brave boy, what trade wilt thou be, man?"—"I will be a parſon, father," ſaid the boy.—"A parſon! and why, forſooth?"—"Becauſe I ſhall have beef and pudding a-Sundays; and every body will love me, as they do you, father."—Well ſaid, my boy; and a parſon thou ſhalt be, for thou haſt right orthodox

thodox notions. Molly, my dear, give the parſon another ſlice of pudding."

After an hour ſpent at table, my good hoſt roſe from his ſeat. "You muſt excuſe me for a ſhort time," ſaid he, "while I go to pay my evening viſits—the duties of hoſpitality muſt give way to the calls of the ſick and needy." I followed him to the door, where I obſerved a ſervant with a baſket, in which were the remains of the dinner, which were to be diſtributed in his viſits. Addreſſing himſelf to me, "You have ſpent, Sir," ſaid he, "the beſt part of the day with me; I have a good bed at your ſervice, which you will do me a favour by accepting." I excuſed myſelf in the beſt manner I could, aſſuring him it was with regret I muſt deny myſelf a continuance of the real pleaſure I had received from his company. He attended me to the inn; and, as we paſſed through a ſmall common, I obſerved a circle of the young folks of the village, of both ſexes, ſeemingly engaged with great glee and merriment in ſome country-ſports. The ſight was new to a Scots Preſbyterian; and I aſked him, with ſome ſurprize, whether he allowed his pariſhioners thoſe liberties upon the Lord's-day. "I ſhould certainly reſtrain them," ſaid he, "if it was my belief that the Lord could be diſpleaſed with the ſight of his creatures happy and innocent. Theſe young men and maidens, Sir, are, to my knowledge, religiouſly and virtuouſly educated; they labour aſſiduouſly through the week; they are a comfort and ſupport to their parents. Man requires relaxation and amuſement; but the poor cannot afford to ſacrifice to it any of thoſe hours when labour is lawful. Sunday, therefore, is the only day in which they dare indulge in this natural, this neceſſary refreſhment. Theſe honeſt people look with pleaſure to the approach of the Sabbath; they ſay in their hearts, 'This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.'—The ſport, Sir, in which they are occupied is, I dare engage, perfectly innocent: there is not one in that circle whoſe diſpoſition is not as well known to me as that of my own children."

The reſpect and admiration which I felt for this worthy man increaſed with every word he uttered. How amiable, ſaid I to myſelf, is religion in the principles and practice of this good paſtor! I took my leave of him as of one for whom I was diſpoſed to feel the warmeſt, the moſt fraternal affection; and I look upon this day, which has procured me the acquaintance of ſo valuable a character, as one of the moſt fortunate of my life.

In a ſecond letter, I ſhall ſend you a contraſt to this picture. EUSEBIUS.

*** We are obliged to an excellent correſpondent at Dublin for the beautiful View, here annexed, *plate III.*

A. repreſents the Hill of Howth.
B. Ireland's Eye.
C. Lambay.
D. Howth Light-houſe.
E. The Caſſoon or inner Light-houſe, and South Wall or Pier.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 7.*

YOUR correſpondent L. E. has thrown out ſome ſuggeſtions, p. 794, reſpecting my propoſed *Welſh-Engliſh* Dictionary, which I could wiſh, by your indulgence, to anſwer through the ſame channel. The firſt defect which he points out in the Propoſals is the price of the book's not being aſcertained; but I apprehend that can be of no great moment, ſince the publick are told that the ſize is to be a large octavo volume, though it would have been done, if it could have been ſettled to an exactneſs. It was intimated to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as made the enquiry, that the price ſhould not exceed half-a-guinea, when at the ſame time they were given to underſtand that it could be hardly leſs.

Being poſſeſſed of *Thomas Richards's Antiq. Ling. Brit. Theſaurus*, L. E. has diſcovered the grand defect of that work to be the want of a ſecond part, or an *Engliſh-Welſh* Dictionary; but, if he had been keen at diſcovering real defects, he muſt have found, that its containing not above *ſixteen* thouſand inſtead of above *forty* thouſand words of the *Welſh* language, and ſo much even undigeſted, is a fault of ſome account; nay, L. E. might have ſafely placed it among his grand defects. I acquieſce with him, that Dr. *Littleton*, Mr. *Ainſworth*, and other Lexicographers, have given us two parts, the *Latin* and *Engliſh*, and the *Engliſh* and *Latin*; but "why *theſe Welſh gentlemen* ſhould not proceed in the ſame track" there is a reaſon, a very weighty reaſon too, that may be given. Dr. *Littleton* and Mr. *Ainſworth* beſtowed much time and labour

bour on their reſpective undertakings; but, as they were forming works of very general utility, they could purſue their deſigns in a manner which might ſeem the moſt complete, without dreading diſappointments or loſſes with reſpect to pecuniary returns. Unfortunately it is not ſo with "*theſe Welſh gentlemen.*" For my part, I cannot expect a compenſation for a quarter of the time and labour beſtowed on one part of my Dictionary, at the rate of a common porter's hire; nevertheleſs, I would chearfully go through the farther, and comparatively ſmaller, taſk of forming a ſecond part, in order to make the book more perfect, if there was a likelihood of avoiding real loſs; but I am enabled to inform L. E. that, though the ſubſcribers to a *Welſh-Engliſh* Dictionary will be but few, they would be ſtill fewer to a complete one in two parts. It was my original intention, if the foregoing reaſon could be obviated, to form the Dictionary in two parts; but as the firſt and material one muſt make one large volume, I thought it expedient to defer intimating any views of a ſecond till the firſt was out, when the ſubſcribers would be able to form an opinion reſpecting the merit or demerit of the work.

It appears "very ſhocking" to L. E. that I have taken no notice in my Propoſals of Mr. *Richards's* work; but I cannot accuſe myſelf of deſerving ſo harſh a cenſure, eſpecially as I have promiſed in thoſe propoſals that I would (with gratitude I hope) acknowledge the aſſiſtance received: and the labours of ſeveral have been of ſuch ſervice, that to omit their names would be a greater injuſtice than the omiſſion of rendering to Mr. *Richards* what he deſervedly merits.

The new *Welſh* Dictionary is intended to be as complete as it can be made by my aſſiduity, and the communications of *well-wiſhers* to the ſubject, ſo as to be uſeful ſo far as a book containing the whole of the *Welſh* language can be of uſe; and alſo curious and entertaining, by being a key to the works of the Bards, as well as illuſtrative of *Britiſh* hiſtory and antiquity. To perfect this undertaking, I have in my poſſeſſion ſeveral valuable collections to the purpoſe, made by men eminently ſkilled in *Celtic* learning; and, when the work is finiſhed, I ſhall have beſtowed on it three years of my own labour, though that cannot greatly enhance its value; yet perhaps that, and the love of juſtice, will preſerve me from meriting the ſtigma of a *pilferer*, which L. E. (I hope falſely) anticipates.

There was not the leaſt neceſſity for L. E. in his very laudable purpoſe of preſerving me from pilfering, to be indelicate to the memory of poor *Baretti*, by bringing him ſo low as to be my model in that vice. Every hint conducive to the improvement of the work muſt be highly acceptable to me; but I can hardly ſay that the hints coming from the gentleman under the initials L. E. are agreeable; not that he diſguiſes his *name*, but the *character* from which one is to expect candour and liberality.

WILLIAM OWEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I HAVE had much pleaſure in reading in your Magazine ſome letters, ſigned Owain o Feirion, relating to antient Britiſh hiſtory. In gratitude to him, and from a hope that others may be pleaſed with further communications on that curious ſubject, I ſhall from time to time tranſmit to you letters that have paſſed between literary men, with reſpect to the Etymology, Hiſtory, Poetry, and Antiquities of Wales. Your inſerting them in your Magazine will oblige your old friend, P. P.

1. *Letter from Mr.* Lewis Morris, *of* Penbryn, Cardiganſhire, *to Mr.* Edward Richard, *at* Yſtrad Meuryg, *in that County.*

"Dear Sir, *Sept.* 20, 1759.

"ACCORDING to my promiſe, I give you the explication of the names of ſome of our rivers and mountains. But, to premiſe, take notice that ſome of the moſt antient and common names of mountains and rivers even in Wales, let alone England, are inexplicable in any of the Northern languages, Celtic or Teutonic; and Mr. Edward Llwyd's making them Gwiddilian Britiſh, or the language of the firſt planters, will not do, for they are not found in the preſent Gwiddilian, or Iriſh, if ever they were there: therefore I conclude ſuch names to be the language of the firſt planters indeed; but what kind of language that was, I dare not determine. Or we may gueſs it to be the language of Gomer, as he picked it up at that great jumble at Babel, without rules, order, or reaſon. This jargon was probably taken up by his deſcendants, the Celtic nation, and might be

pretty well moulded and trimmed before they came to Britain, when they gave their firſt names to mountains and rivers here from their natures and ſituations; but as yet this language had not undergone the diſcipline and chains of grammar. Therefore, it is not exactly what we now have. What a wild piece of work then is it to attempt to etymologize, or rather to anatomize, thoſe antient names, and to bring them to the modern Celtic, or any of its branches, *viz.* the Welſh, Iriſh, Erſe, Armoric, or Corniſh! Many an alteration by conqueſt, by mixed colonies, and by ſeveral accidents, hath the Celtic tongue ſuffered from that day to this; and I know no man living that can tell me the meaning of a mountain in Wales called Yr Eifl, another called Pumlumon, and many ſuch. How then is it poſſible to explain the names of mountains and rivers in England, France, and Italy, &c. though purely Celtic, when diſfigured by time, by bungling tranſcribers, by foreign conquerors of the Teutonic race, and by the great tyrant Cuſtom? The utmoſt we can do then is to compare ſuch with the antient and in-bred names of places in Wales, which have remained ſo time immemorial, and ſeveral of which we can trace in the works of our Poets ſo far backward as near a quarter the number of years towards the creation of the world. Theſe are great things, and which no nation beſide can pretend to do with that certainty as we can, from the very nature and ſtructure of our language and poetry.

Some of the names of the mountains and rivers, in countries which were once inhabited by the Celtæ, may have been in ſome meaſure changed by the conquerors, ſometimes new names impoſed, and ſometimes tranſlated into their language; others may remain corrupted, and ſome few uncorrupted; but who can diſtinguiſh them?

If the river Sheaf is a ſtreight and ſwift river, I ſhould be apt to think its original name was *Saeth*, an arrow, as *Saethon* in Wales. A haſty Antiquary would immediately pronounce the River Dove, from the Britiſh *dof*, tame; but if the Dove is hot a tame river, the derivation is ridiculous, and you muſt look for the origin of it in the rivers Dyfi and Towi in Wales. All theſe things conſidered, you may take my etymology of the names you ſent in what light you will, they are moſtly no better than mere gueſs-work, becauſe I am a ſtranger to the ſituation of the places, &c.; but none of them are mere whims and trifles, ſuch as Mr. Baxter and others have run into.

Etymology requires a great deal of modeſty, and not to run headlong, as Camden and others have done, when they had but very little knowledge in the language they treated of. A native of Wales muſt look on the great Camden with an eye of indignation, when he finds him aſſerting that the Gauliſh Bagaudæ, certain bands of men who ſtrove in Gaul againſt the Roman power in Dioclefian's time, were ſo called from *beichiad*, which, he ſays, ſignifies in the Welſh, ſwineherds. But every Welſhman knows that *beichiad* never ſignified ſwineherds in our language. The word is *meichiad*, from *moch*. So Llywarch Hen, about 1200 years ago, ſaid, *Bid lawen meichiad with uchenaid gwynt*, becauſe of the fall of acorns in that caſe. What then muſt become of Mr. Camden's ſwineherds? Might not ploughmen and tradeſmen form an army as well as ſwineherds? But Mr. Camden ſhould have told us, that Bagaudæ and Bagodæ had been alſo wrote by ſome authors Bagadæ; and we know that Bagad, in the Britiſh tongue, is a multitude, and in Armoric Britiſh, to this very day, *Bagad* ſignifies a troop or battalion; and, to put the matter out of diſpute, in the Iriſh, or old Gwyddilian Britiſh, *bath* is a battle, and *bagach* warlike.

I ſhall only mention one thing out of Baxter's Gloſſary, who, not content with murdering and diſmembering old Britiſh words, murders and annihilates our very ſaints, men noted in the primitive church of Britain for planting our religion. In the word Corguba, becauſe it ſounds like *Caer Gybi*, he makes Caergybi to be read Caer Corb, which, he ſays, is an old Iriſh word for a cohort, and derives the very being of a ſaint of the name of Cybi. But neither is his Corb nor his Cuba to be heard of any where elſe. Kebius, called by the Welſh Cybi, was the ſon of Solomon, Duke of Cornwall; all our antient MSS. agree in that. He was not only founder of his church, but of ſeveral others in Wales; Llan Gybi in Lleyn, and Llan Gybi in Cardiganſhire, Llan Gybi in Monmouthſhire, [illegible] all theſe to change their names to pleaſe the whim of Baxter? Caer Gybi was a church ſo called becauſe within a caſtrum ſtill ſtanding. Cybi lived at the time

time of the diſſolution of the Roman empire in Britain, and was contemporary, and in great friendſhip, with St. Seircoel. What ſets the matter above all diſpute is, that there are two antient inſcriptions upon ſtones in the wall of the church of Caer Gybi (Holyhead), where Kebius is acknowledged the patron-ſaint. There was no ſuch ſcarcity of ſaints in Wales in thoſe days, to put them to the ſhift of inventing fictitious names for their churches. Fynnon Gybi, Ciſteddfa Gybi in Angleſey, and the antient tradition and proverb to this day in that iſland about Seircoel wyn a Gybi filyn, are a ſo evidences of the ſtrongeſt kind; ſo that we are ſo ſure there was once ſuch a man as Cybi, as that Dewi, Tilo, Padarn, Curig, Padrig, &c. were once founders or patrons of thoſe churches which bear their names. When men of as great learning as Camden and Baxter can advance ſuch incoherent ſtuff, is it a wonder that every ſmatterer in hiſtory thinks himſelf equal to them, and even that witticiſms and puns take place of ſolid knowledge; and that etymology hath ſo little credit?

As for my part, I am very cautious how I meddle with thoſe things, and can ſay nothing poſitive; and I abominate fanciful derivations of an antient name. If we can give a probable and grave account of a name, and back it by authority or reaſon, it is all that can be expected, and we ſhould ſtop there. Take the following account then of the names you ſent me; and be aſſured, that few men beſides yourſelf could have extorted as much out of me at this time. I could wiſh you, who have ſuch a ſuperior capacity, would turn your head to theſe ſtudies, and take the labouring oar out of the hand of ſuch weaklings as have no ſtrength to manage it.

Derwent, the Engliſh name of ſome rivers. On one of this name, which runs through Surrey, and falls into the Thames, was fought the firſt of Gwrthefyr's battles with Hengiſt and Horſa, the Saxons (mentioned by our Britiſh writers), in the fifth century. In that corrupt edition of Nennius, by Dr. Gale, this river is called Derevent and Deragwent. In an antient vellum MS. of Galfrid's Latin tranſlation of Tyſſilio, which I have, it is *ſuper fluvium Dervvarde*. In the Paris editions of Galfrid, 1508 and 1517, it is *ſuper fluvium Derument*. In the Heidelberg edition of Galfrid it is Derwent. There is a river Derwent that runs through Derbyſhire, another through Yorkſhire, on which Antonius's Derventio, a Roman ſtation, ſtands, ſeven miles from York. In my antient Britiſh copy of Tyſſilio's Hiſtory of Britain, that battle is ſaid to have been *ar avon Denvinnydd*, which, in the old orthography, was wrote Dervenyt, and hence came Derwent. I know what Mr. Baxter ſays of Derventio, that it comes from the Welſh Derwent or Dirwyn, all of a piece with his Corguba aforementioned; inventions and boilings-over of a fertile brain. The Welſh tongue never had the word Derwent; therefore his whole building is without foundation. I have traced it to its original Britiſh name, but will not attempt the etymology of it. If it is from Derw, *oak*: why was not every river that ran through a foreſt called Derwenydd?

Rother. If the bed of this river is reddiſh, it might originally be called Rhudder or Rhuddwr, i. e. red water.

Iber, or *Hyber*. There are rivers in Wales which have *pêr*, ſweet, in their names, as Peryddon, Pergwm, &c. and this might have been Hyber, eaſily ſweet, Amber amaeth ber, ſweet nurſe. So we have amaeth Aradr.

Crwaſh. Crwys, the river of horſes.

Trent, wrote, in our moſt antient MSS. of Llywarchhen, Tren, but from whence derived I know not.

Dove. If a river from a level ground, it had its name from the Britiſh *dof*, tame; but if a ſwift river, it is of the ſame origin with the Dyfi in Wales, and Tywi.

Wye. The old Britiſh name of the river was *Gwy*, and is ſtill, which ſeems to have been the word for water in general among the firſt planters, as appears from the names of water-fowl having it in their compoſitions, gwydd, a gooſe, hwyad, a duck, gwylan, a gull, gwyach, a ſnipe, gwyrain, barnacles, gwylog, a gwillemot; a great many rivers in Wales have gwy or wy in the compoſition of their names, as Dyfrdwy, Dyfrdonwy, Trydonwy, Llugwy, Mawddwy, Elwy, Dwyfawr, Dwyfach, Edwy, Efurnwy, Mynwy, Onwy in Llywarchhen, &c.

Larkel. We have rivers in Wales of the names of Parchall and Marchell, i. e. Pigwater and Horſewater; but whether this is any of thoſe originals, or from llaarcus, a narrow bottom, I do not pretend to determine.

Dolee had its name probably from dolau, or dolennau, windings.

Sheaf

Sheaf might originally have ſaeth, an arrow.

OF HILLS.

Bunſter might originally have its name from bonn, high, or bryn, a hill; but, as I know not where it ſtands, I can ſay nothing of it.

Chavin is probably the Britiſh cefn, a back or ridge, as Cefn Nithgroen, Cefn y Garlleg, and ſuch high lands in Wales.

Cloud is probably the Britiſh llwyd, as the Engliſh clan for llan. We have in Wales Llwydiarth y Bryn Llwyd, Cefn Llwyd, Cocair Llwyd, &c.

Gun I take to be corrupted from the Britiſh gwyn, as Berwyn, y Cefn Gwyn, Gwynfyndd, y Bryn Gwyn, and the Appenine is nothing elſe but Epenwyn, or, in the modern orthography, y Penwyn, the white-topped.

Mamtoor may probably have been of the ſame origin with Maentwr, or with Mynydd Twr, of which name there is a mountain in Angleſey, Tower Mountain.

Maſſon, if there was a plenty of aſh trees here, might be called by the Celtæ Maes one, aſh field.

Morridg might probably be originally called in the Britiſh mawrwydd, great wood, as Bronwydd, &c.

Peak. This ſeems to be the Celtic pic, now pig, a bill, from a rock probably of that figure; but we have no names of mountains in Wales that reſemble it.

Riber may have taken its name from the Britiſh Rhewferr, if it is really a ſhort aſcent. Several mountains in Wales have rhiw in the compoſition of their names, as Rhiw felen, y Rhiew joch, Rhiw nart bran, &c. and the Greek ῥιον, and Latin *rupes*, are of the ſame origin.

Wever Hill, of which name there is alſo a river in England, may have been taken from gwefr, amber, or from gwiwair, a ſquirrel hill, or from gwiber, a flying ſerpent. It is high time to leave off, both for your eaſe and mine. I am, dear Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Mr. Samuel Pegge's *Letter to Dr.* Philipps, *in Conſequence of the above.*

Dear Sir, *Whittington, Feb.* 18, 1760.

IT is certainly high time I ſhould acknowledge the favour of your letters, which all came to hand in due time. I am obliged to you and your friends for them. Some of the etymologies anſwer very well; others not, as will happen in caſes where the conjecturer has not a view of the place. One of your correſpondents, I obſerve, goes very deep into matters; and his remarks on the Bogauda and Corguta gave me great pleaſure, being both very juſt and natural. One thing rather ſtartles me, and that not on this occaſion only, for it has done the ſame at other times, which is, to find the Welſh Antiquaries citing manuſcripts and authorities as now in being of above a thouſand years old; genealogies for example, and other matters. Now we in England ſeldom hear of the Welſh libraries, and are at a loſs to know where they are. I wiſh you would name ſome of theſe beſt-furniſhed repoſitories to me on ſome future occaſion, in order to rectify my ideas in regard to this particular.

Your friend, I find, holds Mr. Baxter very cheap. I always thought he was bold and daring, and was doubtful of his character as a linguiſt in the Britiſh; but ſtill one loves to ſee the reveries of a genius; for Baxter never wanted acumen, though he muſt want ſkill and judgement to ſupport his fancies and conjectures: he was an excellent ſcholar without diſpute.

One Eugene Aram, a very bad man, was executed at York laſt year for a murder. He has done ſomething, being a ſcholar and a ſchoolmaſter, towards a Lexicon on a new plan. Hearing of this, I ſent for the pamphlet, which contained ſome account of his life, and the ſpecimen of a Lexicon. He goes to the Celtic, the Iriſh, and the Britiſh languages, as well as others; and there are things in the ſpecimen that will amuſe a lover of etymologies. It would give me pleaſure to know your correſpondent's opinion of the Britiſh Hiſtory, turned into Latin by Geoffrey of Monmouth. I have read Mr. Thompſon's Preface in juſtification of Geoffrey, who ſaid much; but then, when I read the book, it appeared to me ſo perfectly fabulous, that I loſt all regard for Mr. Thompſon's Apology. I am, Reverend Sir, your affectionate and obliged ſervant, SAMUEL PEGGE.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

I HAVE ſeen Mr. Pinkerton's letter, p. 801, and you will no doubt excuſe me in ſending you a few obſervations thereon, in hopes of bringing this *mighty* matter to a ſpeedy and wiſhed-for iſſue.

After thirty years abſence, I can ſtill venture to ſay, that I have ſeveral *friends* in the *Highlands*, and likewiſe in the *Lowlands*, of Scotland; and I flatter myſelf

ſelf not a few in England; but it was not my intention at preſent to ſet *fiſt* or pen to paper in their *defence*; and to thoſe who know Mr. P. or me, the preſent obſervations may probably be equally unneceſſary; but the circulation of your publication, Mr. Urban, goes farther.

I ſhall not, however, inſiſt upon the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Pinkerton's ſaying, p. 583, that he *communicated his copy of the Gaelic Chronicle to me*, and, in p. 802, acknowledging that *I gave it* to *him*.

But the *property* or copy-right of this chronologicol poem muſt now, it ſeems, be diſputed! Yet, if that right any where at this day exiſts, no man except Mr. P. can doubt that it belongs to Col. Vallancey, and to him only. For Mr. O'Conor ſays it was from that gentleman he received it, and therefore *remits* it to him, with the intention, it is not denied, of its being *tranſmitted* to Mr. P.; for it is ſaid that Mr. O'Conor at that time knew not of my *exiſtence*; but he well knew that the Colonel would not object to its being *communicated* to any literary man who was *curious to peruſe it*, or to an author who intended to publiſh on that ſubject. I have likewiſe reaſon to believe that ſuch were the ſentiments of Mr. O'Conor, however different they may be to thoſe of Mr. P.

Col. Vallancey, however, knew that I exiſted; and that I had been enquiring for this poem long before I had ever heard of Mr. P. I need not repeat the Colonel's letter to me on that occaſion; but towards the concluſion thereof, where he is pleaſed to mention, with ſufficient accuracy as I think, my *communicating*, or *giving* if you chuſe, the incloſed to Mr. P, he ſays, that the poem and notes being too long to tranſcribe, "I have forwarded the whole." If the Colonel was therefore too much engaged at that time, or probably thought it immaterial for him to take that trouble, and ſent me *the whole*, that I might tranſcribe or take a copy of it for myſelf, and give Mr. O'Conor's to Mr. P, which he himſelf acknowledges that I did, where, in the name of common-ſenſe, was the eſſential difference? But we muſt make mountains of mole-hills, Mr. Urban!

If Col. Vallancey then, who had the ſole right, choſe to *communicate* this poem to me as well as to Mr. P, what man of common-ſenſe or candour could object to it? And if I myſelf even had re-publiſhed this poem, one month, or even one week, after Mr. P's book appeared, was there any reaſon to make all this rout about it? But when an erroneous tranſlation of it accidentally appeared in a periodical publication, as Mr. P. is pleaſed to term it, *like a baby-ſong*, had Mr. Pinkerton been the man he wiſhes to be thought, he ſhould have treated it in a very different manner.

I ſhall not pretend, Mr. Urban, to *inſult* your reſpectable readers with ringing changes on the letters A, B, C, &c. The premiſes are now fairly before the publick, who I dare ſay can judge of this *momentous* affair with equal propriety, and probably with more candour than Mr. P.

Mr. Pinkerton has indeed been pleaſed to publiſh ſome extracts from Mr. O'Conor's letters; they do him credit, but invalidate nothing that I have ſaid. I could likewiſe give *extracts*, at leaſt of one very candid letter from that gentleman to Col. Vallancey, in Nov. 1786, wherein my name is repeatedly mentioned with civility at leaſt; but Mr. P. knows that I would not publiſh it, becauſe it might tend to make the world believe that I underſtand ſomething of the Iriſh language; and I never wiſh to miſlead the public opinion even in my own favour.

I am alſo accuſed by Mr. P. of having committed errors in the copying of this poem. I very readily acknowledge that I wrote a capital for *a ſmall* a, and there may have been more miſtakes, which, if I knew them, I ſhould not deny. But Mr. P. I find will never acknowledge what cannot be proved againſt him; yet I am well convinced he muſt remember the occaſion on which I requeſted, as a favour, that he would not mention my name. I could give my reaſons; but, was I to imitate Mr. P, which I hope I never ſhall, this letter would be ſtill longer than his. I ſhall not attempt to criticiſe either his language or manner of writing; but he is not in other reſpects infallible; and, on the preſent occaſion, the ſmalleſt of his errors is, that he calls D. Smith a clergyman; and, with as little truth as in many of his other dogmatical aſſertions, he does me the honour of making me a native of the Highlands. Give me now leave, Mr. Urban, to take a final leave of Mr. P. I really wiſh him no harm, though he has proved the moſt dangerous acquaintance I ever had.

Yours, &c.

J. Lorimer.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

I AM well aware that my conjectures will appear to many very short, and perhaps sometimes not very clear; I would wish such persons to recollect, that they are designed principally for those who are well acquainted with the explanations already given; and that what I profess, is rather to correct or enforce the notes of others, than write any new ones of my own: it is therefore necessary for those who wish to understand perfectly what I mean, to consult the edition I make use of. Had your correspondent Mr. Tyson done so, he would have seen that a *gaping* pig's head was understood, and not a *squeaking* pig; that in this case my note was designed to confirm what had been already said; and to his enquiry respecting the woollen bagpipe, it was agreed by the best of the commentators, that *swollen* must have been the term used by Shakespear; which as I could neither controvert nor amend, I let it pass unnoticed.

As, from your early insertion of my communications, I suppose that you think them amusing to your readers; I therefore furnish you with a few more, hoping that, though I in some instances disagree with former Annotators, they will readily excuse it, when I assure them that I admire how much has been already done, and how little I find that is not done to the entire satisfaction of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Ed. Johnson and Steevens, 1785.

Henry V. act I. sc. 1. vol. VI. p. 39: *Pistol.* Base tyke, call'st thou me—host.] Mr. Steevens explains tyke to be a small kind of dog. I know that the word is of common use in Yorkshire, and believe it to mean knave.

Act III. scene 7. p. 106. 'Tis a hooded valour; and when it appears it will bate.] Never can Shakespear make use of a word that is to be found in the Sportsman's Dictionary but, whether proper or improper, we are referred to it. What a hawk's baiting or fluttering his wings when he is unhooded can have to do with the present sentence I cannot discover. Through this dialogue Orleans wishes to represent the Dauphin as valiant; the Constable doubts it, and, from the circumstance of his never having dared to beat any body but his lacquey, concludes that his valour, though it remains as it were hooded or concealed, will, when it appears before any person who dare resist it, abate.

Act IV. chorus, p. 110.

The confident and over-lusty French
Do *the* low-rated English play at dice.]

I would read,

Do *for* low-rated English play at dice.

1 *Henry VI.* act I. scene 1. p. 188.

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their intermissive miseries.]

I cannot by any means account for the explanation given to those lines by Warburton. How could he surmise that France should be rendered miserable by being under the government of a people which are justly remarked for spreading happiness where-ever they extend their conquests, and that the time between the Death of Henry to the return of the Regent should be the only short intermission from their miseries? I will venture to give an explanation contrary to that of the boldest critic that ever entered the field, and will understand the intermissive miseries to be those they brought upon themselves, from endeavouring to set aside the mild government of the English to the time of the Regent's return, who will give them wounds instead of eyes, to weep for those miseries they have thus forced him to inflict them with by way of punishment.

Act IV. scene 2. p. 263.

Hark! hark! the Dauphin's drum, a warning bell,
Sings heavy music to thy timorous soul.]

After the character given by the Governor of Bourdeaux of the bravery of Lord Talbot, it cannot be supposed he should conclude with supposing him timorous, or fearful of meeting death under its most terrific appearance. I shall therefore explain it, as the soul fore-warned of its separation from the body, which, though it could not affect his courage, yet it makes the Dauphin's drum sound with heavy music as a warning-bell to the departing spirit.—In order to understand this the better, it may be necessary to mention, that, in the Romish times, it was usual, when it was supposed that a person drew near to the time of his departure, to ring a bell, which still retains a name significative of the intention, *a passing bell*, alluding to its giving notice of the passing or departing of a soul from a body, and that it might receive the benefit of the prayers of good Catholics. In the Northern parts of England this custom still obtains. To the person lying in that state, if sensible, it is truly heavy music,

muſic, and to the ſurrounding friends it loſes very little of its doleful ſound.

Act V. ſcene 1. p. 276.

Lucy. Herald, conduct me to the Dauphin's tent; *to know*
Who hath obtain'd the glory of the day.]

To diſpoſe of *to know* has occaſioned ſome trouble. Sir T. Hanmer rejected it; Dr. Johnſon does not object to the omiſſion, yet he has not adopted it. I would recommend *I know*, and underſtand from the bold carriage of Sir W. Lucy that, although he allowed that the Dauphin had got the victory, yet that the glory of the day remained with the vanquiſhed party. This conjecture is ſtrengthened by the expreſſion of the Dauphin, "Hell our priſon is," which certainly implies their not having given quarter to a vanquiſhed enemy. When no danger could remain from the priſoners, as muſt have been the caſe when there was "ſuch a world of odds," the glory of victory becomes eclipſed, and changes ſides. The Engliſh ſtill retain the honour of retaining glory with victory, in proof of which I beg leave to introduce a verſe of a ſong ſtrongly characteriſtic:

"But mark the laſt broadſide, to the bottom down ſhe goes,
Man, man all your boats, boys, they no longer are foes,
For to ſnatch a brave fellow from a watery grave
Is worthy of Britons, who only conquer to ſave."

2 *Henry VI.* act 1. ſcene 3. p. 322.

Suff. Madam, myſelf have lim'd a buſh for her;
And plac'd a *quire* of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays,
And never mount to trouble you again.]

Quire ſeems to have been a miſtake for choir.

Act I. ſcene 4. p. 330.

The time when ſcritch-owls cry, and *ban-dogs* howl]

To bann means to curſe. Dogs howling in the night, being eſteemed an ill omen, are frequently curſed. I do not think this the meaning. I will try again. Ban-yan-day is a faſting day, or on which proviſions are chiefly vegetables, which having yielded nothing for the dogs, they are ſtarved, i. e. the ſtarved dogs *howl*. Howling is the ſign made uſe of by ſheep-killing dogs to call each other to go on the party, which is always carried on in the dead of the night. Some dogs have been known to go ſeveral miles to call their companions.

Act II. ſcene 1. p. 333.

The wind was very high;
And, ten to one, old Joan had not gone out.]

Johnſon. The wind being high, it was ten to one the old hawk had flown quite away.

Percy. The wind was ſo high it was ten to one that old Joan would not have taken her flight at the game.

Steevens. Who ſhall decide when doctors diſagree?

As You Like It. I ſhall pluck a roſe with Percy. If it was ten to one that old Joan had flown quite away, it was more than ten to one that ſhe had not been there to fly at all, as ſhe muſt have been loſt long before ſhe had grown old.

Act II. ſcene 3. p. 346.

God and King Henry govern England's realm:
Give up your ſtaff, Sir, and the king his realm.]

Objection is made to *realm* concluding both the lines. I think it to have been purpoſely written by Shakeſpear. The Queen, in the former line, expreſſes her love and good wiſhes for the King and realm, but immediately ſpeaks in rage to Gloſter, "Give up your ſtaff, Sir;" which rage drives her to a prophetic deſcription of the conſequence of his diſmiſſion. "Give up your ſtaff, Sir, and the king [give up] his realm," which event actually took place.

Act II. ſcene 3. p. 348.

I never ſaw a fellow *worſe beſted*,
Or more afraid to fight, than is the appellant.]

Worſe beſted is explained in a worſe plight. Plight is generally made uſe of as dreſs, or in worſe apparel. Cloaths have no effect on a man's courage or ſtrength. I will propoſe to alter *beſted* to *betid*, i. e. I never ſaw a fellow more apprehenſive of the conſequence of the combat than the appellant Peter; a natural remorſe always attending wicked actions, ſuch as this of laying a falſe charge againſt his maſter, whilſt right gives confidence and ſtrength, for which cauſe victory in combats was formerly eſteemed a proof of innocence, as the King elegantly expreſſes it in a ſubſequent ſcene:

"What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart untainted!
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel juſt;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in ſteel,
Whoſe conſcience with injuſtice is corrupted."

Although Shakeſpear makes the armourer confeſs his treaſon, Mr. Steevens brings a quotation from Holinſhed to prove the contrary: "And ſo was ſlain without guilt; as for the falſe ſervant, he lived not long."

Act III. ſcene 2. p. 378.

Warwick. See, how the blood is ſettled in his face!
Oft have I ſeen a timely-parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the labouring heart.]

That Shakeſpear ſhould uſe ghoſt in deſcribing a dead body has puzzled the commentators: he muſt have had in his mind the appearance ſuppoſed to be raiſed by witches, which is ſaid to have the ſimilitude of the dead body, and not to contain the ſoul or ſpirit, which is returned to God who gave it. The account of the raiſing up of Samuel, which is given 1 Sam. xxviii. 12, does not ſay that either his ſoul or ſpirit was raiſed, but only his appearance, or, as you may call it, his ghoſt, and deſcribed as an old man in his death-cloaths; nor does it appear that, although he converſed with Saul, that Saul ever ſaw him, and only confided in the deſcription given of him by the witch, who, by the operation of the familiar ſpirit with whom ſhe converſed, was ſuppoſed to have raiſed him.

Act IV. ſcene 2. p. 401.

Cade. What is thy name?

Clerk. Emanuel.

Dick. They uſe it to write on the tops of letters.]

In order to authenticate public acts, it was uſual to write ſome word, as Emanuel, Cyrographus, &c. and then cutting it in an indented form through the middle of the letters, ſo that, by joining the parts, the true writing was proved from the forged one.

Act IV. ſcene 7. p. 417.

Dick. My Lord, when ſhall we go to Cheapſide, and take up commodities upon our bills?]

Dr. Percy explained this as an equivoque, alluding to their brown bills or alberts. I ſuppoſe it to mean only, to take goods on bills of credit of being paid when Cade had eſtabliſhed his government—very ſimilar to plunder.

Act IV. ſcene 10. p. 425.

Iden. Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.]

How a man is to do any thing after he is dead occaſions a difficulty to the commentators; they forget that a man builds a houſe without laying a ſingle brick, or that he orders the diſpoſition of his effects by will, which may be ſaid to give after he is dead. This in ſome meaſure removes the difficulty. But it will be better explained by conſidering it as a votive offering, which was made after any eſcape from danger or diſeaſe. It therefore means, that I will hang it up in the church, over the place where I intend to be buried. Almoſt every church in the country, where the village has been inhabited by a gentleman, affords a proof of the cuſtom of hanging up armour and ſtandards over the tombs. I hope the want of this knowledge in the commentators will not lead to a ſuppoſition, that ſome of them are better acquainted with the inſides of black-letter books than of churches.

Act V. ſcene 1. p. 430.

Iden. May Iden live to merit ſuch a bounty,
And never live but true unto his liege!]

An anonymous commentator is offended that Iden ſhould have railed at enjoyments he ſuppoſed out of his reach, and afterwards accept them readily when offered. Although this practice is human-nature, and too difficult to be withſtood by many, yet it does not appear to have been Iden's fault; he is not brought forward into the buſy ſcenes of court or army; nor do I ſee why a Kentiſh knight might not merit the bounty, and continue a true and uſeful ſubject to his liege.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

THE ſubject for the prize, a gold medal of 500 livres (about 20 guineas), given by the Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Letters at Paris, for the year 1790, is, "to examine the chronology of the ancients, particularly of the Hiſtory of Herodotus, the Parian Chronicle, the Hiſtory of Diodorus Siculus, the Chronicle of Euſebius, and the Chronography of Georgius Syncellus; alſo to determine the character of each of thoſe works, compared with the others, and conſidered with reſpect to the age in which it appeared, and to the hiſtorical knowledge which their authors might have been able to procure from records of any kind or tradition."

We may hope to ſee the queſtion, at preſent ſo much agitated among us, reſpecting the genuineneſs of the Parian Chronicle, if not decided, at leaſt ſet in the fulleſt light. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

TO ſhew you that Mr. Pinkerton is not ſingular in his opinion of Hardouin, I ſend you an epitaph on that eccentric

eccentric Father, compoſed by the celebrated and learned Profeſſor Vernet of Geneva. The term "madman" is ſurely not unjuſtly applied to a writer* who wanted to prove that moſt of the Latin claſſics were forged by monks in the thirteenth century. We ſhall not wonder that Mr. P. ſpeaks peeviſhly ſometimes, when we conſider that great and long labour muſt injure the temper at the time. But may he not ſometimes retort upon his critics the obſervation of St. Ambroſe, *Sæpe in judicando majus peccatum judicii eſt, quam peccatum ipſius de quo fuerit judicatum.* Apologia pro Davide, tom. I. p. 709.

Yours, &c. ZENODOTUS.

"In expectatione judicii
Hic jacet
Hominum paradoxotatos;
Natione Gallus, religione Romanus;
Orbis literarii portentum:
Venerandæ antiquitatis cultor, et deſtructor.
Docte febricitans,
Somnia, et inaudita commenta, vigilans ediidit.
Scepticum pie egit.
Credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, deliriis ſenex."

* See your own vol. IV. pp. 8, 83, 240; and vol. XL. pp. 290, 292.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* LORDS *and* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. *(Continued from p. 818.)*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, February 3.

THIS day the Parliament being opened by commiſſion, Lord Bathurſt, in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor, who was ill, delivered a ſhort ſpeech (ſee p. 173); their Lordſhips then proceeded with the uſual forms, by appointing a committee of privileges, reading a bill *pro forma*, &c.

Lord *Sydney* then roſe to acquaint the Houſe, that on Tueſday next it would be neceſſary for their Lordſhips to meet, to take into conſideration the ſteps neceſſary to recommence the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. he would therefore, he ſaid, move their Lordſhips to adjourn to Monday. Ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, February 3.

After the Commons were returned from hearing the commiſſion read in the Houſe of Peers, and the Speaker had taken the chair, the ſpeech delivered by Lord Bathurſt was read, and all the ſtanding orders of the Houſe were confirmed, according to the uſual practice at the beginning of every ſeſſion, and the committees of privileges, religion, &c. appointed.

The *Ch. of Exch.* (Mr. Pitt) roſe, and, without much preface, moved for leave to bring in "a bill for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon, and for ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority, occaſioned by the preſent incapacity of his Majeſty." This motion being inſtantly agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Maſter of the Rolls, &c. &c. were ordered to prepare and bring it up.

Adjourned.

Wedneſday, February 4.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* moved for the appointment of a committee to take into conſideration ſo much of an act, for regulating controverted elections, as related to recognizances, fees, &c. to be demanded and taken.

And that it be referred to ſuch committee, as an inſtruction, to conſider of rules to be adopted for taxing the coſts of ſuch trials, and report their opinion to the Houſe.

The motions being agreed to, the Maſter of the Rolls, all the members of the long robe, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Phelips, &c. were appointed a committee for the ſaid purpoſe.

Mr. *Duncombe* preſented a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of York againſt the ſlave-trade.

It was ordered by the Houſe, that no petition, or private bill, ſhould be received after Friday, the 13th day of March.

Ch. of Exch. brought up and preſented his Regency bill; when the queſtion being put, that this bill be read the firſt time,

Mr. *Powys* deſired to know, before that or any other bill was read, whether the commiſſion, under which they ſat as a parliament, had expired or not?

Attorney General, Clearly not; but that he delivered as his private opinion; other perſons he knew differed from him, grounding their opinion on the conduct of Lord Hardwicke in 1759, who, having put the Great Seal to a commiſſion for opening the Parliament, and to a ſubſequent commiſſion, when it was neceſſary to give the royal aſſent to a naturalization-bill (the only bill that paſſed in that Parliament), the royal aſſent to which

which was given under the joint authority of both commiſſions.

Mr. *Powys* declared himſelf ſatisfied. But

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that it was uſual for all commiſſions of the kind to contain words, giving a power to adjourn and prorogue Parliament; which words ſeemed to be purpoſely omitted in the preſent commiſſion, which he thought ſomewhat extraordinary.

Maſter of the Rolls. If the Hon. Gent. will conſult the Rolls of Parliament, that power he will find ſometimes given, and ſometimes with-held, as the occaſion ſerved; on the preſent occaſion it was only thought neceſſary to give powers to open and to continue Parliament.

The bill being read the firſt time, Mr. *Sheridan* roſe, and expreſſed his ſurprize at the contents. He objected ſtrongly to its being read again to-morrow. It was a moſt extraordinary production, and ought to be printed, and time allowed for gentlemen to conſider it.

Ch. of Exch. was as much averſe to hurry as he was to unneceſſary delay. It might be printed before to-morrow, and gentlemen might then have an opportunity of ſtating their objections when the bill was before the Houſe.

Mr. *Burke* reprobated the bill as full of new matter, though grounded on the reſolutions of the Houſe amply diſcuſſed.

Ch. of Exch. again obſerved, that the time for objections was when the bill was before the Houſe.

Mr. *Sheridan* could not help his aſtoniſhment at the clauſe empowering the Queen and her council to reinſtate his Majeſty in the royal authority, whenever they ſhould think proper to iſſue a proclamation for that purpoſe under his Majeſty's ſign-manual.

The *Ch. of Exchequer* wiſhed to have deferred what he had to ſay till it came properly before the committee in the courſe of the debate; yet, as the Hon. Gent. had thought proper to bring forward a latter clauſe, which he (Mr. Pitt) thought one of the moſt material in the whole bill, he begged leave to ſay, that it contained no new principle, but a principle that pervaded all the reſolutions that the committees of both Houſes had approved, and which he was confident no man would riſe and object to, namely, to reſtore his Majeſty to his Government whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to render him competent.

Mr. *Grey* ſaid, that he and his friends were all agreed on the principle, but were ſurpriſed at the way propoſed for his Majeſty to reſume his Government.

Ch. of Ex. roſe to do away the notion which gentlemen ſeemed to have entertained, that his Majeſty was to be empowered to reſume his authority by virtue of his proclamation and ſign-manual alone; whereas, when the bill ſhould come before them, they would ſee the mode propoſed, in his opinion, the beſt calculated for the ſafety of his Majeſty's return to his Government of any that could be deviſed. If any gentlemen were then diſſatisfied, they might offer to the committee their own ſuggeſtions, which would no doubt meet with a fair diſcuſſion. No reply being made, Mr. Pitt concluded with moving, "that the bill be printed."

Friday, February 6.

Mr. *Grey* preſented a petition from the Diſſenting Miniſters of Northumberland againſt the ſlave-trade.

Mr. *Hobart*, a petition from the county of Norfolk, againſt the county election bill.

Mr. *Burke* gave notice that, if the Lords ſhould proceed upon the trial of Warren Haſtings, the charge againſt him would be that of *preſents*.

Ch. of Ex. moved the ſecond reading of the Regency bill.

Mr. *Burke* obſerved, that the preſent bill, brought in on pretence of providing for the neceſſity of the moment, was indefinite; our great law-giver (Mr. P.) has not thought proper to ſtate any time to limit the reſtrictions of the bill. To provide for an indefinite malady, a bill is preſented for compleatly enfeebling Government, by taking away its prerogatives from thoſe to whom they belong, and giving the power, ſo with-held, into hands unknown to the conſtitution. He conſidered it as a wicked, low, and pitiful contrivance, to reduce his Royal Highneſs to the moſt invidious ſituation, by loading him with all the reſponſibility, and throwing into the oppoſite ſcale all the power, of Government. Here Mr. Burke made uſe of ſome very ſtrong expreſſions, charging the clauſes in the bill *as diſgraceful to the Houſe, by excommunicating the whole Houſe of Brunſwick*.

A cry of Order! Order! pervaded the Houſe, and called up Mr. *Pitt*, who ſeldom wiſhed to interrupt the Right Hon. Gent. when indulging himſelf in directing his invective at him. He had riſen, he ſaid, to call the Right Hon Gent. to order for his attack upon the Houſe, in aſſerting

aſſerting that thoſe articles, which they had before reſolved on, were articles excommunicating the whole Houſe of Brunſwick. If the Right Hon. Gent. meant to perſuade the Houſe to reject the bill, it was not fit that he ſhould do it by libeling the whole Houſe and its proceedings. A more decent mode would certainly have been more becoming.

Mr. *Burke* could not conceive himſelf diſorderly when tracing the cauſes of the bill now before them. They were in the moment in the midſt of a game of wild ambition, and he had a right to trace the motives that gave riſe to it. He intreated gentlemen to conſider, and for a moment to pauſe, on the ſteps they were about to take. The Right Hon. Gent. had led them on, ſtep by ſtep, to meaſures which, if they had been propoſed at firſt, they would have ſpurned at.

The queſtion for the ſecond reading being put, it was agreed to without a diviſion.

Ch. of Ex. then moved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole Houſe; and that the Houſe ſhould, to-morrow, reſolve itſelf into a committee thereon; which motions were agreed to.

Saturday, February 7.

Soon after the Houſe was formed, it reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Regency-bill, Ald. Watſon in the chair.

The bill conſiſts of thirty-two clauſes, and the committee had got no farther than the tenth, when the queſtion for adjournment was put and carried. The preamble of the bill was poſtponed.

Ch. of Ex. moved to agree to the *firſt* clauſe.

Mr. *Burke*, by way of amendment, moved to omit the words "limitations and reſtrictions."

Ch. of Ex. objected to the amendment as wholly unneceſſary.

Mr. *Burke*, thinking it of no eſſential importance, withdrew it.

The *ſecond* clauſe was then read, and agreed to.

The *third* clauſe, containing the Regent's oath, having been put,

Sir *Cha. Gould* moved, that this clauſe be poſtponed. The proviſions of the bill, he ſaid, ſhould certainly be defined before they proceeded to impoſe ſo ſolemn an obligation.

Mr. *Burke* ſupported the motion. The oath, he ſaid, manifeſtly referred to ſubſequent clauſes; and when it was conſidered, that the Prince was either to accept of theſe, or to renounce the Regency, he truſted the Houſe would not be guilty of ſuch precipitancy, as to fix the terms of an oath before the conditions annexed to it were aſcertained. The framers of the bill ſeemed to be playing *faſt* and *looſe* with oaths. They impoſe an obligation where there is no duty; and where the actual duty exiſted, they impoſe no obligation.

Sir *J. Mawbey* was of a different opinion. He dwelt much on the fitneſs of the oath, as being neceſſary to follow the truſt of the executive power.

Mr. *Pitt* deſired, that the laſt bill of Regency might be read, with the oath there propoſed to be adminiſtered to the Regent.

The oath having been read by the clerk, Mr. *Burke* obſerved, that the mode of copying this oath was perfectly deſcriptive of the framers of the bill. They had humbly copied every part that was unimportant, and had as uniformly omitted every part that was beneficial.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that ſo many ſpeeches were not neceſſary, in his opinion, on a point ſo ſimple. Whether the Prince had the immediate cuſtody or not, was not the queſtion. It was ſufficient for the propriety of the preſent cauſe, that he was poſſeſſed of the extreme executive authority. Such an oath had always been adminiſtered to a Regent, to enforce the due exerciſe of the powers veſted in him.

Lord *Maitland* ſaid, that as the number of ſpeeches in the preſent inſtance was a matter of complaint, ſuch a complaint was certainly proper, becauſe each of the ſpeeches made by his honourable friend Mr. Burke, as it was convincing, ought to have been concluſive.

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid, that their preſent proceedings did not ſeem to ariſe from the occaſion, or to come from men of buſineſs. If they were to argue in this manner, there would be no end to their deliberations.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that he ſuppoſed the Hon. Gent. meant, by ſaying that they did not proceed in a buſineſs-like manner, to ſuggeſt to them to conſider the bill in as ſlovenly a manner as it had been framed. He then proceeded to comment on the difference of every precedent from the meaſure now pending. In every former bill, the Regent was only bound to act according to the exiſting laws. In the preſent, the Regent is commanded to act under the

powers

powers veſted in him by this bill. Here appears to be a kind of original covenant introduced, of which he certainly ſhould require an explanation.

Sir *Cha. Gould* inſiſted that, if the clauſe containing the oath was now paſſed, the Houſe would be involved in many difficulties; but, if his motion was acceded to, they would avoid every difficulty with which they were threatened.

Mr. *Pitt* repeated his diſſent on the ſame ground as before.

Mr. *Burke* obſerved, that to paſs the oath without fixing the conditions, would be to do that which was once ſucceſsfully ridiculed in that Houſe, to ſwear a man to an *et cætera*. The Prince, he contended, had no power to take care of the King's ſafety.

Mr. *Burton* enforced the neceſſity of the oath, as, in caſe of rebellion or civil war, the aſſiſtance of the executive power in the hands of the Prince might be neceſſary to the ſafety of the King.

The motion of Sir Cha. Gould was then put, and negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved to omit the words, "according to the power veſted in the Regent *by the preſent act*," for the purpoſe of inſerting the cuſtomary words, inſerted in former oaths of Regency, "according to the laws now exiſting."

Mr. *Pitt*, after ſome debate, explained, that no particular covenant was meant by the clauſe, but that the Prince was at liberty to accept of any enlarged powers, which at any future period the Houſe might think proper to grant.

Mr. *Sheridan's* amendment being put, and negatived, the clauſe was aſſented to.

The fourth and fifth clauſes were agreed to without oppoſition.

Upon the *ſixth* clauſe being put, by which the Regent is reſtricted from altering the Act of Uniformity, &c. Lord *North* roſe, not to oppoſe the clauſe, but merely to obſerve, that theſe reſtrictions were perfectly proper, and were to be conſidered, not as incited from any particular circumſtance ariſing in the preſent caſe, but merely as matters of courſe, occurring in every Regency-bill.

Mr. *Beaufoy* wiſhed to be informed, whether the clauſe was to be conſidered as precluding the relief ſolicited by the Diſſenters. If it was likely to have ſuch an effect, he ſhould have much to ſay in oppoſition to it.

Attor. Gen. replied in the negative. The effect of the clauſe would only be, that the bill on ſuch an application would be re-conſidered, and ſo much of it repealed as might be found neceſſary for granting the relief required.

Ch. of Ex. agreed in opinion with the Attorney General; and added, that though he had, on a former occaſion, oppoſed the meaſure alluded to, it was not his intention, by any indirect means, to throw any obſtacle in the way of the relief being obtained, whenever the wiſdom of Parliament thought ſuch relief proper.—This clauſe was likewiſe agreed to.

The ſeventh clauſe, providing againſt the non-reſidence of the Prince, and againſt his marrying a Papiſt, being read;

Mr. *Rolle* roſe, and again brought on the diſagreeable ſubject of the rumour which had formerly prevailed of the Prince's marriage. It occaſioned much altercation, and no ſatisfaction.

Lord *North* and Mr. *Grey* were particularly ſevere againſt Mr. Rolle.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* deſired the act 1 Geo. III. to be read, by which it is enacted, that the marriage of any of the deſcendants of Geo. II. ſhall not be valid without the royal aſſent. This, he obſerved, was a full anſwer to all cavils, as that could not be valid in fact which was not good in law.

Peace being reſtored, the clauſe was agreed to without a diviſion.

The *eighth* clauſe was then read, reſtraining the Regent from making Peers.

Sir *James Johnſtone* could not agree to this clauſe, as it went compleatly to ſhut the gate of the Lords againſt the Houſe of Commons. If the clauſe had allowed but one Peer to be made in a year, it would have ſatisfied him.

Mr. *Jolliffe* moved, that this reſtriction ſhould be limited, and ſhould expire on the firſt day of February, 1790.

Lord *North* enforced this amendment with his uſual ability.

Mr. *I. H. Browne* agreed on the neceſſity of a limitation, but thought that two years would be at leaſt a neceſſary interval. He objected to the amendment.

Mr. *Pitt* waved ſaying any thing farther on the ſubject than he had formerly urged. (See p. 430).

Mr. *Fitzherbert* and Mr. *Martin* ſpoke in favour of the limitations.

Mr. *Burke* ſpoke largely on the ſame ground. If the reſtrictions, he ſaid, on

this head, were directed againſt the Prince, they were wicked and malignant, becauſe his conduct was as yet unknown. If it was againſt thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be his adviſers, they were equally malign, becauſe thoſe perſons, when in office, had made the moſt temperate uſe of that power.

Mr. *Fitzherbert* ſupported the original clauſe. He paid the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] a great many compliments for the whole of his conduct during his adminiſtration; and conceived the country highly indebted to him for this freſh mark of his cloſe attachment to the rights of the people and the general intereſts of the country.

The queſtion on the amendment was then put, and negatived, and the clauſe carried without a diviſion.

The *ninth* clauſe, enabling the Regent to create his Majeſty's ſons, of full age, Peers of the realm, was read, and agreed to.

The tenth clauſe was read, reſtraining the Regent from granting any office or employment whatever in reverſion, or to grant, for any longer term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any office, employment, ſalary, or penſion, whatever, except thoſe which were to be granted during life or good behaviour, as by law muſt be ſo granted.

Lord *North*, though he deſpaired of ſucceſs, would beg leave to move an amendment, that, after the words *any employment whatever*, ſhould be added, "which, on the firſt of November laſt, were held during his Majeſty's pleaſure."

Mr. *Pitt* oppoſed this amendment, and repeated thoſe arguments he had uſed when that part of the reſtrictions was agitated before. This amendment was then negatived.

Lord *North* thought it one principle of the reſolutions, that the Prince ſhould have the power of appointing his own ſervants. How then, he aſked, if the Prince had not the power of granting penſions or reverſions, was it poſſible for him to fill the higheſt ſituation in the law department, if a vacancy ſhould happen therein? Not a *puiſne judge*, nor even a barriſter of tolerable buſineſs, would accept of the office of lord high chancellor, an office extremely precarious in its nature, if the Prince had not a power to reward him for his ſervices in caſe of a diſmiſſal.

Mr. *Burke* ſupported the amendment.

Marquis of *Graham* conceived, that it would give greater power to the Regent than to the King. If ſuch a caſe as had been deſcribed by the noble Lord ſhould ever exiſt, it would be competent for the two Houſes to provide for ſuch a circumſtance when it did exiſt, and not at preſent, which, in his opinion, would be premature.

Ch. of Ex. agreed that every poſſible power ought to be granted for the purpoſe of providing a ſucceſſor for ſo great a character when a vacancy ſhould happen; but he ſaw no neceſſity to anticipate ſuch a vacancy. Whenever the caſe ſhould exiſt, he begged to aſſure the Houſe, he ſhould have no objection to a bill for the purpoſe; and he had not the leaſt doubt but Parliament would willingly and handſomely provide, whenever applied to by the Regent, for his diſmiſſed ſervants.

Lord *North* ſuppoſed that, by the mode propoſed, they meant to take to themſelves the diſpoſal of the great ſeal, as they kept the power of providing for the officer who might be called to that ſituation on his retirement. By retaining that power, every compact made with his Royal Highneſs in the reſolutions was broken. The Houſe, inſtead of relieving him from the already too heavy reſtrictions, were forging for him new fetters. The Parliament, not the Regent, would have the power of chuſing his ſervants. This was, he thought, too great an infringement on the prerogatives of the Crown.

Ch. of Ex. wiſhed the noble Lord would not advance what he could not prove. His Lordſhip had aſſerted, that the Houſe was about to break the contract with the Prince, as entered into by the reſolutions. He defied his Lordſhip, however, to prove a ſingle deviation from the principle of thoſe reſolutions.

Lord *North* ſaid, the terms were ſo indefinite, that it was no eaſy matter to trace any principle on which they were founded.

On the queſtion being put, the clauſe was agreed to without a diviſion.

The *eleventh* clauſe, reſtraining the Regent's power over his Majeſty's perſonal eſtate, was next read and agreed to.

Ch. of Ex. then moved that the chairman report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 9.

The order, which ſtood for to-morrow, for the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. was, upon motion, diſcharged, and

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the farther conſideration of the trial appointed for Monday next. And a meſſage was ſent to acquaint the Commons therewith. At ſix o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 9.

The order of the day being moved,

The *twelfth* clauſe, reſtraining the Regent from exerciſing any authority over the perſonal eſtate of his Majeſty, was ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan; but was agreed to by the Houſe without a diviſion.

The *thirteenth* clauſe was read, and carried without oppoſition.

The *fourteenth* clauſe, providing for the payment of his Majeſty's houſehold, under the direction of her Majeſty, being read;

Sir *James Erſkine* oppoſed it, as granting larger powers than were neceſſary; and inſiſted that the expence of the houſehold might be much decreaſed.

Ch. of Exch. ſaid, that ſome circumſtances, ariſing from his Majeſty's ſituation, rather tended to increaſe than diminiſh the expence of ſome parts of the houſehold.

Mr. *Burke* objected to the clauſe, as tending to the ſubverſion of the privileges of the act of eſtabliſhment of the civil liſt, irreconcileable with the true principles of œconomy, and calculated only for the purpoſe of providing for a favourite and unneceſſary corps.

Ch. of Ex. intimated to the committee that meſſengers were attending from the Lords; and, for the purpoſe of receiving the meſſage, moved, that the committee ſhould report progreſs, &c. This being immediately agreed to, the Houſe was reſumed, and the meſſengers called in.

The Lords had commanded the meſſengers to acquaint the Houſe, that they would proceed further on the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on Monday next.

The meſſengers being withdrawn,

Mr. *Burke* expreſſed his readineſs to proceed, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to the iſſue of that on which he conſidered his honour pledged.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee on the adjourned debate on the fourteenth clauſe.

Mr. *Powys* moved, that the clauſe be poſtponed; in which motion he was ſupported by Lord *North*, upon the ground of the impropriety of deciding upon a ſubſequent clauſe firſt, which was the baſis of the preſent. This motion being perſiſted in, the Houſe divided, Ayes 87, Noes 132. The clauſe was then put, and carried.

The *fifteenth* clauſe was put, and carried.

The *ſixteenth* clauſe, relative to the privy purſe of his Majeſty, was next propoſed, and oppoſed by Mr. *Dempſter*, Sir *Wm. Cunningham*, Mr. *Burke*, Sir *Wm. Moleſworth*, and Mr. *Sheridan*; and ſupported by Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Dundas*, Sir *James Johnſtone*, and Sir *Benjamin Hammet*.

It was oppoſed on the impropiety of refuſing to his Royal Highneſs, who was to ſupport the dignity of the Crown, the power over the privy purſe, amounting to 60,000l. a year; out of which, by the clauſe, was to be taken 16,000l. and given to her Majeſty, for purpoſes unknown to Parliament; and the remainder to be improperly locked up from the Prince, and to be left, in caſe of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition continuing, to the diſpoſition of Parliament. It was ſupported upon the propriety of continuing his Majeſty's benefactions, and on the impropriety of ſeizing the moment of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition to ſtrip him of his property. The 16,000l. which had been ſaid to be given to her Majeſty for purpoſes unknown to Parliament, was explained in the following manner: 12,000l. was given to pay an eſtabliſhed liſt of charities ſettled by his Majeſty; and the remaining 4000l. was to enable her Majeſty to continue his Majeſty's benefactions to thoſe perſons who were not on the liſt; but who, ſhe knew, received charity to that amount.

Sir *Wm. Moleſworth* was willing to agree to the ſum propoſed to be taken from the money of his Majeſty's privy purſe, that was appropriated to the charities mentioned; but not thinking it proper that the remainder ſhould be kept from the Prince, he moved, as an amendment, to add the words, "and that the remainder ſhall be paid over to the treaſurer of the privy purſe of the Regent." Upon this amendment the committee divided: Ayes 101, Noes 156.

The *ſeventeenth* clauſe was next read, veſting in her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, and the government of the houſehold.

Mr. *Powys* objected to that part of the clauſe which gave her Majeſty power over the houſehold. He condemned it as a diviſion of power with the executive authority. It was unjuſtifiable and inadmiſſible. The power given her Majeſty

jeſty over the houſehold, and the clauſe reſtraining the Regent from creating peers, gave a dangerous controul over the two houſes and the country, which were put into irreſponſible hands. After arguing upon the miſchiefs that might reſult from ſuch a meaſure, he concluded by moving an amendment to the preamble of the clauſe, leaving it open for future reviſion.

Ch. of Ex. agreed to the amendment, and ſaid, that, in the courſe of the whole buſineſs, one of the principles he had ever invariably maintained was, that the whole of the bill ought ever to be kept open to the future reviſion and alteration of Parliament.

The amendment being put and agreed to, the ſame was inſerted in the clauſe.

Sir *Peter Burrell* objected to the latter part of the clauſe. The patronage given, he ſaid, was ſo looſely expreſſed, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain the amount of it; of which, he conceived, the Houſe ought to be acquainted previous to their adopting the clauſe.

Ch. of Ex. acquainted the Hon. Baronet, that the whole amount of the ſalaries of the houſehold, from the greateſt officers to the loweſt turnſpit, did not amount to more than 100,000l. a year; out of that ſum there was not more than about 30,000l. received for ſalaries by members of the two Houſes of Parliament. There were ſeven in the Houſe of Commons, whoſe ſalaries amounted to about 4000l. and eighteen Lords in the other Houſe, whoſe ſalaries amounted to about 26,000l. Such influence, he ſaid, was not likely to produce any conſiderable alteration in the ſyſtem of œconomy adopted on the preſent exigency.

Lord *North* condemned the clauſe on the old ground of her Majeſty's having any ſhare in the executive government. His Lordſhip reprobated the meaſure of dividing that power from the Regent as unconſtitutional and dangerous, and expreſſed his fears of its operating as a pernicious precedent.

Mr. *Sheridan* propoſed, as an amendment, to ſeparate the great officers from the houſehold; upon which the committee divided: Ayes 118, Noes 173. Majority againſt the amendment 55 — The queſtion was then put upon the clauſe, which was carried.

The Houſe being immediately reſumed, progreſs was reported, and the committee ordered to ſit again.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I SEND you the following epitaph juſt put upon an altar-tomb over the late Dr. King, of Wormley, whoſe death you recorded, vol LVII. p. 1030.

Here lie the remains
of the reverend
JOHN GLEN KING, D.D.
late rector of this pariſh.
He died the 2d of November, 1787,
in the 56th year of his age.
He married, firſt, Anne Magdalene,
daughter of Michael Combrune, eſq.
by whom he had
one daughter, Anne-Henrietta.
He married, ſecondly,
Jane, daughter of John Hyde, eſq.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 9.

DOES not the conduct of the preſent Emperor to the Univerſity of Louvain remind you of a ſtory in old Laſſels the traveller, who ſaw in the Vatican library letters of Preſident *Vargas*, a Spaniard, and a great ſtateſman in Flanders, but no great Latiniſt, as it appeared by his anſwer to the Doctors of Louvain, petitioning him in Latin for their privileges, when he ſaid, "Non curamus veſtras privilegias. Mali faxerunt templa: boni nihil faxerunt contra: ergo debent omnes patibulari." (Travels, II. 86.) P. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

YOUR Reviewers having, p. 834, expreſſed their regret at the difficulty of becoming acquainted with the contents of the many uſeful publications in the *German* language, allow me to recommend to you and them, and the publick at large, "A general Review of German Literature," to be publiſhed in monthly numbers, ſix numbers forming a volume. As the work began in *September*, and no more than four numbers can be publiſhed in the preſent year, the author intends giving a Supplement, equal in quantity to two numbers, by the end of next December, that all the volumes may be of an equal ſize. I have peruſed the firſt number, and venture to recommend it as an agreeable gratification of literary curioſity; and I ſay this without knowing any thing more of the author than that his name is *Ludger*, and that he is tutor to one of the ſons of Mr. Smith, whom, in your laſt month's Obituary, you announced as the poſſeſſor of Piercefield. R. G.

248. BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA. *Vol. IV.*

AFTER an interval of FIVE years, at length appears the FOURTH volume of this voluminous and extended work. Let no man object that Bayle and Moreri have ſwelled a Biographical Dictionary of the whole world to fourteen volumes folio, compreſſed in Engliſh into ten, when Great Britain alone can furniſh Worthies ſufficient to fill — how many volumes ſhall we ſay? (perhaps as many): when the fourth volume of the new edition is got almoſt beyond half the third of the old, containing only 218 pages of the old work.

This volume opens with an Apology for inſerting, in 245 folio pages, the whole of the quarto Life of Capt. Cook, publiſhed by Dr. Kippis laſt year; of which ſee our vol. LVIII. p. 617; and for the octavo Life of Chatterton, by Dr. Gregory, of which ſee our preſent vol. p. 537. If we ſhould be thought to have ſpoken our ſentiments too freely on theſe *anticipations* of the *Biographia Britannica*, we repeat here, that we are by no means aſhamed of this detection of modern book-making; from which charge the greateſt names in the republic of letters deſerve no protection.— What Dr. K. ſays of a letter written by Congreve to the ingenious Mrs. Cockburne, that it contains ſome *acute* but *friendly* hints to her on her writing, we wiſh to apply to our ſtrictures.

We beg leave to differ from Dr. K. in his idea that "the queſtion whether "this wonderful young man (*Chatter-*"*ton*) was the author of the poems that "have beeen aſcribed to Rowley is one "of the moſt curious literary queſtions "that has been agitated in any age or "country." Doubtleſs the ſame might have been ſaid of the forgeries of *Pſalmanazar*, *Lauder*, and *Bower*;—but if the talents of a Johnſon or a Douglas are to be thrown away in the detection of ſuch unworthy knaves, what muſt we think of the credulity of John Bull, which muſt be amuſed with windmills and leather-bottle giants, to try the proweſs of a Don Quixote?

Dr. K. acknowledges the aſſiſtance of Michael Collinſon, Eſq. the Rev. Dr. Coneybeare, Sir Joſ. Banks, Sir Hugh Palliſer, the Rev. Mr. Huntingford, the Earl of Buchan, and a gentleman who wiſhes to conceal his favours; and for communications in a more general way to the manuſcript biographical collections of the firſt Earl of Egmont, communicated by his grandſon Lord Arden. Mr. Richardſon, profeſſor of humanity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, wrote the article of Dr. CRAIG; Mr. Hayley that of CRASHAW; Mr. Chalmers, of Threadneedle Street, that of Alexander CRUDEN [which, with that of Chatterton, make an aukward appendix to letter C]. The late Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury, "watched "over the *Biographia Britannica* with a "kind of parental tenderneſs;" and the death of the late John Baynes, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, was a loſs to it.

To accelerate the work, Dr. K. tells us he gave up an employment he had long held, as one of the tutors in Coward's Academy at Hoxton. But, ſince that time, another inſtitution, of a more extenſive and important nature, having been formed amongſt the body of people with whom he is immediately connected, his aſſiſtance in it was thought to be deſireable. Accordingly, it has demanded his time and his labour, and will continue to demand his principal attention. Whatever part, therefore, he may hereafter take in the *Biographia*, he will no longer make any promiſes concerning it, or be anſwerable to the publick with regard to the appearance of the ſucceeding volumes. But no delay of the work is hence to be apprehended, for the proprietors have determined to call in ſuch effectual aid as ſhall entirely preclude diſappointment and complaint. It does not become us to penetrate beyond the motives aſſigned by the editor; but we ſincerely rejoice in the aſſurance he ſeems authoriſed by the proprietors to give reſpecting the future progreſs of the work.

The new Lives in this volume are, *John Collins*, mathematician; *William Collins*, poet; *Peter Collinſon*, naturaliſt, antiquary, and excellent citizen; Biſhop *John Conybeare*; the four learned Daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke; Captain *James Cook*; A. A. *Cooper*, third Earl of Shafteſbury; *Samuel Cooper*, miniature painter; *John-Gilbert Cooper*; Captain *T. Coram*, *Thomas Coryate*, *George Coſtard*, Charles *Cotton*, Peter Fr. *Courayer*, *Courten* family, William *Coward*, Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, Sir Richard *Cox*, William *Craig*, Richard *Craſhaw*, admirable *Crichton*, Richard and Henry *Cromwell*, Dr. *Croxall*, Alexander *Cunningham*, Lord *Gutts*, Thomas *Chatterton*, Alexander *Cruden*, Sir John *Davies*.

Lives added to are, Eliſha *Coles*, Dean *Colet*, Anthony *Collins*, Edward *Coiſton*, Thomas *Comber*, Biſhop *Compton*, Dr. *Conant*,

Conant, William *Congreve*, Bernard *Connor*, A. A. *Cooper*, firſt Earl of Shafteſbury, *Coote*, Earl of Montrath, Biſhop *Corbet*, Biſhop *Coſin*, Roger *Cotes*, Sir Robert *Cotton*, Miles *Coverdale*, Archbiſhop *Courtney*, John *Cowell*, Biſhop *Cox*, Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, Thomas *Creech*, Biſhop *Crew*, Biſhop *Croft*, *Cromwell* Earl of Eſſex, Oliver *Cromwell*, Dr. *Cudworth*, Henry *Cuff*, Samuel *Daniel*, Sir William and Charles *Davenant*.

The additions to *Eliſha Coles'* article inform us, that Dr. K. owes his firſt renunciation of Calviniſm to another Eliſha Coles' treatiſe on God's ſovereignty.

Our beſt thanks are due to Dr. K. for his favourable opinion of our Miſcellany, in which the firſt effort of Mr. William Collins's poetical genius appeared; "a repoſitory in which ſeveral "eminent men have begun their literary "career." The recovery of Mr. C's ode on the ſuperſtition of the Highlands, publiſhed in 1788, will make an addition to his article for the next volume.

What Dr. K. ſays of Diſpenſaries, that they are converted to particular intereſted purpoſes, to the prejudice of what he calls the "old noble eſtabliſh-"ments," St. George's, Weſtminſter, and London Hoſpitals, we are ſorry, from the violent conteſts at the two laſt elections of a ſurgeon and phyſician for the laſt of theſe hoſpitals, to obſerve to be too applicable to that excellent inſtitution. If the ſubſcriptions on every election for the purpoſe of making a majority of votes be not limited by ſome public act of the Legiſlature, it is much to be feared the true intereſts of the hoſpital will ſoon be ſacrificed to venality, and the worſt of purpoſes.—"It is to be "lamented," adds Dr. K. "that faſhion "ſhould ever have an undue ſway in ſo "excellent a *thing* as charity." But are we not now running wild from the faſhion of humanity?

In the article of *Creech*, Dr. K. ſeems to contradict himſelf in regard to Mrs. Philadelphia Pleydell's will. After bringing the bequeſt in her will as a proof of their mutual affection, it is added, "It is moſt probable, not to ſay "certain, that it muſt have been the "*father* of the poet whom ſhe thus re-"members." This article concludes with an eloge on John Baynes, Eſq. who died of a putrid fever, Auguſt 4, 1787, aged 30. "It is propoſed to pay "a tribute of reſpect to his abilities and "character under the article of Dr. "John Jebb, with whom he was "cloſely connected in friendſhip, and "with whom he concurred in an ar-"dent zeal for liberty, civil and reli-"gious, though without adopting every "particular idea which was entertained "by that excellent man." Of Mr. Baynes ſee our vol. LVII. p. 742; and of Dr. John Jebb, vol. LVII. pp. 869, 972, 1056.

All the deſerved cenſures paſſed on Biſhop *Crew* cannot be heightened by the ſilly reflection on his giving the organ to his cathedral, in order to diſplay his baron's coronet and epiſcopal mitre united; for he could not have put up his arms or memorial otherwiſe.

The extravagant and wonderful panegyrics with which the world has been amuſed reſpecting the admirable Crichthon are entirely overthrown in his article. Sir Thomas Urqhart's ridiculous and bombaſt narrative is ſhewn to have no other foundation than family vanity. The *Diſquiſitiones* of Stephen Paſquier, on which M'Kenzie builds his Life, are only an abridgment of Paſquier's *Recherches de la France*, whoſe wonderful young man is *nameleſs*, and lived in 1445, a century before Crichthon. Imperialis is not leſs romantic in his ſhort account. The only living authority, therefore, is the younger Aldus Manutius, who dedicated his edition of Cicero's *Paradoxes* to Crichthon, whom he groſſly flatters. Neither do the few compoſitions left by Crichthon, which are poetical, at all confirm the encomiums paſſed upon him. The Narrative printed by Mr. Pennant is a compilation printed a few years ago at Aberdeen, from M'Kenzie, &c. with a few notes by Mr. Pennant.

The Life of A. Cruden is, for its extent, one of the moſt extraordinary in the volume. Nothing but his great work, the *Concordance* of the Bible, which far exceeds any thing in our language, could have entitled its author to a place in this Temple of Britiſh Worthies. The reſt of his life was a ſeries of phrenſy and benevolence not often united.

Dr. K. has ſhewn himſelf throughout this volume, as the preceding, the advocate of public freedom, civil and religious; and not the ſhadow of a trait of ſuperſtition or tyranny eſcapes him:—but we are ſorry to be obliged to tranſcribe the following ſpecimen of reſentment, unworthy a liberal and enlightened mind, inſerted as *addenda* to

Camden's article in the preceding volume: — "This year (1789) has appeared, in three volumes folio, an "edition of Camden's *Britannia*, published by the author in 1607; enlarged by the lateſt diſcoveries, and "illuſtrated with a new ſet of maps "and other copper-plates, by Richard "Gough, Eſq. This work is the reſult of many years travel, enquiry, "and labour. *Of Mr. G. I have no "reaſon to ſpeak with perſonal reſpect: "but not any circumſtance of that kind "ſhall ever induce me to depart from the "exerciſe of juſtice or of candour, or* "prevent my declaring that, from his "eminent character as an antiquary, "and the extent of his topographical "knowledge, there can be no doubt "but that his edition of the *Britannia* "is a performance of great conſequence "and value." Theſe kind of childiſh *ſtings (tela imbellia)* are unworthy the gravity of ſuch a writer; and had the words in Italics been entirely omitted, the juſtice and candour ſo much profeſſed would have ſhone more conſpicuous to the world, and Dr. K. appeared to have leſs of the ſenſibility of a *mere author* than to be hurt when that *liberality* of ſentiment and freedom of thinking which he glories in is applied to him.

Among the *corrigenda* and *addenda* to the firſt volume we find a vindication of Mr. Walter's character as author of *Anſon's Voyage*, in a letter from his widow to Mr. Walter the bookſeller. In proof of this he relates, that Mr. W. repeatedly told her he had been preparing the ſheets for Lord Anſon to look over, which he always did before they went to preſs; at which meetings Mr. Robins aſſiſted, as he was conſulted in the diſpoſition of the drawings: but Mr. R. left England ſome months before the publication, and Mr. W. corrected the preſs. Were we diſpoſed to controvert the teſtimony of an affectionate conſort, we might obſerve, that nothing here advanced amounts to proof poſitive. Mr. *W.* might *tranſcribe* what Mr. *R.* had *written*; and when the noble patron of both was ſatisfied with the MS. Mr. W. might be ſafely truſted to correct the preſs. What is meant by the *diſpoſition* of the *drawings* we do not exactly comprehend; nor is the objection to the omiſſion of all acknowledgment of God or Providence by a Chriſtian Divine at all obviated, however admiſſible in a writer of Mr. R's ſentiments.

We cannot agree with Mr. Duncombe in ſuppoſing that the ſmall figures of the Apoſtles and Cardinal Virtues [including Time and Death, and a boy with a ſpade and hour-glaſs] on Archbiſhop *Chichele's* monument at Canterbury were, from the elegance of the ſculpture, which is ſuperior to anything known in England, more likely to have been carved in Italy. We ſuſpect that, on the deſtruction or loſs of ſome older, contemporary with the reſt of the monument, theſe were ſubſtituted in their place.

The apology for the miſſtatement of facts charged in the article of Robert Lord Clive is unworthy the writer of that article. But *ſome* anonymous communications meet with more perſonal reſpect than others.

We have ſome recollection of having many years ago ſeen, in the hall-window at Caſhiobury, a marble caſe in form of a heart, containing the heart of Arthur Lord Capel; or perhaps it may have been that of ſome other of that noble family, for we did not copy the inſcription, if there was any on it.

*** Since this article was completed, we have received the remarks of AN OLD CORRESPONDENT; which ſhall appear next month. EDIT.

249. *Silva Critica, ſive in Auctores ſacros profanoſque commentarius philologus. Concinnavit* Gul. Wakefield, *A. B. et Coll.* Jeſu *apud* Cantab. *nuper Socius. Pars I.* Cantab. 1789.

MR. WAKEFIELD's motive for publiſhing this critical work was, to contribute his mite to the illuſtration of Scripture, which has been his principal ſtudy in an indifferent ſtate of health, and to excite men of ſuperior abilities to purſue the plan of ſacred criticiſm with the ſame ardour as that of Grecian and Roman literature. Mr. W. has intermixed ſtrictures of the latter kind, with a view to the mutual illuſtration of the other; and has inſcribed his work, with a handſome compliment, to the Univerſity of Cambridge, where he received his education, and to the ſyndics of her preſs, expreſſing his gratitude alſo in the concluding page. It is impoſſible for us to follow him through his ſixty ſections. In ſuch a number the ſpirit of criticiſm will not always be equally kept up; but he has not been peculiarly happy in vindicating the Iſraelites from the charge of robbery, or quitting Egypt, by the example of Ulyſſes, whom Homer repreſents, Od. τ. 269, after his ſhipwreck, collecting preſents in the different countries, and delaying his return in making his fortune;

tune; for Homer concludes this account with saying that Ulysses *knew what he was about as well as any man alive.*

Ως περι κερδεα πολλα καταθνητων ανθρωπων
Οιδ' Οδυσευς· ουδ' αν τις ερισειε βροτος αλλος.

The passage from Tacitus, Mor. Germ. 21, is more apposite, and Josephus adopts the idea.

In section 5. τομωτερος is restored in Callimach. Hym. Del. 94, on the authority of St. Paul, Heb. iv. 12.—In sect. 6. a fragment of the same poet is happily amended.

To the emendation of Virgil, Æn. IX. 435, sect. 8, we cannot assent, though it seems supported by the other passage; but they are not exactly similar: the subjects of them are really *hurt* by the feet, the frost, the hail; but the poppies are only overloaded and *fatigued* by the rain.

In sect. 10. the reading of 1 Tim. vi. 19, θεμα λιαν, is confirmed by a parallel passage, Tob. iv. 9, θεμα καλον θησαυριζεις; and in Plutarch II. 116, απαιτουμενοι τα θεμαλα.

The amendment proposed sect. 12. of Acts xv. 5. is judicious.—The sense of μενειν and θυειν, sect. 14, is new.—Sect. 15, 16, 17, are ingenious.—We cannot see much difference in the proposed reading of Heb. iv. 15, sect. 18; and we wish to be enabled to comprehend the force of the alteration of Rom. v. 7.

Section 24. translates 1 Tim. iv. 3. "giving *prohibitions* about marriage, "about abstinence from meats." But surely *prohibitions* do not apply to abstinence from meats. Dr. Whitby, after the Fathers, better paraphrases it, "For-"bidding to marry, and *commanding* or "*counselling* to abstain from meats."

Sect. 25. proposes a very ingenious emendation of a fragment of Menander, overlooked by Bentley. Sect. 26. a similar one of Theocritus, Id. VII. 19.

The solution of our Saviour's bloody sweat, sect. 35, is more ingenious than solid. *Tanta* scil. *copia* effluebat *sudor* QUASI *sanguis e vulnere exileret.* Θρομβος is not a *stream*, but a *drop*, equivalent to Euripides's φονου ΣΤΑΛΑΓΜΟΣ; which the scholiast admirably illustrates by ascribing them to the *fear of death*: and Mr. W. afterwards expresses it by *guttæ grandes.* What wonder then such drops issued through the veins of the Saviour of the world, whose soul was *exceeding sorrowful, even unto death?*—περιλυπος εως θανατου.

The emendation of Rom. ix. 16, sect. 36, by transposing θελοντος το ελεουντος, is more hazardous than αθλουντος. But we do not see the expediency of either. The Apostle means, after all the goodness of our *inclination*, after all the exertions of our *ability*, after all our *willing*, and all our *doing*, we must cast ourselves on the mercy of God.

The illustration of Acts xiv. 13, sect. 40, reminds us of a correction which suggested itself to us, of Dr. Whitby's rendering *the gates*, ver. 13, to which the priests brought the victims, &c. the gates of the *house* where Paul and Barnabas were, and not of the *city*, supposing them to be *within* the city, and not to have quitted it till ver. 19; whereas they might have run *into* the *city* among the people. Mr. W. entirely concurs with us. In this section reference is made to the edition of Æschylus preparing at Cambridge,—"*magno cum* "*apparatu* mox proditura de qua edi-"tione *jure an injuria* maximas audio "conceptas esse hominum opiniones," p. 90; for which Mr. W. suggests a number of curious hints.

The sense assigned to 1 Thess. iv. 6, appears conformable to the context.

The author will excuse us if his endeavours on 1 Tim. ii. 3, sect. 47, do not please us better than those of former critics please him. He proposes two emendations, making η δε γυνη απαληθεισα the nominative absolute, and reading it "the woman being deceived, *he* was in "the transgression." The order of the Apostle's argument implies, that Adam was prior in *creation* to Eve, but she before him in *transgression*.—Mr. W. goes on: "*He* shall be saved *in*, or *by*, or "*throughout* his posterity, if they con-"tinue," &c. Here, first, we doubt if an instance can be found to support this sense of τεκνογονια; and, secondly, we deem this construction of the passage too constrained for the Apostle, whose drift is, to inculcate the submission of the female sex, whose great ancestor involved her husband and posterity in so much woe; notwithstanding which, they have assurance of being carried through their labour in child-bearing, on certain conditions. We perfectly agree with Mr. W. *Nonne Paulus amandus est, Nonne gestandus in sinu.*

Sect. 51. corrects *young children*, Psal. cxxvii. 4, "children of *our youth*."

Sect 53. He understands τα γυναικαια, which we translate *silly women*, 2 Tim. iii. 6, of silly, fickle, credulous *men*; *homunciones.*

The conformity between St. Paul,

Ephes.

Epheſ. v. 27, and Juvenal, Sat. XIV. 1—2. 68, 69, is very remarkable, and ſhews extenſive reading in our critic, who, ſect. 56, has the beſt MSS. with him for reading ο αλοων, επ' ελπιδι του μετεχειν. V. Kuſteri in loc.; and his tranſlation of 2 Tim. ii. 6. muſt approve itſelf to all:

The huſbandman muſt labour before he partaketh of the fruit.

But how could the learned Blackwall, ſect. 57, ſay συντριψασα, Mark xiv. 3, is not to be referred to the *box* but to the *ointment?* The line in Martial, which he cites, is againſt him:

Et fluere excuſſo *cinnama fuſa vitro.*

Excuſſo, like συντριψασα, relates to the veſſel.

Sect. 57. The difficulty in John xix. 29, reſpecting the *hyſſop*, is admirably cleared up, from Plin. Nat. Hiſt. XXIII. 1, and from the paraphraſt Nonnus.

We wiſh for the *fructus uberes*, which Mr. W. promiſes in the concluding page; and truſt we have not expreſſed our diſſent from him in any manner deſerving the aſperity, ſo unworthy his moderation, with which he treated our former ſtrictures, p. 634.

250. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City of* Briſtol; *compiled from original Records and authentic MSS. in public Offices or private Hands. Illuſtrated with Copper-plate Prints. By* William Barrett, *Surgeon, F.S.A.* Briſtol. 4to.

AFTER the pleaſure we received in the peruſal of the Hiſtory of a great Northern frontier town, lately publiſhed (ſee p. 533), it may ſeem a violation of our impartiality to declare that the work before us has not afforded equal ſatisfaction in the review. The long time employed in its compilation, and the great expectations formed from it, awakened our curioſity, and flattered us in the proſpect. We had not, indeed, conceived very ſanguine hopes of the author's abilities in the walk of antiquity from the ſpecimen of his correſpondence with a late celebrated Antiquary, printed in our vol. LVI. pp. 460—464, 544, 580, particularly the latter; nor has the firſt paragraph of the firſt page of his Hiſtory heightened our opinion. The promiſcuous mode of citing authors, we had almoſt ſaid concealing authorities, is unworthy a correct or faithful writer. We are not told whence his two old plans of the city are taken; the ſecond favours of Speed. His etymologies are no leſs fallacious. Caer *Brito* he makes to ſignify the *Britiſh*, the *painted*, the *embelliſhed*, and the *ſeparated* city; whence, from the ſecond and third interpretation, he derives the Saxon *Brightſtow*, q. d. the *illuſtrious* city. As well might he explain *Bricg*, *Brig*, *Bric* ſtow, the *bridged* city. It is rather equivalent with the *Britodunum* of Baxter, the *Britiſh place*. Mr. B, however, ſeems to have eſtabliſhed its Romanity. REVERENTIA, on a Roman coin, is a new and hitherto unknown epigraphe, though recited in Sir Simon Harcourt's Liſt of Roman Coins found at Henbury, 1708, p. 13. It ſhould be PROVIDENTIA.—Whatever probability may be in the accounts of Britiſh and Roman Briſtol, the hiſtory of it in the Saxon times by Turgot, which makes chap. II. is at leaſt problematical, and we are ſorry to ſee any uſe made of it. In the account of St. Bartholomew's priory, p. 428, the deception is covered with a very thin veil. Chap. III. treats of the city as firſt laid out, to its preſent improved ſtate, which makes chap. IV. Chap. V. is occupied with its civil government and revenues, charities, and repreſentatives; chap. VI. with its trade. Chap. VII. the caſtle. Chap. VIII. St. Auguſtin's abbey. Chap. IX. the biſhoprick and cathedral. Chap. X. to XXV. deſcribe the pariſh churches and public buildings. Chap. XXV. treats of the public benefactors. Chap. XXVI. of the eminent natives. The whole concludes with annals of the city, from A. D. 50 to 1778.

After all Mr. B's objections to Mr. Camden, for making Briſtol emerge from obſcurity firſt in the decline of the Saxon empire, there is but a century between them; and even then Briſtol aroſe only as a religious foundation, under Briceſtan, or Brictric, its lord in the middle of the tenth century, from whom, probably, it derived its Saxon name. Mr. B's citation from Leland (Itin. VI. 82), about Brictric's grandfather, Aylward Smeauw, making him "lorde of Brighſtowe," is really "VII. "71."

When the bridge was rebuilt was dug up a coin of Pope Sixtus IV. who died in 1484, repreſenting, on the reverſe, a bridge with four arches, circumſcribed, *Cura rerum publicarum*. On which Mr. B. thus comments, p. 42: "Whether "theſe had any reference to the build- "ing of Briſtol bridge, of four arches, "or to any other, is left to farther en- "quiry.

"quiry. It ſeems to confirm the opi-"nion of the *abbots and religious coining* "*money*, called abbey-money in the "MSS. of Rowley." Not to inſiſt that no ſuch privilege was allowed to religious houſes after the reign of Edw. III. how could it enter into Mr. B's head, that the coins or medals ſtruck by popes, as temporal princes, or commemorating events of their own reign, could have any reference to Briſtol bridge? The fact is, that Sixtus IV. rebuilt the bridge over the Tiber, from the Monte Janiculano. (Venuti Numiſmata Pontif. p. 34.)

P. 57. It is not Andrew De (D*u*) Cheſne, but the anonymous writer of *Geſta Stephani*, publiſhed by him, who, p. 939, deſcribes Briſtol as a rich city, and compares it with Brundiſium. Mr. B. adds, that Lord Lyttelton quotes Malmeſbury's authority, forgetting that he had himſelf, in the preceding paragraph, given the very words of Malmeſbury.

Several of the charitable foundations recited in Gaywode's will, p. 59, are before mentioned by Leland, though not by the ſame names; as, Burton's alms-houſes (Leland, by St. Thomas's Street); Spicer's alms-houſes (Leland, in Temple Street); *aula fullonum* (Lel. *Tukker's* hoſpital); pauperes S'ti Joannis de la Redclive pit (Lel. St. John's by Radclyf). The *carcerati egentes* are *poor priſoners*, not alms-men. Mr. B's impartial confidence in Rowlie has added four more, one *a lodge of free maſons*.

P. 104. The *elvers* are not noticed by Cam*b*den, but by Bp. Gibſon.

P. 194. Rowlie's deſcription and drawings of Briſtol caſtle, in the 11th and 12th centuries, are too fanciful, not to ſay abſurd, to be admitted. Mr. B. is aware, p. 199, that it is "more deco-"rated with images, ornaments, and "tracery work, and in a finer ſtyle, than "is commonly ſeen in ſuch buildings." The ſong to Ella is in the ſtyle of Ogilby's Eſop's fables, or, as Mr. Warton obſerves, the Pindarics of Cowley; and the drawing of his ſtatue, ſuperſcribed ÆTTE, as fictitious as the name of his ſucceſſor in the government of Briſtol caſtle.—*Coernicus* and *Smallaricus* are names of neither Britiſh nor Saxon origin.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has clearly ſhewn that Camden and Hooke furniſhed Chatterton with all Rowlie's knowledge of Briſtol, whereon he built the ſuperſtructure admitted into Mr. Barrett's work as *true* hiſtory. (Vindication of his Appendix, pp. 150, 151.)

P. 206. There is no danger to the received opinions on the introduction of oil painting from the Ely table, which the late Mr. Cole fixed to 3 or 400 years ago. Bentham's Ely, App. *5.

Tranſlating Latin records of religious houſes, as is done in the hiſtory of St. Auſtin's abbey, may render a book readable, but is not conſiſtent with the exactneſs of an antiquary. Inſtead of giving the originals, Mr. B. amuſes himſelf with tranſcribing and *tranſlating* Bp. Tanner's Liſt, pp. 273—277, 353. If he could not have come at MSS. he might at leaſt have given the printed deeds, &c. over again. The number that might with propriety have found a place here, he ſays, would have alone filled a volume (Pref. p. vi.)

Cam*b*den, *paſſim*. Holing*ſh*ead for Holinſhed. Hearn for Hearn*e*, p. 34, & paſſim. Landifar*m*, 31. Brictric is called in Leland, *vir*que *prædiv*iti. Buck's views of Briſtol are pronounced to be *very fine*, p. 84. What epithet ſhall we beſtow on Mr. B. or indeed on his thirty plates? *Roſe*-up ground for *raiſed*-up, p. 10. P. 253, Kennet, in *P*arochial *A*ntiquities, no reference. Altar of *Sir* (*St.*) Maurice. *Dr.* for *Mr.* Naſmith, p. 11; p. 273 he is J. Naſmith, A. M. Prepoſit*or* for præpoſit*us*, the provoſt of Briſtol, 47. Money *riſen* for *raiſed*, 98. Ground's being *roſe*, 287, 292. Aqua tinc*t*a for tinta, 113. The Latin and Saxon quotations are in general miſprinted; ſee pp. 200, 207.

P. 221. "Sir William Herbert was "granted the cuſtody of the caſtle."

P. 222. Sir John Stafford. Supple, *To* Sir W. H. or Sir J. S.; or read Sir W. H. had the cuſtody of the caſtle granted to him.

Mr. Barrett, p. 293, gives us no authority for giving the monument in the Lady chapel of the cathedral, which, in the *Sepulchral Monaments of Great Britain*, p. 28, is aſſigned to Richard Fitz Harding, the founder of the monaſtery, to *Maurice* (third of the name) *Lord Berkeley*, and Margaret his *mother*, or rather, as ſome MSS, Elizabeth his wife. It would be the firſt inſtance of a man's mother being placed on the ſame tomb with her ſon; and if any credit is to be given to the modern inſcription at the head, the monument belongs to *Robert Fitzharding*.

P. 287. Gothic letters *riſing out of the ſtone*, for *in relief*.

P. 293.

P. 293. Bp. Litt*le*ton, r. Lytt*el*ton.

P. 348. The *year* of Dr. Keir's death is omitted in his epitaph.

P. 352. Who is the *one* quoted for the ſiege of Karlaverock caſtle?

P. 353. *Plac. dom. Mauritii Berkeley, mil.* is tranſlated "the pleas *of the houſe* "of Sir Maurice B. knt."

P. 400. The inſcription on the tomb-ſtone dug up in the Blackfriars may perhaps be read,

+ *Regnald* [*Ber*]*tolde* : *giſt* : *ici* : *deu* : *de ſa alme eit* merci.

P. 456. A throne, or *ſella* of ſtate.

P. 464. "In taking down part of the "ſpire of Trinity church, 1765, a date "in lead was found, let into the ſtone, "near the top, 1003 or 1004, *as the* "*workmen affirmed.*" Does Mr. B. believe them, any more than Rowley's accounts of a picture of Robert Canynge, "commandeynge houſes to riſe "from the moddie bankes of the ryver?" We ſhould like to ſee how this idea would be expreſſed by an antient or a modern painter. Picart has repreſented Amphion fiddling, and the ſtones dancing or ſliding into their places, regularly cut and ſquared, at Thebes.

P. 519. Savage the poet, who died in Newgate at Briſtol, was buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul in that city, without any memorial.

The view of the cathedral repreſents it as if *complete*; that of St. Auſtin's gate hardly repreſents any thing.—Among the epitaphs in the cathedral are, three, to Mrs. Draper (Sterne's Eliza), Mr. Powell the actor, and Mrs. Maſon, wife of the Rev. Wm. Maſon the poet, and Dr. Nathaniel Foſter, editor of Plato's Dialogues. The only monument Mr. B. has thought worth engraving is that of Tho. Coſter, Eſq. 1739, M.P. for this city.

Does not the ſeal in p. 572 repreſent the murder of Becket?

P. 575 is taken up with a deſcription of the paintings by Hogarth* put up againſt the Eaſt window, 1757, repreſenting the Aſcenſion, ſided by the Reſurrection, and the three Marys coming to the ſepulchre; for all which the painter had 500 guineas, and the expence of framing and fixing amounted to 236l. more.

P. 576, *ſ*exagon for *h*exagon.

In deſcribing a braſs eagle ſupporting a deſk in Redcliffe church, the gift of a pin-maker of the pariſh, Mr. B. thus enlarges, p. 576: "The propriety of "which may be thus explained: that "the eagle, the ſacred bird, carrying "the book of inſpiration, is employed "to a purpoſe more honourable and ſa-"lutary than when it was ſuppoſed to "be carrying thunder through the air "for the uſe of the heathen Jupiter."

From a note in p. 576 we learn, to the *credit* of the mayor and corporation, churchwardens and veſtrymen of this pariſh, and to the encouragement of *forgery* of every kind, that "many va-"luable parchments, relative to Mr. "Canynge and the church of Redclive, "have been taken away from his cheſt "with ſix locks, and ſince diſperſed in-"to private hands," before Mr. Morgan, about 1750, made his collections from the town records and pariſh regiſters. Mr. B. adds, "This is ſaid, by "Chatterton, to have been the repoſi-"tory of the MSS. under the name of "Rowley." He has printed, from Chatterton's *own writing*, "An Enter-"lude plaied bie the Carmelite Friares "at Maſter Canynge hys greate Howſe, "before him and Byſhoppe Carpen-"terre, on dedicating the Chyrche of "Oure Ladie of Redclyffe hight the "Parlyamente of Sprytes. Writen bie "T. Rowleie and J. Iſcarn." This J. Iſcarn, though called in the notes a *dramatic poet*, we ſuſpect to be confounded by Chatterton with Joſephus Iſcanus, a Latin poet of the thirteenth century; of whom ſee Mr. Tyrwhitt's Vindication of his Appendix, p. 92, note. Whoever is not convinced by the arguments brought by Mr. Warton, in his *Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems aſcribed to Rowley*, p. 83, & ſeq. againſt theſe counterfeit dramatic compoſitions, muſt be hardened by prejudice above the reach of conviction.

Not content with what may be gathered of William Canynge's hiſtory from records and epitaphs, Mr. B. enlarges it on the diſputable evidence of the imaginary Rowley. It is curious to ſee how he contradicts himſelf in the explanation of this paſſage in his epitaph, that "he gave King Edward IV. "3000 marks for his peace, to be had "in 2470 tons of ſhipping."—"This "part of the inſcription," ſays he, "has "given occaſion for ſome weak people "to propagate a report much to the pre-"judice of Mr. Cannyng's memory; "whereas the caſe was this: Edward "IV. having his neceſſities amply ſup-"plied by Mr. Cannyng, he granted "him,

* See his "Life, 1785," p. 111.

" him, in lieu thereof, 2470 tons of " ſhipping, free of all impoſt, as appears " by the original inſtrument in being in " the Exchequer. This explanation " was made by one of the judges, who " reprimanded the ſexton for abuſing " the memory of ſo worthy a citizen in " the vulgar ſtory." That Cannyng purchaſed his peace of Edward IV. by 3000 marks is plain from William of Worceſter, p. 99: " Item *ultra iſta* Ed- " wardus rex IV. habuit de dicto W° " III milia marcarum pro pace ſua ha- " benda;" where *ultra iſta* refers to the 10 ſhips, amounting to 2470 tons, before enumerated, which, it ſhould ſeem, he was obliged to furniſh the King with, as a puniſhment for his loyalty to Henry VI. as obſerved by Mr. Barrett, p. 632.—To the ſame purpoſe ſpeak Canynge's letters to Rowlie, of which ſeveral are here firſt given, with a fac ſimile, copied by Mr. T. Kerrich, of a poem of Rowley; which, if any man affirms to be genuine, after the many autographs which have been laid before the publick, he muſt be the dupe of Prejudice and Abſurdity. Can any man, who knows ever ſo little of our hiſtory, wonder Mr. Walpole at firſt ſight rejected " The " Ryſe of Peyneteynge in Englande," ſent him by Chatterton, as " wroten by " T. Rowlie?" or aſk with Mr. B. p. 645, whether Chatterton's " good ſenſe " would have riſqued the diſcovery of " the whole collection being otherwiſe " than originals?" Theſe few pieces are ſufficient to blaſt the reputation of Rowlie as an original writer, and the credit of Chatterton as an honeſt man, if, indeed, after ſo much ſaying and unſaying, owning and diſowning, ſhuffling and equivocation, art and chicanery, on the part of the latter, any faith can be placed in his aſſertions. The writer of his Life in the fourth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, juſt publiſhed, ſays, p. 579, " It is now ſaid Mr. Barrett " does not mean to inſert any of theſe " pieces in his Hiſtory." We heartily wiſh Mr. B. had adhered to this reſolution. He had paid money enough for the fragments Chatterton impoſed on him, and yet " refuſed him the ne- " ceſſary recommendation to London, " and yet hope was blaſted." Biog. Brit. p. 588.

P. 582. William Coke on his epitaph is ſtyled *quondam ſerviens*, not *in ſervitus*. It is engraved in plate IV. of croſſes of the *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*.

Mr. B. in his Preface informs us, " Twenty years have elapſed ſince col- " lections for the deſign were ſought for " with great aſſiduity and no ſmall ex- " pence, and ſome progreſs made in " compiling it, and even the copper- " plates engraved for the work in folio; " but the author, engaged in a buſineſs " which commanded all his time and " attention, and receiving no encourage- " ment, and finding there was more " likelihood for him *oleum et operam* " *perdere*, ſat down contented with his " firſt loſs, and wholly deſiſted from his " firſt undertaking. Retiring from bu- " ſineſs into the country, and often con- " fined by the gout, he ſought for " amuſement in this literary employ, " and reſumed the long intermitted " taſk, that he might leave it in a leſs " unfiniſhed ſtate, to be completed and " publiſhed hereafter. A worthy Doc- " tor of one of our Univerſities, de- " ſervedly eſteemed by all for his ſin- " gular humanity and friendly diſpoſi- " tion *, viſited him, and warmly ſolicit- " ed him to proceed with the work, and " publiſh it himſelf in his life-time. " The work was immediately reſumed, " without intermiſſion, and thus offered " to the publick, who have liberally pa- " troniſed it, as the liſt of ſubſcribers " will ſhew."

The Hiſtory opens thus: " The Great " JEHOVAH, who hath made of one blood " all nations to dwell upon the earth, and " determined the bounds of their habi- " tations, aſſigned to man at firſt this one " employ, with labour to till the ground " *in* which he was placed."

But as we advance, allowing for the attachment of a Briſtol man to Rowlie and Chatterton, and the want of references and authorities, we venture to pronounce this Hiſtory a *readable* book.

The want of an Index is ſeverely felt in a work of this kind.

251. Edwardi-Rowei Moreſi, *A. M. et Soc. Ant. Soc. de* Ælfrico Dorobernenſi *Archiepiſcopo Commentarius: ex Apographo in Bibliotheca* Tho. Aſtlei †, *Arm. aſſervato edidit & præfatus eſt* Grimm Johannes Thorkelin, *LL. D. &c. &c.*

THIS is the tract mentioned in the Memoirs of Mr. Mores prefixed to his *Hiſtory of Tunſtall*, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° I. ‡ in his hand-

* Qu. Dr. Glynne?

† Mr. A. bought it at Mores' ſale for 6s. Auguſt 20, 1779.

‡ Very handſomely noticed by Mr. Thorkelin, Præf. p. xxxii.—See vol. I. p. 577.

writing,

writing, and seemingly intended for publication. It contains ten chapters; the first seven relate to *Archbishop* Ælfric, the eighth to Ælfric *Bata*, the ninth to Ælfric *abbot of Malmsbury*, and the tenth to other persons of the name of Ælfric. An Appendix is subjoined, containing transcripts of Saxon charters, and extracts from historians concerning the Archbishop. The Editor has inscribed it to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, in a dedication conceived in terms fit to merit the approbation of his Grace, and not in that high-flown style of panegyric which foreigners are too apt to indulge. The Preface includes a letter from Mr. Mores to Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wise's answer, giving an abstract of a Life of Ælfric he had intended. Mr. T. adds a short account of this publication, and of the other works of Mr. Mores, the principal MS. part of which is divided between Mr. Astle and Mr. Gough.

The Archbishop was of a noble Kentish family, studied first under a secular priest, and then under Æthelwold monk of Glastonbury, abbot of Abingdon, and bishop of Winchester, where Æthelwold settled Benedictine monks, and among them his pupil. Here he composed his Saxon Glossary, printed by Somner, 1659, and translated the Pentateuch, and other historical parts of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, printed at Oxford, 1698, and canons in Spelman's Concil. I. 572. He was sent thence to Cerne Abbey, where he wrote his Forty Homilies. He was next made abbot of St. Alban's, where he composed a Liturgy used by the monks in Leland's time. About 989 he was promoted to the see of Wilton, and composed a second volume of Homilies; all which, amounting to above eighty, Mrs. Elstob began to publish by subscription, Oxford, 1713, in one volume folio, but lived to finish only a few pages. As a supplement to this, he wrote the Lives of Saints who have offices on their festivals in the monasteries, making, with the Heptateuch, five volumes. His last advancement was to the see of Canterbury, on Easter-day, 994, in which he died Dec. 16, 1005, and was buried at Abingdon, and, in the reign of Canute, removed to Canterbury.

The Appendix contains King Ethelred's grant of 24 manses in Dumbleton, co. Gloucester, to the Archbishop; Privileges granted to Christ Church, Canterbury, at his request, by the same Prince, in Latin and Saxon; Will of Ælfric, Bishop of Elmham; Letters patent of King Edward, confirming to the Church of Canterbury lands given by Sigward and his wife; other grants of lands to the said church; Letter from Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, notifying to Canute and his Queen the consecration of Archbishop Ethelnoth; Grant of liberties and privileges to the Archbishop of Canterbury from Canute.

We recommend this addition to our biography, as it exactly ascertains the controverted history of this prelate, who held the true and uncorrupted doctrines of the early Christian church among us.

252. *Reflections on Faith: in which it is shewn, that no Difference of Religious Opinion is any reasonable Ground of Disrespect among Men, and especially among* Christians. 8vo.

"THESE *desultory* reflections on the "professed and genuine spirit of the "times" amount to "a sincere and ardent wish that all animosity and uncharitableness may be utterly destroyed among men, and especially among "Christians, and particularly in their "discussion of *religious* subjects." p. 68. The author professes himself, p. 59, "a "conscientious adherent to the Church "of England, in preference to all sects "among us, though he is equally an "advocate for liberality and kindness "towards every description of mankind. "Are not the opposers of these tenets "of our establishment rather too numerous to admit the affectation of singularity to be justly thus charged upon "them? or, should the supposition be "inadmissible, can their singularity be "more observable, in any respect, than "that of acting openly, in direct repugnance to their present ease and interest and reputation, yea, of chusing "therein to abandon at once many of "the comforts or conveniences of the "life that now is, together with all joyful hopes of that which is to come?" "The Christian faith, or the faith common to *all* Christians, which *alone* is "requisite to denominate men such, he "understands to mean simply a belief of "the Christian Scriptures as the word "of God, a compliance with the exhortation of Jesus Christ, "believe the "Gospel," *i. e.* a rational belief of them, "founded on the whole of the evidence "of their truth, or whatever part of "that evidence is adapted to convince

"any

"any one of their authenticity. If then, "after any man's conſideration of the "pretenſions of the Goſpel to credibi- "lity, his mind be naturally diſpoſed to "embrace it as the word of God, it fol- "lows, that ſuch man muſt *unavoidably* "ſo embrace it, and conſequently can "have no merit therein, a belief of the "Goſpel being really not more meritо- "rious than any other belief whatever; "and is it not moſt obvious, for the "ſame reaſons, that a *conſiderate* and "*ſincere rejection* of the Goſpel would "be alike indifferent to the piety and "integrity of any individual, if *ſuch* a "rejection of it could be ſuppoſed poſ- "ſible?" p. 7—9 —"It is not therefore "the *Chriſtian faith* that is the faith "without which it is impoſſible to pleaſe "God, much leſs the faith of any indi- "vidual or particular body of Chriſ- "tians, but only that faith to every man "reſpectively which God has qualified "him to obtain, and which, for that "reaſon, he will require of him." p. 22.—"Faith is requiſite to a man's ac- "ceptableneſs only for the ſake of his "regulating his *conduct* according to it; "and therefore whatſoever in any man "is not of faith, or proceeds not from a "belief in him of its rectitude and con- "ſequent acceptableneſs to his Maker, "is ſin."

"The very foundation expreſſly aſ- "ſigned for the concluſion (that every "man to whom the Goſpel is extended "muſt be qualified to obtain conviction "of its truth), as to a belief of the Goſ- "pel itſelf, is alſo the cauſe of the diſ- "tinction betwixt that belief and the "belief of any other of the many par- "ticulars contained in the Goſpel; viz. "an abſolute *condemnation* of ſuch as "*reject* the *Goſpel*; which condemna- "tion, I believe, the Goſpel no where "pronounces reſpecting any other pro- "poſed article of belief, in the inter- "pretation of which, Chriſtians (*i. e.* "ſenſible and ſincere Chriſtians, as far "as men are able to diſcern of men;) "are by any means unanimous." p. 26.—"Such diverſity of opinions on "the ſame particulars muſt neceſſarily "occaſion the promoting and preaching "of different doctrines reſpecting them, "and conſequently of *falſe* ones. Upon "this, however, let it be remarked, that "nothing more ſevere is pronounced "than that they, *i. e.* the falſe, the "worthleſs doctrines, ſhall ultimately "be deſtroyed (ſee 1 Cor. iii. 12—15). "And, beſides, nothing worſe *can* be "the conſequence; for the men them- "ſelves, being *alike ſincere*, muſt be "alike meritorious; and to be therein "equal in ſincerity is all that they are "capable of. Thoſe threats in the "concluſion of the laſt chapter of the "Revelation of St. John are to be un- "derſtood as directed againſt *wilful* "detractions and additions, not unde- "ſigned miſrepreſentations." Ib. note.

"A rejection of the Goſpel is repre- "ſented to be *abſolutely* a great offence "(ſee Mark xvi. 15, 16, John xii. 48), "and is accordingly imputed to Perver- "ſity and Averſion, and not to want of "Conviction. Whatever of Honeſty, "therefore, may be pretended to by "thoſe who reject the Goſpel, in their "rejection of it they undoubtedly can "neither deſerve nor obtain any credit "therein from conſiderate and *conſiſtent* "Chriſtians, who will ſay, 'Let God "be *juſt*, and every man a *liar*.' Indeed, "for the further humiliation of all con- "temners of *revealed* religion, it may "be truly aſſerted that their *integrity* "in the various trials of life is not to "be relied on. They can have no con- "fident expectation of a future retribu- "tion to every man according to his "works. And what thinking indivi- "dual of mankind does not know, that "on various occaſions we are to be pre- "ſerved from yielding to temptation by "nothing but theſe well-grounded "hopes and fears of another world, "which are derivable from revelation "only? If, indeed, ſufficient induce- "ment to moral goodneſs, from a prin- "ciple of piety, could otherwiſe be "derived, then God's revelation of a "future retributon to men according to "their works were quite *ſuperfluous*, and "without purpoſe. But God has vouch- "ſafed to us that revelation. Such per- "ſons, therefore, as *reject* the Goſpel "are but little to be relied on under "temptation to tranſgreſs in any wiſe. "Nevertheleſs, Chriſtianity requires in "her profeſſors not only an abſtinence "from doing them any harm, but alſo "a forwardneſs to ſerve them, when- "ever opportunity offers, conſiſtently "with their duty to themſelves and "others; but when worldly gratifica- "tions are to be accompliſhed by obli- "quities that may eſcape detection, how "can they think, or aſſert, that ſuch "men are to be confided in? which re- "commendation itſelf is the only means "to many ſervices. And as he who lets "go the belief of a future judgement,

"that only ſure anchor to all holineſs "and virtue, is not to be relied on, and "particularly in any caſe which admits "of worldly advantage through iniquity "that may be concealed; ſo the man "who maintains upon his mind an awful expectation of that judgement, may "ſafely be confided in for an upright "behaviour in every ſupportable tranſaction of life." p. 12—14, notes.

"One ſhould hardly expect, among "the enlightened diſciples of Jeſus "Chriſt in this enlightened age and "country, to find accompliſhed ſcholars "contending for their particular faith, "not only with a ſpirit of eagerneſs and "illiberality, but of extreme uncharitableneſs; for ſuch undoubtedly that "may be deemed which, on account of "a profeſſion and recommendation of "religious opinions different from their "own, will make men not ſcruple to "advance the charge of *inſincerity*, and "the horrid and infamous practice of "*wilful* miſrepreſentation." p. 48.

"Againſt the final extenſion of ſalvation to the impenitently wicked, "and thoſe who die in their ſins, take "Chriſt's declaration in the cloſe of his "ſermon on the mount, that, upon conſcientiouſly regulating their *conduct* "*according to Chriſtian principles, and* "*upon that only*, will depend the reception of *Chriſtians* from their Maker "and their Judge." p. 23, 44.

"The *ſucceſs* of our endeavours in "reſpect to a belief of the Goſpel itſelf "will be *certain*; but in reſpect to all "the other diſputed articles of belief "contained therein, *doubtful*; *i. e.* "doubtful as to the *real truth*, but certain as to the moſt material and eſſential particular, the ſincere enquirer's "own true and moſt important intereſts. "Upright *intentions* are alone what is "requiſite in any inſtance to *ſerve God* "acceptably, as the Scriptures expreſs "it: but for men to *ſerve one another* "acceptably, *ſucceſsful conduct* is indiſpenſable. This difference is conſtituted by *their neceſſity* and *God's all-ſufficiency*." p. 41.

253. *Select Views in* Leiceſterſhire, *from original Drawings, containing Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Town Views, and Ruins; accompanied with deſcriptive and hiſtorical Relations. By* J. Throſby. *N° I.*

THIS is the beginning of a work, intended to be compriſed in twelve numbers, at five ſhillings each, and one number to appear every other month.—The ſpecimen now before us, inſcribed to the Duke of Beaufort, cuſtos rotulorum of the county, contains a View of Loughborough, Stoughton Hall, Bradgate Ruins, Sketches of Nine Village Churches, and an emblematic title-page; all beautifully drawn by Mr. Throſby, and neatly engraved by Walker.

The deſcriptive and hiſtorical part will come more properly under our cognizance when the whole is finiſhed; but two ſmall extracts ſhall be given from the author's Introduction, as the one reflects credit on his liberality, the other on his unaſſuming diffidence.

"When I was determined," he ſays, "on the proſecution of this deſign, I was excited by the expeditious manner, the eaſy expence, and perhaps the love of novelty, to procure copies from my Views in aqua-tinta. But, from the kind and friendly hints ſuggeſted by Gentlemen of taſte; and conſidering that there is ſome beautiful ſcenery in the landſcapes of this county, which would appear raw, and perhaps diſguſtful, in that mode, on paper; I have altered the manner of executing the plates (although at a conſiderable additional expence), I hope honourably to my ſubſcribers, and with much ſatisfaction to myſelf."——"The Antiquary, or the Scholar," he proceeds, "will not be diſpleaſed when he meets, in the following pages, any remarks which to HIM may appear not neceſſary; becauſe HE will expect that theſe Views may fall into the hands of ſome who may want that information which his ſtudies have acquired. And I wiſh to be underſtood by ſuch Gentlemen, that it is not vanity, but a favourite amuſement through my life, which has been the occaſion of obtruding this work upon the publick, which is now offered with due and humble deference."

254. *A Letter to the Right Reverend* Lewis, *by Divine Permiſſion Lord Biſhop of* Norwich, *requeſting his Lordſhip to name the Prelate to whom he referred, as "contending "ſtrenuouſly for the general Excellence of our "preſent authoriſed Tranſlation of the Bible."*

AN impertinent, illiberal addreſs to the Biſhop of Norwich, for a *miſ*quotation, *if it be one*, of the ſentiments, *as ſuppoſed*, of the late Bp. Lowth. As a poſtſcript is added an extract from Dr. Cooper of Yarmouth's *Addreſs to Perſons after Confirmation*. —The ſecond of the quotations, with which the title-page of this letter is decorated, ſufficiently beſpeaks the correſpondent who ſets up for the Gordon or the Trenchard of the preſent age, and, through the ſides of ſome miſtaken and warm well-wiſher to the preſent religious eſtabliſhment, ſhoots his arrows at our holy religion itſelf.

255. *Let-*

255. *Lectures on Political Principles, the Subject of Eighteen Books in* Monteſquieu's "*Spirit of Laws.*" *Read to Students under the Author's Direction. By the Rev.* David Williams.

"IT may not occur to every reader, that the principal intention of theſe lectures is, to point out a mode of intereſting the attention—where no *coerſive* meaſure can be adopted, and the ſtudies only of the pupil are under the direction of the preceptor. The laſt twelve years of the author's life have been applied to the aſſiſtance of mature age, or of perſons approaching to maturity, but of defective education. Perceiving the common academical mode of reading and pronouncing obſervations or advice had little effect on memories not retentive, he formed the ſtudents into parties for and againſt the moſt celebrated writers on political œconomy, and converted to his purpoſe a prevalent paſſion in Engliſhmen, which had often embarraſſed him. Whether, in oppoſing the poſitions of Monteſquieu, he has or has not ſucceeded, whether the political principles he maintains are demonſtrable or viſionary, are queſtions here of ſecondary importance. To heſitate or doubt, or to queſtion eſtabliſhed authorities, is more conducive to a habit of profitable reading than the effort of committing opinions to memory. Perſons in ſituations more advantageous than the author, may render extenſive the utility of ſuch a method; may enſure the beſt effects of their lectures; improve the natural judgement and taſte; and combine the paſſion for eloquence with public and ſcientific principles." *Preface.*

"*Dedication to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* WALES; *dated Great Ruſſel Street, Bloomſbury, May* 30, 1789.

"SIR, By a dedication of "Lectures on "Political Principles" to your Royal Highneſs, I mean not to interfere with the candidates for your favour.

"Circumſtances have led me into an employment which, in abler hands, and under the protection of your Royal Highneſs, would have important effects.

"If political œconomy were included in the ſciences eſſential to a liberal education, Engliſh youth might enter public life with principles inſtead of prepoſſeſſions, and would not, from their birth, be enliſted in factions.

"The Conſtitution of England is commonly extolled as the utmoſt effort of human reaſon; the Conſtitution of Turkey, at Conſtantinople, is deemed divine:—theſe are prejudices, and the dominion of prejudice is verging to a termination.

"In the moſt celebrated and beneficial periods the government of England has been adminiſtered by arrangements or modes diametrically oppoſite to the declared principles of the Conſtitution; and the peace and power of the throne have been ſunk in the brawling vortices of intereſted factions.

"On the late ſuſpenſion of the executive power—which exhibited to me nothing ſo truly great and affecting as the tender and dutiful moderation of your Royal Highneſs—the paſſions of inveterate parties ſought advantages in the Conſtitution; it was urged to an effort, and it became paralytic.

"France at this time is pregnant with events for which England ſhould be prepared; I mean not hoſtily, but on the ground of political competition. If the ideas of wiſe and temperate patriotiſm take effect in that country, it will inſtantly act on England as on a cloud overcharged, and diffuſe the principles of Britiſh invention, induſtry, and property among the numerous advantages of its climate or ſituation. This is a probability requiring attention very different from that beſtowed by Engliſh princes on the management of parties, and will render talents neceſſarily more profound and comprehenſive than thoſe which give celebrity to parliamentary advocates. Talents in men, as virtues in plants, are diſcoverable by proper menſtrua. Submiſſion, acquieſcence, and venality are not the only ingredients in Britiſh minds; their beſt qualities ſhould be ſought by a Prince who may be under a moral neceſſity of ſuſtaining his exalted rank by the virtues of all his people.

"That the arts have the patronage of your Royal Highneſs is a proper reaſon of approbation.

"That the provinces of humour, wit, poetry, and eloquence are your delight, is honourable to your taſte.

"Your manners conſtitute a general theme of applauſe; they aſſume the merit of conſummate prudence; they conciliate jealouſy, check the venom of proſtituted calumny, and charm thoſe only who can diſcern the virtues in graceful or elegant forms. Command from the dreary ſhores of Caledonia the philoſophic ſtateſman of Britain; give the profeſſed "Hiſtorian of the Wealth of Nations" the daily direction of half an hour of your time; contemplate with him the venerable but diſordered machine which you may be called to ſet in motion; you will perfect your amiable character, you will furniſh a pledge of wiſdom and candour, which approaching revolutions on the continent render peculiarly important; and you will enable Engliſhmen to indulge their native generoſity, by rejoicing in the obvious progreſs of liberality through the world." . . .

"Can Britain produce no competitor to Mr. Neckar in the glorious deſign of removing the chains of wretchedneſs, or diffuſing general happineſs? In what circumſtance, indicating genius, knowledge, or capacity for public buſineſs, is the "Hiſtory of the "Wealth of Nations" inferior to the "Adminiſtration of the Finances of France?" Or in what eſſential quality of a real ſtateſman has Mr. Neckar the advantage of Dr. Adam Smith? Having been repeatedly enjoined

joined to avow my party, I have pointed out its leader; and when the "History of the "Wealth of Nations" comes under consideration, I hope you will compare the effects of my political attachment with those of your political devotion, occasionally obtruded on our exercises and pursuits." *Two last pages.*

256. *Twelve Sermons, preached on particular Occasions. By the Rev.* Edward Barry, *M. A. and M. D. Chaplain to the Bishop of* Kildare.

THESE Sermons, printed by subscription, inscribed each to some Bishop or great man, and all together to the Dean of Lincoln, and adorned with the author's portrait, are introduced by a preface soliciting preferment. Though he "almost despairs of personal interest "to secure him even a small living;" yet "he *pledges* himself, if honoured by "an appointment as rector of any church, "no matter the country nor the distance, "he will conscientiously discharge the "sacred duties of his order, and chearfully be ready, at all times, to serve "his poor parishioners with every possible advice and attention, without gratuity or fee." In another place he seems disposed to throw himself on the *generous* Dissenters for a pittance. "A "moderate mixture of pride, profit, and "instruction," he tells us, "influenced "his mind to *gorge* on the world such a "*drug* as sermons;" of which take the following specimen:

"*All are candidates* for happiness here, but *none* succeed. If any can say they have no *troubles of their own*, the *sad adversities* of their fellow-creatures should bring *sorrow* and *sympathy* to their breasts. But, alas! *in* every mortal frame there is more or less an inexhaustible theme for melancholy; every *soul living* is a natural *heir to grief*; and whatever schemes men may plot, or whatever palliatives they may use, to *coax* away reflection, there is a moment when conscience *will storm upon them.* Death has something to say to *every man*, and *will be heard*; 'for *men may* 'live *fools*, but *fools* they cannot die!'—Death is the *touchstone* of our heroism. Then, *degraded* mortal, thou wilt shrink with *horror*, and startle with *confusion!*—then all thy pomp and pageantry will be no more! The sensual objects of thy affection will now *appear hideous* to thy *frightened soul*; for thou hast hated thy Maker, nor didst thou set thy thoughts on heaven, on God, or righteousness. Then, *where* are all thy earthly gewgaws? *where* are thy darling objects? *where* are the idols of thy affection? Can none *give thee comfort?* Where is Hope? she shakes her *silver locks* o'er thy distracted couch, and heaves a sigh!—Ah! how ungrateful are all *thy former charms?* how sadly do they *return thy great affections?* Now they throw off disguise, when *thou canst love them no more*; instead of cordials, they plant thorns *in thy pillow*; and instead of assuaging the *agonies of death*, they daringly upbraid thee *with thy folly.*"

Much more might be brought to move the reader's pity—we were about to use a very different expression.

257. *Moral and Philosophical Estimates of the State and Faculties of Man; and of the Nature and Sources of Human Happiness. A Series of Didactic Lectures. In Four Volumes.*

TO this intelligent Lecturer the publick are indebted for a very considerable addition to the fund of theological instruction, delivered in a mode not less instructive than it is uncommon.

"Two defects which may possibly be observed in the work" are ingenuously pointed out by the Author; "the one with regard to the completeness of the whole, the other to the connexion of the subjects. He presumes, however, that these two deficiencies do not essentially affect the undertaking. If every thing whatever that relates to human happiness, or is reckoned as pertaining to it, be not specifically and expressly handled, yet no kind or class of these matters is absolutely overlooked. And the order or succession of them may the more easily be changed by every person, according to his mind, as they are all distinct and separate treatises. He does not so much pretend to have given a complete system of the doctrine of happiness, as to have discussed the most important articles belonging to it; and he did his utmost to treat his subjects in such a manner as was best adapted to a thinking, and, for the most part, an enlightened audience. This last circumstance will plead in his behalf, whenever some passages may appear more philosophical and abstracted than usual. He had the happiness to address himself to hearers who, in general, were fully competent to such disquisitions, and could turn them to account. The more rare this happiness is, the less excusable would he have been had he discoursed to them as to children, and not always endeavoured to lead them to farther advances in knowledge. And there can certainly be no harm in it, if the doctrines of religion and morality are delivered in various ways, and, at times, even so as that men, more addicted to reflection, may be taken and satisfied with them. Experience, however, has taught him, that even people of more slender knowledge, and of inferior cultivation, learn more from such discourses, so soon as they cease to be strange to them, than from others, composed in a Hebrew-English dialect, and nicely fitted to the scholastic system, on which, most commonly, they never bestow one thought. Indeed, discourses in general need not always operate immediately on the spot, as in the

case

caſe of charitable collections, but ſhould be calculated to produce permanent effects on perſons not totally ignorant and incapable of making reflections of their own. Let a man preach to theſe as he will, though they ſhould not perhaps take in the whole ſcope of the diſcourſe at one view, or even do not form to themſelves clear conceptions of any of its parts that are of conſiderable length; yet, here or there, they will comprehend ſome detached matter or other, ſome thought that ſtrikes them, and will probably recollect it again as occaſions offer; and, if only ſo much as this be effected, and that frequently, then muſt they be always conſiderable gainers by it."

In a future number we ſhall ſelect a ſpecimen of theſe rational, theſe manly diſcourſes; not doubting but our readers will agree with us when we warmly commend them as excellent.

258. *An Hiſtory of the late important Period, from the Beginning of his Majeſty's Illneſs to the Settlement of the Executive Government in the Appointment of a Regent. To which are added, Obſervations on the Conduct of the Two contending Parties to the Period of the Re-appearance of his Majeſty in the Houſe of Lords.*

A Collection of the phyſicians' reports; debates in both houſes; liſt of the members who voted for and againſt Mr. Pitt's motion in the lower, and on the queſtion of the amendment to the reſolutions, moved by Lord Rawdon in the upper houſe; copy of the propoſed regency bill, &c. &c.; furniſhing a general view of the ſeveral intereſting facts and circumſtances in that important period. The compiler is on the ſide of Miniſtry, who had the general applauſe of the nation.

259. *The Naturaliſt's Miſcellany; or, Coloured Figures of Natural Objects; drawn and deſcribed immediately from Nature. N° I. Containing Three coloured Prints and Eight Pages.*

THE ſubjects are, the Purple-headed Parroquet, the Atlas Moth, and the Guiney Deer. The deſcriptions are in Latin and Engliſh.

260. *An Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of* Scotland, *from the firſt Appearance of Chriſtianity in that Kingdom to the preſent Time; with Remarks on the moſt important Occurrences. In a Series of Letters to a Friend. By the Rev.* John Skinner, *a Preſbyter of the Epiſcopal Church in* Scotland, *at* Longſide, Aberdeenſhire. *2 Vols. 8vo.*

THE term *epiſcopalian* here belongs to that religious party which, till the late extinction of the houſe of Stuart, was more commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Nonjurors*. They have now given up that particular part of their profeſſion, but retain, at leaſt Mr. S. does, all their original prejudices in favour of royalty and the abſolute inability of kings to do wrong. Theſe prejudices diſcover themſelves with much warmth and zeal in the ſecond volume, and particularly towards the cloſe of it, as he draws near to contemporary events, from the Revolution to the late Rebellion of 1745, which he chuſes to characteriſe rather "as a contention between two ri-"vals, both claiming the ſame poſſeſ-"ſion, and both equally alledging the "juſtice of their claim, which, being "too weighty to be determined by ar-"gument, could only be decided by the "ſword, and where the loſing ſide were "to lay their account, as in all ſuch li-"tigations, to be condemned in coſts of "ſuit," than as "a rebellion, which has "generally been underſtood to be a riſ-"ing-up of ſubjects againſt their ſove-"reign, upon any ſpecious pretence or "private quarrel of their own."—The firſt volume, treating of the origin and antiquity of the Scots, and the time of their converſion to Chriſtianity, contains ſome curious and elaborate diſquiſitions, and as much of the ſecond as relates to the Reformation, a clear, comprehenſive, and intereſting account of things.—We have received ſome verſes occaſioned by a Brother Reviewer's ſtrictures on this Hiſtory, which we muſt decline inſerting.

261. Chriſt *crucified; or, The Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement briefly illuſtrated and defended, in Four Diſcourſes. By* Caleb Evans, *M.A.*

MR. E. dedicates this vindication of what he calls, and many others ſtill think, the grand diſtinguiſhing doctrine of the New Teſtament, the glory of Chriſtians, and the moſt illuſtrious diſplay of the divine perfections and character againſt the Socinians, and particularly Dr. Prieſtley, to his congregation, whom we believe to be Baptiſts at Briſtol, in an addreſs ſenſible, pious, and affectionate; and the whole is written with unaffected candour.

262. *Primitive Chriſtianity; or, Teſtimonies, from the Writers of the firſt Four Centuries, to prove that* Jeſus Chriſt *was worſhiped as* God *from the Beginning of the Chriſtian Church. By the Rev.* Thomas Knowles, *D. D. Prebendary of* Ely.

THE Doctor has collected all the teſtimonies formerly alledged on the ſubject, and has added ſome new but

rather

rather fanciful arguments; such as the Trinitarian doxology, from the *trisagium* chanted by the seraphim, Isaiah vi. 3; and defends the *damnatory* clauses in the Athanasian Creed, from the declaration of Christ, "he that believeth and is bap-"tised in my name shall be saved, but "he that believeth not shall *be damned*," Mark xvi. 16, as equivalent with the Baptist's declaration, John iii. 36, or of Christ himself, in the same chapter, ver. 18.—The Doctor does wrong in charging unfairness on Dr. Lardner, as if he had "scarcely produced a passage from "the primitive fathers that might con-"firm the scripture-doctrine of the di-"vinity of Jesus Christ." Dr. L. has actually produced most of the very quotations and allusions in these writers that are adduced by Dr. K.

263. *An Attempt to explain some of the Thirty-nine Articles on Scriptural Principles. By a Minister of the Church of* England.

RATHER, a substitution of new articles in the room of the thirty-nine.

264. *Theosophical Essays; or, The Wisdom and Goodness of* God, *seen and read in the Process and Operations of* Nature. *By* Sam. Saunders.

THE old mode of *spiritualizing* natural subjects, which was never more happily done than by Bunyan and Flavel, whose plain and nervous language is worth all the studied and pedantic phraseology of Mr. S. S. The volume concludes with a paraphrastic version of Psalm xxiii. and *an extract from George Psalmanazar's will*, offered as a salutary lesson of repentance.

265. *A Discourse, containing a Summary of the Proceedings of the Directors of the Society for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea Coasts of* Britain, *since the 25th of* March, 1788; *and some Thoughts on the present Emigrations from the Highlands. By* George Dempster, *Esq. one of the Directors. Together with some Reflections, intended to promote the Success of the Society. By* John Gray, *Esq. Author of the Plan for finally settling the Government of* Ireland *upon Constitutional Principles, and other Political Tracts.*

MR. D. gives a distinct account of the proceedings of the Society, from March 1788, interweaving the result of his own personal observations on the North parts of this island. Capt. Huddard, commander of an East Indiaman, a celebrated navigator of independent fortune, offered to survey the seas on the North-west of Scotland gratis, during the course of this summer, and is now actually engaged in the survey.—Mr. Gray's observations, though not new or peculiar to himself, are offered in such a happy manner as to impress the mind with the importance of the subjects.

266. *Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'Etablissement d'une Regence en* Angleterre, *en* 1788 *et* 1789. *Par* M. L. D. Ne D. R. D. L. Ge. Be.

THE writer professes to give a faithful account of all he saw and heard on both sides, which his acquaintance with several persons attached to both parties enable him to do. Through his clear though moderate narrative we may distinguish that he inclines to a limited regency.

267. *Debate on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts*, May 8, 1789.

CONTAINING the substance of the several speeches, extracted from *Woodfall's Diary*, as is from the news-papers

268. *A Detail of the wonderful Revolution at* Paris, *&c. &c. By* M. D. C.

269. *Historical Remarks on the Castle of the* Bastile; *with a curious and entertaining Account of that Fortress, from the* French.

A Re-publication of the tract which Mr. Howard procured with much difficulty in France, and printed in London in 1780, both in French and English. An aqua-tinta plate of the castle is the only addition.

270. *The Defence of Mr.* Michael Moorhouse.

A Methodist handicraftsman turned methodist preacher, having, contrary to the practice of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, forsaken his handicraft employment, and renounced all his *temporalities* for *spiritualities*, complains of being outwitted by his fellow-labourers. His poor wife persists in dividing her time between singing and praying and boiling potatoes; the labouring oar therefore falls to her share, while the good man is more intent on saving souls than on maintaining his family. It would be in vain for us to remind him of that prudential maxim of St. Paul, "If any "man provide not for his own, and es-"pecially for those of his own house, "he hath denied the faith, and is worse "than an infidel." 1 Tim. v. 8.

271. *Extra-official State Papers, addressed to Lord* Rawdon *and the other Members of the Two Houses of Parliament, associated for the Preservation of the Constitution, and promoting the*

the Profperity of the Britiſh *Empire. By a late Under-ſecretary of State.*

MR. KNOX was deputy-ſecretary of ſtate for the American department from the inſtitution of that office to its abolition; at which laſt period he, together with his wife, were in actual enjoyment of a penſion of 600l. a year each. But he was the only perſon on whom no further gratuity was beſtowed on that occaſion. This complaint makes a part of the anecdotes of the late American war and revolution; to which Mr. K. has added ſeveral public-ſpirited propoſals and plans relative to public concerns, as, for promoting the growth of timber, and in favour of tithes, a ſcheme for eſtabliſhing epiſcopacy in Nova Scotia, approved by our government, for improving the correſpondence* between Great Britain and her Weſt Indian and American colonies and iſlands with Ireland and America, and the commercial intereſts of Ireland, with a large correſpondence with that kingdom.——We have already reviewed Mr. K. in his character of an eccleſiaſtical writer, p. 141.

272. *A Defence of the Eſtabliſhed Church, in Letters to the Gentlemen of* Oxford *and* Cambridge *who are in a Courſe of Education for the Chriſtian Miniſtry; in which Dr.* Prieſtley's *Arguments againſt Subſcription and the peculiar Doctrines of Chriſtianity are examined. By* William Jeſſe, *Rector of* Dowles, *and Chaplain to the Earl of* Glaſgow.

IF Mr. Jeſſe cannot write more like a Chriſtian miniſter, "all his abilities to "attempt the converſion of Dr. Prieſtley," all his pity, all his prayers, all his tears, his ſecret mournings, his bowel yearnings, and his heart's blood itſelf, will not effect it.

273. *A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at the Primary Viſitation held* May 7, 1789. *By* Joſeph Holden Pott, *M. A. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's, [and ſon of the late Mr. Pott, ſurgeon.]

A liberal and ſenſible recommendation of attention to moral and religious conduct in the clergy.

274. *Account of the Manner in which the Proteſtant Church of the* Unitas Fratrum, *or* United Brethren, *preach the Goſpel, and carry on other Miſſions. Tranſlated from the* German *of the Rev.* A. G. Spangenberg.

EVERY one knows the peculiar doctrines of the Moravians; but perhaps every one does not know the happy effects their arduous labours have had in civilizing barbarous and uncultivated people, particularly the Greenlanders (ſee p. 636). A particular caution is given by theſe mild and benevolent religioniſts not to interfere with other Chriſtian ſocieties; and alſo, with reſpect to *negro ſlaves*, not to *diſengage them from the merchants their owners*, but to recommend to them ſubmiſſion and diligence, ſobriety and fidelity.

275. *Deep Things of* God; *or, Milk and Strong Meat: containing Spiritual and Experimental Remarks and Meditations, ſuited to the Caſes of Babes, young Men, and Fathers in* Chriſt, *particularly to ſuch as are under Trials and Temptations, and who feel the Plague of their own Hearts.*

STRONG calviniſtic olla podrida, ſeaſoned for all ſtomachs. We have heard of people's hearts being plagued OUT, but theſe good people's are plagued IN.

276. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel at* Roſ Caſtle, *at a public Ordination of Prieſts and Deacons,* Auguſt 17, 1788. *By the Rev.* Browne Griſdale, *D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.*

CONTAINS excellent advice to the clergy, and urges the antiquity and excellence of the doctrines of our church.

277. *Antipædo-baptiſm examined; or, A ſtrict Inquiry into the Deſign and Mode of Baptiſm: including alſo an Inveſtigation of the Nature of poſitive Inſtitutions in general, and occaſional Strictures on human Ceremonies in Matters of Religion, &c. By* Edward Williams. *2 Vols.*

MR. WILLIAMS ſeems to have done more to explain and aſcertain the nature and deſign of baptiſm than all the many writers on the ſubject before him. The baptiſm of adults not before baptiſed is not pronounced invalid; but it is inſiſted, from reaſon, ſcripture, the meaning of words, analogy, and antient practice, that the affuſion, or ſprinkling of infants, in teſtimony of their admiſſion into Chriſt's church, is at leaſt as valid and agreeable to the method of the divine diſpenſations to mankind.—Mr. W. ſhews more learning than judgement in applying to John's baptiſm the luſtration deſcribed by Virgil after the funeral of Mercury, which was repeated *three* times:

Ter ſocios pura circumtulit unda.
Æn. VI. 229.

278. *A*

* The correſpondence with the *Eaſt Indies* has been illuſtrated by Dr. Howel, and ſhall be noticed in our next month's Review.

278. *A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Pre-exiſtence of* Chriſt, *conſidered in a practical View. By* Joſeph Corniſh.

PLAIN, yet ſenſible and judicious. He calls Socinianiſm (after a learned friend, and perhaps too ſtrictly) the *frigid zone of religion.*

279. *Sermons for Children; being a Courſe of Fifty-two, on Subjects ſuited to their tender Age, and in a Style adopted to the Underſtanding of the riſing Generation. By the Rev.* Mark Anthony Meilan.

IS this the laſt effort of compoſing *ſermons* FOR particular ſets of people; a plan ſo ill underſtood or executed by thoſe who adopt it? The capacities and improvements of children differ as well as of adults. Preaching cannot be too plain for both; but plainneſs and ſimplicity dwell not in big, ſounding, or new-fangled words, or in over-ſtrained ſentiments. Plain truths, uſeful maxims, and appeals to the paſſions, may influence children: but not ſuch a miſrepreſentation of God's ſupporting providence as makes them believe, if he withdraws his love, "they would fall "into as many pieces as a brittle bottle "of glaſs daſhed violently, by a giant's "hand, againſt the pavement." Mr. M. would think this ſentiment wonderfully pretty, and the little folks would ſtare. Where, alſo, does the preacher fix the term of *childhood?* for ſermon XXXIV. is on *improper marriages.* "Inequality of fortune ſhould be "thought a national impediment to "wedlock." We beg leave to add, inequality of *age* alſo.

280. *Thoughts on the Diſqualification of the eldeſt Sons of Peers of* Scotland *to ſit from that Country in Parliament; with Obſervations on the civil Polity of the Kingdom. By* Alexander *Lord* Saltoun, *Advocate, and F. S. A. The Second Edition.*

CONTAINS many new and important obſervations on the nature of the antient conſtitution of this country, and the civil polity of the kingdom.

281. *The* Guiney *Voyage, a Poem, in Three Books. By* John Field Stanfield.

AS piteous a tale in verſe as Mr. S. had before told in proſe (1788). An addition to the ſtage machinery of the abolition of the ſlave trade.

282. Gallic *Liberty, a Poem, occaſioned by the late Revolution in* France.

THE poet predicts great advantages to his native iſland from this revolution —which is all that we can deſire.

283. *A Sermon preached at the Epiſcopal Church at* Lydgate *in* Saddleworth, April 23. *By the Rev.* Thomas Seddon, *M. A.*

WE neither underſtand the ſermon nor know the place where it was delivered.

284. *Appendix ad Lexicon* Græco-Latinum *à* Jo. Scapula *conſtructum, et ad alia Lexica* Græco *è Cod. MS°* Aſkeviano, *in Lucem nunc primum vindicata.*

WE learn, from the Preface, that Dr. Aſkew highly valued this Lexicon, whoſe author is unknown. Its references are particularly numerous to Æſchylus, an author whom the Doctor had a deſign of publiſhing, and actually printed a *proſpectus.* The pages of Scapula are marked on the margin of this Appendix; and many words not in Stephens and other lexicographers are to be found here.—The Preface contains hints to future publiſhers of Lexicons, and a wiſh for a new edition of Stephens's *Theſaurus.* Who will ſet his ſhoulders to this work, let the *lubbard* editors at our univerſities ſtep forward and ſay. *Strabo,* and *Polybius,* and *Plutarch* have long ſlumbered in the Clarendon preſs; and *Æſchylus* is ſcarcely put on the ſtocks at Cambridge.

Before the preface is a Greek inſcriptive dedication to the memory of Dr. Aſkew, which challenges Mr. Burney for its compoſer; and a collation of the pages of the editions of Æſchylus by H. Stephens, Stanley, Pauw, and at Glaſgow.

285. Publii Virgilii Maronis *Opera, varietate Lectionis et perpetua Annotatione illuſtrata. A* C. G. Heyne. *Vol. IV.* Lipſ. 1788-9.

THIS is a ſecond edition of this excellent work, conſiderably improved, and illuſtrated, in the 100 large paper copies, with 75 engravings of ſubjects from the antique. To the Bucolics are added four Excurſus: "I. *Ecloga* iv. "*Græce verſa,* II. *de Varo,* III. *de C. "Cornelio Gallo et Euphorionis Chiliaſi,* "IV *de Scylla.* To the Georgics: lib. "iv. Exc. I. *de Pleiade Piſcem fugiente,* "II. *de Nympharum domo et Penei regia.* "And to the Æneid: lib. i. Exc. I.* *de "Miniſterio deorum, imprimis Junonis, in "Æneide,* VII.* *de Antenore;* lib. ii. "Exc. IV.* *de Palamede;* lib ix. Exc. "I. *Narrata de Ænea et Anchiſe ante "belli Troiani tempora;* lib. xii. Exc. V. "*Cenſura eorum quæ in Æneidis œconomia reprehendi poſſunt.*"—The MS. emendations

emendations of Schrader, and the original ſtrictures of Mr. Bryant, are incorporated; and the whole introduced by a dedication, which we have inſerted p. 649.

286. *The* Pinelli *Catalogue, continued.*

WE now proceed, agreeably to our promiſe, p. 838, to ſtate the prices of ſome of the more important articles; in which E. P. ſtands for *Editio Princeps.*

	£.	s.	d.
The Complutenſian Polyglott, *on paper,*	25	14	6
Fuſt's Latin Bible, 1462,	30	0	0
Ugolini Blaſii Theſaurus	21	10	6
Conciliorum Collectio	32	0	0
Durandi Rationale, E. P.	101	17	0
Clementis V. Conſtitutiones	31	0	0
Juſtiniani Inſtitutiones, 1468, E.P.	85	1	0
Juſtiniani Inſtitutiones, 1476,	36	0	0
Ariſtotelis Tractatus, 1473,	73	10	0
Weinmanni Phytauliza Iconagraph.	22	1	0
Hiſt. Byzant. Scriptores	28	0	0
Plutarchi Vitæ, E. P.	21	0	0
Quintus Curtius, E. P.	25	10	0
Florus, E. P.	22	1	0
Hiſt. Aug. Scriptores, 1475, E. P.	20	0	0
Aliud Exemplar, *chart. max.*	32	0	0
Livii Hiſt. Runcini, 1478,	54	12	0
Valerius Maximus, 1471,	23	0	0
Grævius & Burmannus	31	10	0
Muratori Script. Rer. Ital.	36	0	0
Sabellici Rer. Venet. Libri, E. P.	42	0	0
Ciceronis Epiſtolæ, 1469,	28	7	0
Anthologia Epigr. Græca, E. P.	45	0	0
Euripides, E. P. & Æſopus, 1498,	40	19	0
Homeri Opera, E. P.	22	1	0
——— Batrachomyomachia, E. P.	27	16	6
Theocriti Idyllia, E. P.	31	10	0
Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, 1481,	22	11	6
Catullus, & Statius, 1473,	32	0	6
Horatii Opera, E. P.	31	10	0
Lucretius, 1486, E. P.	23	2	0
Martialis Epigrammata, 1471,	20	10	0
Martialis Epig. Aldi, 1501,	33	12	0
Ovidii Opera, 1474,	30	19	6
Plauti Comœdiæ, 1472, E. P.	36	0	0
Silius Italicus, 1471, E. P.	48	0	0
Statii Opera, 1685,	21	10	6
Valerius Flaccus, 1474, E. P.	26	5	0
Gronovii & Grævii Theſaur. Antiq.	27	6	0
Muſeum Florentinum	30	0	0
Aulus Gellius, 1469, E. P.	58	16	0
Macrobius, 1472, E. P.	33	12	0
Priſcianus, 1470, E. P.	51	9	0
Breviarium, 1462,	32	0	6
Horatii Opera, MS. *Cod. Memb.*	34	2	6

It will readily be ſeen that only the more capital books are here enumerated. To take more would be ſuperfluous, as Mr. Robſon intends to print the prices of the whole when the ſale is over.

Mr. Bowdler's *Letters on the late Revolution in Holland*, of which ſee our Review, vol. LVIII. p. 425, having been publiſhed without Preface or Introduction, the author has printed an Introduction, in 24 pages; which he concludes with obſerving, that, "if the "hiſtory of theſe unhappy diſputes "ſhould ever be written by an impar- "tial pen, it will be generally allowed "that while *liberty* and *patriotiſm* were "the univerſal ſubjects of diſcourſe, that "conſtitution which had been eſtabliſh- "ed by the unanimous conſent of every "member of the republic, was over- "thrown, and the United Provinces, in "the beginning of September, 1789, were "reduced to a ſituation which threaten- "ed the diſſolution of the Confederacy, "and the ruin of its members."

We have received information, that our application of the pamphlet intituled, *Private Worth the Baſis of Public Decency*, reviewed p. 630, to Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Eſq. M.P. is unfounded.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. J. F. Martinet has juſt publiſhed at Amſterdam, in German, *A Hiſtory of the United Netherlands*, illuſtrated with ſeveral plates. He begins with a geographical deſcription of the country, and proceeds to its hiſtory, from the earlieſt period to the preſent times. The events of late years he paſſes over very haſtily and cautiouſly, excuſing himſelf with the remark, that it is for poſterity alone to do juſtice to tranſactions. He concludes with whatever relates to the poſſeſſions of the Dutch in foreign parts; the population of the United Provinces; their different branches of adminiſtration; the ſtadtholderſhip; their nobility; the national character; their language; the antient and modern ſtate of the arts and ſciences in them; eſtabliſhments for promoting theſe; the great men, trade, internal and external navigation, navy, admiralties, fiſheries, agriculture, revenues, and religion of the republic.

Baron Trenck has publiſhed, in three volumes 8vo, with his portrait, his figure in chains, and ſeven other plates, a new edition of his *Memoirs* (ſee our vol. LVIII. pp. 679, 680), tranſlated by himſelf into French, and reviſed by a Frenchman, with the addition of ſeveral circumſtances, which he has lately diſcovered in Berlin, tending to throw light on the cauſes of his misfortunes; and a tranſlation of his anſwer to ſome *inſolent critics*, viz. "A true Narrative of the Con- "duct of the Count de Gravenitz, vin- "dicating him againſt the Accuſations "of the Baron. In a Letter from Meck- "lenburgh. Francf. & Leipſ. 1788."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our Correſpondent, whoſe three letters bearing the poſt-mark of *Edgeworth's town* have coſt us 1s. 6d. will excuſe us if we do not feel a different impreſſion on reading his defence of a modern book of Travels from that which it left on our minds when we cloſed the book. If we were to fill our Miſcellany with reviews of reviews, our readers would cry out *ſpoke! ſpoke!* and not allow us privilege of parliament.

J. D. is not to be taught that "the phalanx of London bookſellers, in all their arrogance of correctneſs," cannot be ſuppoſed ſo infallibly correct as an individual living author, ſuperintending his own work through the preſs.

The "Author of Blenheim" may be aſſured that we were ſerious in our congratulations. We have no objection to what he propoſes.

Mr. DERBY informs us, "that Mr. Butt's Chriſtian name, p. 824, was not *Edmund*, but *Edward*; that Mr. D. writes his name Derby, not Darby; that, though he lives at Fordingbridge, he has not the honour of being *curate* of that place; and that the four laſt lines, as they ſtand in the Magazine, are erroneous, and ſhould have been printed thus:

The poor, the hungry *eat* his daily bread;
They *eat*, and bleſs'd the pious hand that fed.
Thus loving, and belov'd, the path he trod
That led to peace, to heaven, and his God."

W. and D. coincides with R. G. in what is ſaid, p. 881, on Rich Earl of Eſſex; and adds, "The Counteſs [relict of the firſt Earl] died in the beginning of the reign of Charles the Second, as appears from the "Magna Britannia," where this character is given of her, chiefly extracted from the Life of Bp. Rainbow: "She was a perſon of a ſhining converſation and eminent bounty; of which though we have not a particular account, yet we cannot but name one inſtance inſtead of all; which is, that ſhe was a great benefactor to Magdalen College in Cambridge, which her father before her had much improved, by not only completing the buildings, but adding three fellowſhips and ſix ſcholarſhips."

AN OLD WHIG, on the ſubject of Junius's Letters, ſays, "The Rev. Mr. HART, brother of Sir John H. then a Canon of Windſor, and a relation of Lord Lanſdowne, more than any other gentleman to whom they were attributed, except perhaps Gerard Hamilton, reconciles all the peculiarities that belong to the conduct of Junius. His relation, Lord Lanſdowne, was then ſecretary of ſtate; and it has often been remarked, that that noble Lord never came under the laſh of Junius's pen. Mr. Hart lived in the beſt circles; and by his profeſſional opportunities had an early knowledge of the jobs of St. James's, and the whiſpers of party. GERARD HAMILTON has alſo his pretenſions. Mr. HOLLIS was too plain-ſpoken for the diſguiſe of a feigned ſignature; and Mr. WILKES's wit is of a harſher and leſs poliſhed kind."—EUGENIO has no doubt of their being the production of the able Compiler of the "Hiſtory of Europe" in Dodſley's "Annual Regiſter," whom Fame calls EDMUND BURKE.—ANICHNEUTES on this ſubject in our next; when Mr. THICKNESSE's pamphlet will ſhew that they were the production of Mr. HORNE.

The pieces of King Charles I. of which Mr. JEE of Peckleton has kindly ſent us impreſſions, ſuppoſing them *medals*, were really current coin, and are engraved in the Tables of the Society of Antiquaries.—The largeſt is gold, and was found incloſed in a caſe, with cotton around it, in altering and repairing the ſeat formerly of a rigid Loyaliſt in Leiceſterſhire. The other is ſilver, and was taken from the ruins of an old houſe at Ratby, near Leiceſter. The firſt of them is a twenty or ten ſhilling piece. The other may be a crown piece. The characters R. B. are the initials of Rich. Baylie, preſident of St. John's College, Oxford, and dean of Saliſbury, who ſuffered greatly afterwards for his ſervices to the King, and is ſaid to have procured him a conſiderable loan in plate or bullion from the Univerſity of Oxford, out of which this probably was coined. See Folkes's Tables of Coins, p. 90.

PHILALETHES aſks, "1. If I throw a ſtone or ſhoot an arrow perpendicularly into the air, why does it fall upon or near the place from whence I ſent it, when we conſider the movement of the earth to be 58,000 miles in an hour, and allowing this ſtone or arrow to be five ſeconds ere it falls; the earth then in that time will have travelled 80 miles, or better?—2. Does the earth draw the air and this arrow or ſtone along with it?—3. How comes it that the ballooners deſcended ſo few miles diſtant from the place where they aſcended, after being an hour or two in the air?—4. When they were ſo much elevated above the ſurface of the earth, did they not perceive its aſtoniſhing velocity?"

S. N. will find what he aſks after in the Index to Part I. under the article ENGLAND. His other requeſt ſhall ſoon be attended to.

Mr. CHURCHEY is informed, that no premium is offered for POETRY by the Society of Arts.—We are much obliged to J. T. for the offer of his two MS. volumes, but have not leiſure at preſent to undertake their publication. His poetical articles ſhall be uſed.

INVESTIGATOR is on too delicate a ſubject.

DYNAMICUS is more ſuitable to the Philoſophical Tranſactions than to a Magazine.

By this time, perhaps, J. G. is ſatisfied that we acted kindly in ſuppreſſing his effuſions.

Our friends O. P. and LUDENSIS ſhall be gratified when a convenient opportunity occurs.

Some ſpecimens of Mr. E. WILLIAMS's Poetry; BOCCA DELLA VERITA; BOREALIS; Mr. SHARP's Poem on "Harveſt;" D. R. on St. Andrew's Day; L. B.; J. R. from Dalkeith; Part of C. C.'s "Tour;" M. Y.; NAUTICUS; A COUNTRY RECTOR; and many others; are intended, if poſſible, for our next.

STANZAS

STANZAS *by the late* WILLIAM JACKSON, *Esq. written amongst the Ruins of* St. Austin's *Monastery in* Canterbury, *Part of whose Site is converted into a Fives-court, a Cock-pit, and a Bowling Green.*

AS thro' old Austin's fane I stray,
And thro' his ravag'd groves,
Companion of my pensive way,
The Fairy Fancy roves.

She waves her elfin wand, again
His ancient pomp recalls,
And rears again his lofty fane,
And rears his lordly walls.

His cope-clad priests with chant divine
The sacred host upraise;
And, "girt with taper's holy shine,"
His gorgeous altars blaze.

Entranc'd in more than mortal joys,
My ravish'd senses dwell:
Oh, curse on yon unhallow'd noise,
That breaks the Fairy-spell!

Sounds as of ruffians mad with wine
Offend my sober ear;
And other than of chant divine,
Or holy hymn I hear.

Sights, other than of Gothic grace,
I see, or fretted roof;
And other than of storied glass,
Or pillar massy-proof.

'Tis past!—No more the well-arch'd aile
Extends its lengthening walks,
But o'er the desolated pile
The Giant Ruin stalks!

And 'mid rich Sculpture's proudest charms
The gadding ivy crawls,
And scarce with all its hundred arms
Upholds the tottering walls!

Thus robb'd of Fancy's elfin joys,
I bade the fane farewell;
And curs'd again th' unhallow'd noise,
That broke the Fairy spell.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

THE following are the inscriptions to the engravings of "Les Misères et les Malheurs de la Guerre, representés par Jacques Callot, Noble Lorrain, et mis en Lumière par Israel son Ami, à Paris, 1633," in the possession of Mr. GREENE, of Lichfield. Translated from the French by the late much-lamented THOMAS DAY, Esq. *

The FIRST PLATE is an emblematical frontispiece, containing the title only.

PLATE II.

O fatal gold, conceal'd by Pluto's care,
At once the arbiter of peace and war!
Thou draw'st the soldier from his native shore,
To plains where stern Bellona's thunders roar!
Yet let him heed, lest, in ill-omen'd hour,
His virtue yield to thy destructive power!

PLATE III.

Stern God of War! though loud thy dire alarm,
Though wounds and death attend th' raging arm!
This daunts not those, whose fatal valour's force
Can meet the tempest in its headlong course:
Who, fir'd with thirst of never-dying praise,
With human blood bedew their guilty bays!

PLATE IV.

These wretches see, nor faith, nor honour left,
With Plunder's specious name conceal their theft;
Their villainy excites the purpos'd broil,
To cheat their helpless host, and then to spoil.
Nor laws restrain, nor gratitude can bind,
When thirst of gain inflames the lawless mind.

PLATE V.

Behold these blood-hounds!—with malignant joy
On every side they ravage and destroy:
To torture, one the love of gold inspires,
Another to new crimes his comrade fires;
What guilt ensues, what deeds without a name,
When Cruelty and Lust at once inflame!

PLATE VI.

New outrages employ the daring band,
The shrines they pillage with licentious hand.
Religion's last asylum they despise,
Throw down the altars, and provoke the skies.
Drag from their cloisters, while they shriek in vain,
The holy virgins, and their honour stain.

PLATE VII.

The helpless peasants next their fury feel,
Whom fields of blood against compassion steel;
The very herds beneath their rage expire,
The swains enslav'd, their hamlets wrapt in fire.
What laws can now stern Cruelty restrain,
When Nature pleads, and Pity weeps in vain?

PLATE VIII.

Deep hid within the gloomy forest's shade,
By many a secret murder guilty made;
No more inspir'd with sacred thirst of fame,
And heedless of the soldier's honest name:
These double villains play the robber's part,
And aim their daggers at the traveller's heart.

PLATE IX.

Far from the trumpet's animating sound,
For daring deeds of cruelty renown'd,
Wrong'd Justice overtakes these guilty men,
And drags the caitiffs from their secret den:
Their lives she dooms a forfeit for their crimes,
A dreadful warning to succeeding times.

[*The Inscriptions to the remaining Plates shall be given in our next.*]

SONG.

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* See our Obituary for this month.—Mr. Day resided two years at Stow Hill, near Lichfield; and numerous were the instances of his benevolence. The lines here printed he wrote in the blank leaves of Mr. Greene's Callot. H. W.

S O N- G.

HOW bright yon lucid bow extends
Its arch along the ſky,
When every tint its luſtre lends,
That Nature can ſupply!

While the fond eye with rapture views
The fairy fabrick gay,
How quickly its enchanting hues
Melt unperceiv'd away!

So by Hope's pencil, rich and warm,
Our pleaſures are diſplay'd;
So ſoon their fair ideal form
Is doom'd, alas! to fade!

Sutton Coldfield. H. F. CARY.

Mr. URBAN,

A COPY of the following poems was ſhewn me as having been written by Mr. Hole, author of "Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment;" and I truſt he will not be diſpleaſed at their being preſerved in your valuable Repoſitory. The firſt is a free tranſlation, or rather imitation, of a paſſage in Bartholine's Danicæ Antiquitates, lib ii cap. 2. taken by him from an old Gothic romance; as is the ſecond, which, though an imperfect ſketch, is ſtrongly characteriſtic of that martial ardour which animated the old Scandinavians, and which Mr. H. has drawn out to a much greater length in his poem.

THE TOMB OF GUNNAR.

"WHAT mean thoſe aweful ſounds that riſe
From the tomb where Gunnar lies?"
Exclaims the ſhepherd in affright;
As by the moon's uncertain light,
Athwart the ſolitary plain,
He homeward drives his fleecy train.
Sarpedine, Hogner, mark the tale;
Then fearleſs croſs the dreary vale,
And ſtand the ſtately tomb beſide;
While darkly-rolling vapours hide
In their dun veil night's glittering pride.
A moon-beam on the cave of death
Sudden glanc'd athwart the heath:
Its line of ſplendor, full oppos'd,
The deep receſs to view diſclos'd.
Fronting the beam, in arms array'd,
Majeſtic ſate the hero's ſhade.
The cell four blazing tapers crown'd,
And pour'd a flood of light around.
With conſcious joy his viſage glows,
And ſmiles inveſt his aweful brows.
He wakes the loud-reſounding ſong,
And echoing rocks the ſtrain prolong.
"Unmanly flight the brave deſpiſe;
Conqueſt or death's the warrior's prize;
The ſtrife of ſpears diſdain to ſhun,
Nor blaſt the fame by Gunnar won!"
Sudden clos'd the gates of Death,
And Silence brooded o'er the heath.
"For no weak cauſe," Sarpedine cries,
"Our father's image met our eyes.
To arms! to arms!—the preſage hail;
Graſp the ſword, and gird the mail!
Scorning alike to yield or fly,
Reſolve to conquer, or to die!
A banquet for the wolf prepare,
And glut the ravenous birds of air!"

— — —

A FRAGMENT.

"SEE, brother, ſee, athwart the ſtrand,
Twelve youths advance, a hoſtile band.
Ere evening ſpreads her vapours grey,
Muſt we the voice of Fate obey.
For us prepar'd is Odin's hall;
But they ſhall live, and boaſt our fall!"
"Miſtaken youth!" Hialmur cries:
"Ere eve's grey ſhadows dim the ſkies,
Pierc'd with many a grievous wound,
Shall yonder warriors preſs the ground.
Inmates they of Odin's hall;
But we ſhall live, and boaſt their fall."

IN ROSAM EPIGRAMMATA.

QUAM roſa purpureis veſtita coloribus ardet,
Ambroſio et gratè ſpirat odore recens,
Cum vero croceum tentamus carpere florem,
Heu ſub foliis horrida ſpina latet!
Haud aliter primò ridet jucunda voluptas,
Sed ſubitò fallax empta dolore nocet.

— — —

Mane viget fragrans foliis et flore recenti,
Decidit ut primo veſpere ſicca roſa;
Sic jucunda micas juvenili ætate voluptas,
Sic inopinatè marcida facta feris.

M———s.

TO THE ROSE.

THOU that wert once in Paradiſe! chief boaſt
Of that creative pencil, which, firſt dipt
In Heaven's own colours, tricks out all our meads
With thouſand liveries, if in ſilence long
The Muſe hath paſs'd thee, let it not be deem'd
I lik'd thee not, or could forget thy charms.
Who, that had choſen flowrets for his theme,
Could e'er forget thee? or what ſoul, that once
Thine hues had noted, once inhal'd the balm
Of thy choice fragrance, would not aſk to pluck
Thee from thy prickly ſtem? 'Twas blank deſpair
To reach thine excellence forbade to tell
Of that fine tinge which might become the cheek
Of Seraph glowing with immortal youth;
Or that ſweet ſcent, which, mingled with the prayers
And praiſes of the juſt, might incenſe riſe
Before th' Eternal Throne. With eaſe the Bard
May humbler merits ſcan: but who ſhall ſpeak
Thy worth, fair Mira? who deſcribe that form
Of elegance itſelf; thy manners mild;
Thy pure intelligence of ſoul; or wit,
Playing

Playing like lightning on a ſummer's eve,
Yet nothing hurtful; or thy graceful ſtep,
Majeſtical as that which Poets feign'd
Of Juno and of Dian; or thy locks,
In wanton wreaths adown that ſlender waiſt
Luxuriantly roll'd; or thoſe twin ſtars
Shining in dewy modeſty? What eye
Could mark ſuch Roſe, thus matchleſs, and not wiſh
To wear it; yet what language might declare
The various beauties which that eye admir'd?
O thou, that art the firſt and faireſt flower
Of all our garden, long in blooming pride
There may'ſt thou flouriſh on thy parent tree,
Its peerleſs glory; long too may I gaze
On thoſe ſweet virgin-charms! May no rude hand [voice
Come nigh, to hurt thee; and no petulant
Slander thy goodneſs! yet what heart ſo hard
Could wiſh to injure thee! what tongue ſo foul [bold
Could e'er thy name profane? what hand ſo
Would not be brav'd by armour ſuch as thine?
Full well I know, if aught ſhould tend thee wrong,
Thy native eaſe and negligence, quick chang'd
To maiden caution, and thoſe gentle looks
To Virtue's frown ſevere, would, like the thorn [touch
Which guards our Roſes, ſave thee from the
Of lawleſs inſolence; while on thy face
The bluſh of innocence, far lovelier ſeen
Than damaſk buds, would give to Virtue power.

P. Homer.

ODATIS and ZARIADRES.

FROM Parthia's bounds to where thy waters pour
Their torrent, Tanais, to the Caſpian ſhore,
Did Zariadres, caſt in beauty's mould,
And fam'd for valorous deeds, his empire hold:
So fair he ſhone in Aſia's land around,
For him no peer in beauty might be found;
Firm were his limbs, and yet ſo ſoft his grace,
The men all deem'd him of celeſtial race;
While ſimple maidens, with enamour'd tongue,
Vow'd him from Venus and Adonis ſprung.
This youth (from ſtory I the tale receive,
And ſtrong credulity would fain believe)
Was lov'd by Odatis, unknown to fight,
And only view'd in viſions of the night:
Chance had ne'er ſhewn him to her longing eyes, [riſe:
Yet ſtill in dreams his living form would
Nor had the Prince e'er ſeen this lovely Fair,
Yet dreams, like hers, had made her all his care:
Returning dreams increas'd their mutual flame; [ſame:
Form'd all their wiſhes and their hopes the
At length the youth, impatient of deſire,
Reſolv'd to aſk the maiden of her ſire.
He too a Prince did rule that Scythian clime
Where frozen Imaus lifts his head ſublime,
Beyond the Tanais; great too was his fame,
Greater his deeds; Omartes was his name.
To him the youth his ardent ſuit applied,
And found, alas! that ardent ſuit denied:
Yet did Omartes love the Prince that bore
His daughter love, and only lov'd her more.
How could he part with her whom pitying Heaven
Sole ſtay and comfort to his age had given!
Time and diſeaſe had ſwept his ſons away,
Thoſe ſons which elſe her abſence might repay:
Should ſhe now wander to a realm unknown,
Who then might guard his title to the throne?
For reaſons ſuch as theſe he deem'd it wiſe
To grant ſome Scythian Lord this beauteous prize;
Thus to retain his daughter at his court,
And give his kingdom and himſelf ſupport.
Scarce thrice had Cynthia now return'd to wane
Since Zariadres urg'd his ſuit in vain,
When Scythia's Prince proclaim'd a regal feaſt,
And bade each Lord and Noble be his gueſt:
For now the King had fated to beſtow
On one his daughter; but that one to know
None did he ſuffer, nor himſelf could tell,
For her, kind ſire! he meant not to compel.
Meanwhile the maid, who lov'd her father dear,
Nor lov'd alone, but equal did revere;
In letters, Love's ſoft meſſengers, convey'd
To Zariadres all her ſire decreed:
There ſhe to him th' appointed hour reveal'd,
Which ſtill from her her father had conceal'd,
But all in vain; for Love has eyes to find
Thoſe ſecrets out where Wiſdom would be blind.
And now that morning, whoſe eventful cloſe
Did threaten Odatis a length of woes,
Came on with aweful ſtealth: each youthful Lord
Repairs, expectant, to the regal board:
Each for himſelf now hopes to gain the fair;
Yet each by turns of conqueſt muſt deſpair;
For none but now can in themſelves deſcry
Some blemiſh which might hurt a lady's eye;
Yet all by turns their anxious hearts deceive:
What will not Love's credulity believe?
Now each quaffs freely at the circling bowl,
And tries to drown the tumults of his ſoul;
Mirth ſeems by fits to ſeize upon each gueſt,
But all was ſorrow labouring in the breaſt.
Soon did the ſire his blooming daughter call;
Now ſolemn ſilence reigns throughout the hall;
Then did he utter this ſupreme command:
"Take, firſt-deſir'd, this goblet in thine hand;
Give it the youth whom moſt thy fancy loves;
And his be thou, whom Odatis approves."
The fatal gift the maid ſubmiſſive took,
While every limb with dubious terror ſhook.
Each form and face her eager ſearch explor'd,
And ſought in vain that image ſhe ador'd.
On all by turns, ſtill hoping, gaz'd the fair,
But found, alas! no Zariadres there.

To mark him not, ſome ſad miſhap ſhe fears,
And oft the cup ſhe mingles with her tears:
Like one who carries to ſome ſecret grove
That urn which holds the relicks of her Love,
And round ſurveys where ſafeſt ſhe may truſt
The ſacred treaſure of his hoarded duſt,
Then o'er his aſhes weeps, and oft by turns
With dying fires, but half-extinguiſh'd, burns.
With ſuch keen ſearch, ſo conſtant, and ſo ſlow,
Round, and yet round, unwearied did ſhe go,
Filling the cup with tears, nor aſking reſt,
While Hope's faint gleam ſtill linger'd in her breaſt.
Now in her heart ſhe chides her lover's ſtay,
Now fondly aſks, whence lovers can delay?
Sometimes ſhe fears he 's there, yet not the ſame
Who oft to her in bliſful viſions came;
For forms ſhe there beholds her eyes admire,
But ſees not him her love-ſick thoughts deſire.
While thus the maid ſtands tortur'd in her ſoul, [bowl,
And ſtill from all keeps back th' expected
Warn'd by her letters, Zariadres flies,
Swift as the winged lightning thro' the ſkies:
He with his armies, at the break of day,
Encamp'd upon the banks of Tanais lay,
When firſt the direful news aſſail'd his ear,
And told him all that Jealouſy could fear.
That moment he, his journey to purſue,
In cloſeſt ſilence from his camp withdrew,
With one wiſe faithful ſervant at his ſide,
At once his lov'd companion and his guide:
Three days their flight unreſting did they bend
(For Love can pauſe but at his journey's end),
And now dun night her ſhadowy plumes unfurl'd,
And brooded like a raven o'er the world;
No glimmering ſtar did lend one feeble ray,
To light theſe hapleſs wanderers on their way;
Yet ſtill, thro' Friendſhip one, and one thro' Love,
Fearleſs of ills, undaunted did they rove;
Say, at what ills ſhould Zariadres ſtart,
While Love's ſtrong fear ſat knocking at his heart? [friend
What could a ſervant dread, whoſe Prince his
To death would follow, or in life defend?
Now had they reach'd the court, where Scythia's flower
Her taſk protracted to the midnight-hour;
And ſtill contriv'd, with many a feign'd excuſe,
To each by turns the goblet to refuſe.
Here Zariadres bids his friend prepare
A chariot, ready to take off the fair;
Whilſt he his limbs in Scythian garb array'd,
And, thus diſguis'd, ruſh'd inſtant to the maid.
Behold me here, he cries, at your command;
Behold I here your Zariadres ſtand!
The Nymph, who then dejected at the board
In fond pretence with hands unwilling pour'd
New wine into the cup, now ſaw that face,
Which oft in dreams had ſhewn its heavenly grace:
To him ſhe ſprang, to him the goblet bore;
Take it, ſhe cries, thou all that I adore!
With eager haſte he ſnatch'd her from the hall:
Vain bade the King his meſſengers recall
The royal pair: their love his ſervants knew;
What could they leſs than favour love ſo true?
Each ſtands all motionleſs, not knowing where
To ſeek this ſtranger and his daughter fair,
Or yet, at leaſt, not willing to declare.
Such is the tale which Hiſtory relates;
While old Tradition to theſe times repeats,
That Aſia's ſons record in every grove,
And every fane, the ſtory of their love;
That poor men write it on their cottage walls, [halls;
While Lords and Nobles paint it in their
And each Prince Odatis his daughter calls.

☞ *The two lines,* "*And now dun night, &c.*" *are imitated from two of Mr.* Hayley's; *and the two following,* "*No glimmering ſtar, &c.*" *are nearly the ſame with two in* "The Botanic Garden." P. Homer.

LAPLAND SONG.

By Sir Matthew White Ridley.

THE ſnows are diſſolving on Torne's rude ſide, [tide!
And the ice of Lulhea flows down the dark
Thy dark ſtreams, O Lulhea, flow freely away, [to-day.
And the ſnow-drop unfolds her pale beauties

Remote the keen terrors of winter retire,
Where the North's dancing ſtreamers relinquiſh their fire;
Where the ſun's genial beams ſwell the bud on the tree, [with glee.
And Enna chaunts forth her wild warblings

The rein-deer unharneſs'd in freedom ſhall play,
And ſafely o'er Odon's ſteep precipice ſtray;
The wolf to the foreſt's receſſes ſhall fly,
And howl to the moon, as ſhe glides thro' the ſky.

Then haſte, my fair Lhea! ah, haſte to the grove! [love:
And paſs the ſweet ſeaſon in rapture and
In youth let our boſoms with ecſtaſy glow,
For the winter of life ne'er a tranſport can know.

SONNETS:

The Author, Bry. Waller.

I. *To the* Earl of Mansfield, *Chief Juſtice of* England.

THRICE venerable Peer! whoſe evening ſun
Has ſhot ſuch luſtre as right well may daze
A vulgar luminary's noon-tide blaze!
Full twice three luſtrums has old Time begun
With renovated zeal, his race to run [gun,
Thro' a bright cycle of illuſtrious days,
(Each

(Each period witneſſing freſh growth of praiſe
And immortality by merits won)
Since chaſte Aſtræa to thine arm conſign'd
The ſword of juſtice and the ſovereign ſcale,
And noble Murray ſaw the truth prevail,
And triumph o'er a rebel hoſt combin'd:
With joy the Muſe records the glorious tale,
Which erſt a Pope's prophetic ſoul di-[vin'd.

— — —

II. *To the Memory of Dr.* SAM. JOHNSON,

TOY MAKAPITOY.

AS when in Jury, or in Syria's ſoil,
From waſting temple, or time-hallow'd cell,
Each way-worn pilgrim oft, to ſpeed him well,
Of ſome rare relique will the fabrick ſpoil,
Serving to cheer and to befriend his toil.
So late gaz'd we what time our Johnſon fell;
So lov'd we on his parting words to dwell,
Phylact'ries in this dreary life's turmoil!
With port auguſt and lion-like he ſtood,
And nobly ſtemm'd a vicious torrent's rage;
Profound our warring paſſions to aſſuage,
Preſcribe the channel, and direct the flood:
Wiſe as fam'd Socrates, as Cato ſage,
And canoniz'd with them by all the good!

Aug. 18, 1789.

— — —

III. *To the Right Hon.* EDMUND BURKE.

ANtæan Edmund! whoſe gigantic ſoul
Recks not the engines of perverted ſway,
But free and fearleſs, in the evil day,
Stretching her flight from Indus to the Pole,
Aſſiduous ſhields the liberties of all!
There are (I know) that, like the chattering jay,
Revile the eagle towering on her way,
Whoſe loud career drown's Envy's ſilly call.
Dear as thou art to every Siſter-Muſe,
The Orator, Philoſopher, and Sage,
Form'd to redreſs, and to illume the age,
And univerſal harmony diffuſe:
Sacred to thee bright Fame adorns her page,
And weaves a crown of amaranthine hues.

Cambridge, Feb. 21, 1789.

STANZAS *to the Memory of the late Mr.* JOHN BROWN, *Author of "Letters on the Poetry and Muſick of the* Italian *Opera.*

By F. LEGAT.

COME, Fancy! and twine me a woe-woven wreath,
Of tear-dropping flowerets impregnate with dew,
Sweet Modeſty's violet, the pale roſe of Death,
The bud that was nipt juſt expanding to view.
Each delicate emblem of thee, O my friend!
That Sorrow can dictate, or Sympathy blend.
Who, lov'd by the Muſes, and taught
In painting and muſick refin'd,
A heart with each ſentiment fraught,
That honours or raiſes the mind.

Now chearleſs I look on his lyre,
Which erſt would awake the ſoft lay,
'Till Sympathy vibrates each wire,
And ſeems to bemoan his delay.

But vain to invoke his return,
No wiſhes can ſoothe the cold grave—
Thoſe flowerets I bind on his urn,
And mourn that my tears cannot ſave.

EPITAPH,

On a reſpectable COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

FRom Reaſon's opening dawn, in vernal youth,
He kept the laws of Honour and of Truth;
And, high-ſoul'd Friendſhip, to thy ſhrine he brought
A mind with all thy generous ardour fraught.
With theſe the Power Humane his boſom mov'd
To each mild act her tender genius lov'd:
Her impulſe bade him clothe the friendleſs form,
Pierc'd by the breath of Want's inclement ſtorm:
With ſofteſt cares made ſmooth the thorny bed,
Where ſad reclin'd pale Sickneſs' languid head,
And to the breaſt that bled from Sorrow's dart,
Her conſolation's gentle balm impart.
And o'er the luſtre of his moral name
Diſtinguiſh'd beam'd Religion's holy flame.
Religious Hope her lenient arm extends,
Whilſt o'er his honour'd urn Affection bends,
Its eye exalting to that world of praiſe,
Where Virtue ſhines with Glory's hallow'd rays.

L. M.

SONNET,

WRITTEN AT A MONASTERY.

POOR man, thy courſe of life is ſadly run,
Counting the hours, that heavy o'er thee fly,
And watching with a melancholy eye
The lingering ſhadows of the tedious ſun.
Thou little know'ſt, at morn's returning ray,
To wake, with pulſe high-beating with delight,
For new-gain'd fame, or range with ſpirits light
The mingled labours of the coming day.
But oft within the midnight aiſle art found,
Looking with anguiſh on the moon's pale beam,
Which brings to mind thy home and native ſtream;
Where, when life's opening proſpects brighten'd round,
In ſecret tranſport to her ſoften'd blaze,
Thou told'ſt thy fancied joys of future days.

A. B. G.

*** *The Prologue and Epilogue to* "Edward and Eleonora," *at Mr.* FECTOR'S, *in our next.*

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Imperial arms of Ruſſia and Auſtria, if we may give credit to the Foreign Prints, are every where victorious.

In Finland the Swedes have ſuffered almoſt irretrievably, both by land and ſea. His Swediſh Majeſty has been driven with diſgrace and reproach from the Ruſſian territories in Finland; and it was owing to the valour and ſpirited efforts of a battalion of the Weſt Gotha regiment, that the retreat of the garriſon of Hogsfors, the laſt poſt occupied by the Swedes, was not cut off.

In defence of this poſt his Majeſty ſignalized himſelf. The attack happened on the 1ſt of September; and on the 2d the Ruſſians made another attack near Broby, from whence they drove the enemy to Mege. On this occaſion they were obliged to burn thirty of the proviſion-tranſports, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

An official account from Sweden has been received, of the affair which took place on the 25th of Auguſt between the Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets of gallies off Sweaburgh. The fight began at ten in the morning, and continued, without intermiſſion, till half after eight at night. The Ruſſian fleet conſiſted of ſeventy ſail; the Swediſh of only forty: the former had three large gallies blown up, and two ſunk; and of two xebecs, one was taken and the other ſunk. The Swedes loſt three gallies, one of which was ranſacked, the other two were run on the rocks, as was alſo one light frigate. Another light frigate was blown up by her commander, Major Hagenherſon, who, in the moment when he muſt have delivered her up, ſet fire to the powder-room. The reſt of the Swediſh fleet retired in good order under the guns of the fort.

The account from Peterſburg of the ſame action ſeems much leſs favourable on the part of Sweden; and on the part of Ruſſia, by its effects, much more likely to be depended on. Count Stackelberg arrived at Peterſburg on the 27th of Auguſt, with the news, that the Vice-Admiral the Prince of Naſſau Siegen had gained a compleat victory on the 24th over the fleet of Swediſh veſſels aſſembled near Frederickſham. The Swediſh Admiral's ſhip, with four more ſhips of the line and a cutter, are taken, and above 1000 men, with a great number of General and Field Officers made priſoners.—The loſs on the part of the Ruſſians was ſlight; but Major General Balle was dangerouſly wounded in the action

This deciſive victory by ſea, added to that juſt before related by land, will totally diſconcert the meaſures that had been projected in the North, to create a diverſion in favour of the Turks, who have been equally unſucceſsful in all their enterpriſes during the preſent campaign. Beaten by the Generals Schwarrowe and Saxe-Cobourg in Moldavia, by General Clairfait in the Bannat, and beſieged at Bender and Belgrade by the Generals Potemkin and Laudohn, his Sublime Highneſs ſeems to have no means left to preſerve his dominions in Europe, but by ſubmitting to the humiliating terms offered him by the two Imperial Courts.

Late accounts have brought the important news to Vienna of a recent victory, over the army of the Grand Vizier, by the Auſtrian General the Prince de Cobourg, in which the Turks loſt 5000 men, and were driven back as far as the Danube. The booty taken from the enemy was 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 8000 tents, and the whole of the Grand Vizier's equipages. To the courier who brought this news on the 6th inſt. ſucceeded the Baron de Laudohn on the 7th, with diſpatches from his Excellency Prince Potemkin, in which he compliments the Emperor on the late victory gained by the Prince de Cobourg, and informs his Imperial Majeſty, that the Prince d'Anhalt Bernbourg, who commanded the van of the Ruſſian army, had attacked a Seraſkier of Three Tails, at the head of a body of between 7 and 8000 Spahis, in their march to ſuccour Bender, over whom he had obtained a compleat victory, near Kauſchan on the Neiſter: 800 of the enemy were killed on the ſpot, and 120 taken priſoners, among whom was the Ottoman General.

Still later accounts ſpeak with certainty of the capture of Belgrade by the Imperialiſts; and of the loſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands to the Emperor.—Theſe are facts of great importance in the Political Syſtem, and are not to be credited upon common report.—Since this was written, the former has been confirmed, the latter contradicted.

FRENCH AFFAIRS, from p. 852.

On Sunday the 8th of Auguſt the Committee of Report preſented to the Aſſembly an account of the various diſaſters in the provinces. In Alſace, Artois, Champagne, Normandie, Poitou, Angoumois, Saintonge, l'Aunis, le Perche, and ſeveral other provinces, were every where ſeen couriers, giving accounts of inſurrections that never happened, to excite the people to tumult; and, in other places, perſons unknown publiſhed a pretended edict of the King, counterſigned by one of the Secretaries of State, which, by eſtabliſhing equality of fortunes, invited the country people to riſe againſt their Lords, to lay waſte their eſtates, burn their caſtles, and deſtroy their charters and records.

His Majeſty, being informed of theſe exceſſes, cauſed his Royal Proclamation to be iſſued,

iſſued, in which he expreſſly enjoins all thoſe who are entruſted with the execution of his orders, to prevent theſe offences by every means in their power, and to puniſh thoſe who are guilty with the utmoſt rigour.

His Majeſty, who had already conſented to the abolition of the Game Laws, cauſed likewiſe another Proclamation to be iſſued, forbidding all perſons, under colour of the chaſe, from entering unreaped corn-fields, or invading, in any manner whatever, the property of others. And, to the end that no one might plead ignorance thereof, he ordered this Proclamation to be read in all the churches throughout the kingdom.

At the ſame time that the Committee of Reports preſented the above complaints to the National Aſſembly, the firſt Preſident or Speaker of the Parliament of Franche Comté, who, as one of the Nobleſſe, has a ſeat in the National Aſſembly, delivered to that Aſſembly a written account of ſome proceedings of the high tribunal of which he is the Speaker.

The account ſtated, that, as ſoon as the Parliament of Beſançon, or Franche Comté, were informed of the horrible event that had taken place at Quinſay, ſee p. 750, they diſpatched Commiſſioners to enquire on the ſpot into the particulars of the horrid affair; but that the Commiſſioners had been ſtopped at Veſoul, beyond which they were not ſuffered to proceed.

That they had done every thing in their power to aſcertain the crime, and had drawn up a ſtatement, in writing, of all the particulars relating to it that they had been able to diſcover, which, together with the reſolutions of the Court upon this ſtatement, they had commiſſioned their Chief Preſident to lay before the National Aſſembly, and at the ſame time to aſſure that auguſt body of their reſpect and confidence.

Whereupon Monſ. Puze, a Member of the National Aſſembly, made a furious attack upon the Parliament of Franche Comté. He ſaid he ſhould ſhew, from their own reſolutions, that they were not worthy of the high offices of truſt which they filled; and that the National Aſſembly could not do a better act than totally to aboliſh a Court that had had the inſolence to attempt to limit the power of the National Aſſembly, and by their own authority to fix boundaries to it.

The Marquis de Toulongeon followed Monſ. Puze. He ſaid, the ſituation of the province of Franche Comté was truly alarming. The diſturbances were daily increaſing; and God only could tell to what they might lead, if meaſures were not ſpeedily taken to put an end to them.

In the ſhort time that had elapſed ſince theſe diſturbances broke out, Veſoul had been forced, three abbeys had been pulled down, and eleven caſtles or country-ſeats had been demoliſhed.

He then remarked, that the Commiſſioners of the Parliament of Franche Comté having been ſtopped at Veſoul, and not ſuffered to execute their commiſſion, was a convincing proof that the Parliament did not enjoy the confidence of the people; and without ſuch confidence, it was impoſſible that they could diſcharge the duty of their functions.

He obſerved that the Parliament, by one reſolution, reſerved to themſelves the right and power of enquiring into the particulars of the affair of Quincey.

And afterwards, by another reſolution, they reſcinded the former; and thus left to the ordinary Judge of the diſtrict the proſecution of an enquiry into the particulars of a crime committed by a perſon unknown.

All the letters from the country are filled with accounts of the moſt ſhocking acts of barbarity.

The Marquis de Murat has been beheaded by the mob; and his ſervants were put to death at the ſame time, for having preſumed to ſhew ſome attachment to their maſter in his diſtreſs, and endeavoured to ſave him from their fury.

The name of the noble Duc de Coſſe has ſwelled the liſt of victims ſacrificed by popular phrenzy. He was diſcovered at Duretal, near La Fleche, in Anjou; and his high rank, inſtead of procuring him reſpect, was the principal cauſe of his ruin. The only favour for which he was indebted to his rank was, that he was not hanged, but beheaded.

The world will be ſhocked to hear, that the venerable Marſhal de Mailly has been butchered by the people.

This nobleman, after having ſpent more than half a century in the military ſervice of his country, and acquired the greateſt reputation as an officer, ſaw all his merits rewarded with the higheſt military honour in the power of his Sovereign to beſtow,—the ſtaff of Marſhal of France. From the noiſe and buſtle of the Court and of the world, he retired to his country-ſeat at La Roche de Vaux, where, at the age of fourſcore, he was butchered by the rabble, becauſe he refuſed to renounce his King, and put on the National Cockade.

The murderers of Monſ. Cureau [miſprinted Kurea], and his ſon-in-law Montheſſon, were attended with particular circumſtances of horror. The ſavage tenants of the former cut off the noſes and ears of each before they cut off their heads.

On the 10th of Auguſt came on before the National Aſſembly the grand queſtion on the abolition of tythes; when the leading Members of the Clergy agreed to yield, with the beſt grace they could, what they were no longer able to defend. The Abp.

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of Paris and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault ſaid, in the name of their order, that they made this ſacrifice with pleaſure, and threw themſelves with confidence on the Repreſentatives of the nation.

On this day the Declaration of Rights of the 4th inſt. were reviſed, and in part agreed to. On that occaſion the National Aſſembly agreed unanimouſly to addreſs the King; which addreſs concluded in theſe words:

"You, Sire, ſacrifice to the good of the people your perſonal pleaſures. Accept then our reſpectful acknowledgements, the homage of our love; and bear in all ages the only title that can add to the dignity of Royal Majeſty, the title that our unanimous acclamations have decreed you, The Reſtorer of FRENCH LIBERTY."

On Monday, Aug. 12, M. de Clermont Tonnerre was choſen Preſident.

M. de Mirabeau, Member of the Committee of FIVE, made the Report of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights; and having in a ſhort ſpeech ſhewn the difficulty of ſuch a Declaration, as a preliminary of the conſtitution of a people whoſe principles are unaſcertained, he read the Report, conſiſting of XVIII articles, which comprehended the great and immutable truths which ought to be the baſis of all government.

After reading the above Declaration, M. Bergaſſe read an article from the Committee of Conſtitution, concerning the organization of the Judicial Power.

This production drew the loudeſt plaudits from the Aſſembly, as well on account of the clearneſs of the ideas, as the importance of the ſubject, and the judgement with which he has treated it.

The attention of the Aſſembly was then engaged by ſeveral petitions and communications from Bretagny. In conſequence of the letter of the Duke of Dorſet, ſuſpicions aroſe in Bretagny againſt various noblemen, whom they arreſted and detained. Letters ſtating the particulars were read; and the unfortunate gentlemen prayed the National Aſſembly to interfere, and to enable them to juſtify their honour againſt thoſe cruel and ſhocking accuſations. Another letter from the gentlemen and officers of Breſt, and a third from the Commiſſion appointed by the Aſſembly of Bretagny, ſtating, that they had made every poſſible enquiry into the fact, without gaining the leaſt light, and therefore requeſting the National Aſſembly to obtain from the Engliſh Ambaſſador further information on the ſubject, as his letter was vague and unſatisfactory; (ſee p 844.) the Aſſembly, after a long and warm debate, in which it was obſerved, that the Duke of Dorſet ſaid, he knew no more of the plot than what he had communicated, reſolved, that they could do no more on the ſubject, and that this ſhould be made known to the States of Bretagny.

In the debates on this ſubject, the Duc de Chatelet obſerved, that ſuch plots, originating for the moſt part either with fools or villains, too obſcure to be capable of putting their deſigns in execution, ſhould be doomed to that ſilence and obſcurity from whence they originated; ſince, to make them an object of importance and attention, was running the riſk of planting the ſeeds of diſcord between nations in the habits of peace and good underſtanding.

He remarked, that, during the time he was Ambaſſador at the Court of London, ſeveral projects were offered him to burn the ports of Plymouth, and others; but that he had contented himſelf with rejecting thoſe offers, by explaining the degree of horror which ſuch attempts ought to excite between nations who underſtand and have a reſpect to juſtice.

This ſpeech of the Duc de Chatelet's was ſo well received, that moſt of the Members agreed in opinion with him, and the affair was dropped.

On the 20th of Auguſt the National Aſſembly proceeded on the Declaration of Rights, and agreed to the firſt XVI articles.

On the 31ſt of Auguſt, the election of a Preſident for the enſuing fifteen days took place; when the choice fell on the Biſhop of Langres, by a majority of 271 voices.

In conſequence of various rumours propagated in Paris, of intrigues and cabals in the National Aſſembly, the minds of the multitude were inflamed to a high degree. They were told of a coalition between the Clergy and Nobleſſe; and that, they having acquired the aſcendency, it was no longer to be expected that the nation could derive a free conſtitution from the endeavours of the patriotic party. They conſidered the King's *Veto*, or Royal Negative, as deſtructive of all liberty; and they concluded, that either intrigue or corruption had gained over many of the Members from the cauſe of the people; and they denounced vengeance againſt thoſe whom they ſuſpected. In this ſituation things ſtood, when it was reſolved by the Patriots at the Café de Foi, from whence all the popular meaſures iſſued during the Revolution, that Six Deputies ſhould be ſent to the Hotel de Ville, and Twelve to the National Aſſembly, accompanied by a certain number of armed men, of whom fifty ſhould compoſe a guard for M. de Mirabeau, whoſe life, they had heard, had been threatened, either by treachery or violence. All this commotion, it ſeems, had ariſen from the reports which had been circulated of what was paſſing in the Houſe on the queſtion of the Royal Negative inherent in the King.

A ſtrong party appeared in favour of dethroned Majeſty, headed by M. de Lally Tolen-

Tolendall, who in a previous debate had maintained the propriety of giving to the King an integral ſhare in the government of the country, and declared that with his laſt breath he would ſupport the juſtice of his cauſe, founded on the firſt principles of the French Monarchy, from which the Aſſembly were bound never to depart. Upon which the Patriots ſpread the report of a ſtrong Ariſtocratic party being nouriſhed in the boſom of the National Aſſembly; that the public liberty was in danger; that it was neceſſary that the King, the Dauphin, and the National Aſſembly, ought to be removed to Paris, where alone his Majeſty could be ſafe, under the protection of his faithful ſubjects the citizens of Paris.

In conſequence of which, the ſame night, at the Caffé de (Foi the Crown and Anchor of the Patriots), a numerous party met; and it was inſtantly, though tumultuouſly, decided, that an Addreſs ſhould the next morning be ſent to Verſailles, deſiring that the King, Dauphin, and Aſſembly, might inſtantly remove to Paris, and put themſelves under the protection of the city.

At eleven o'clock at night a party ſet out from the coffee-houſe to the Hotel de Ville, to conſult with M. de la Fayette.

The diſtricts aſſembled at five o'clock on the 31ſt ult. in the morning, and conſulted and agreed to the Addreſs being ſent to Verſailles, eſcorted by 8,000 or 10,000 men.

After theſe reſolutions, the city of Paris continued to exhibit a ſcene of tumult the whole ſucceeding day.

About ſeven o'clock, 300 French guards took poſſeſſion of the Palais Royal, the garden, cleared the principal coffee-houſes and ſhut them up, cut off the communication between the arcades and the garden by locking all the gates under the arches but at the principal entrance, then divided into companies, and patrolled the reſt of the evening, diſperſing the people, by marching through every knot of men that chance or curioſity drew together.

About eleven o'clock, an extract from a verbal proceſs of the Aſſembly of Repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris was diſtributed among the people, authoriſing the Marquis de la Fayette to uſe the power entruſted to him for quelling all diſturbances in the ſtreets, and to take into cuſtody thoſe that appear moſt active, that they might be immediately tried and puniſhed according to the nature of their offences.

The following is an authentic account of the riſe and progreſs of the tumult at Paris and Verſailles on the 5th inſtant, which terminated in the removal of the King and Royal-Family from Verſailles, and in what may be called their impriſonment in the old palace of the Tuilleries in Paris.

The military etiquette of France has eſtabliſhed a cuſtom through the ſervice, that when a regiment marches into a town where there are troops in garriſon, it is always entertained at the expence of thoſe troops.—In conſequence of this etiquette, and by no means through deſign, the officers of the Flanders regiment were invited to dinner by the Life-guards. The dinner was ſerved up on the ſtage of the Opera-houſe in the Palace, as the moſt capacious place. When the glaſs had circulated rather freely, ſome toaſts were given by the Life-guards, ſtrongly expreſſive of loyalty to the King.—The officers of the Flanders regiment ſhouted approbation when they heard them, and drank them in the Engliſh ſtyle, with loud huzzas. This convinced the Life-guards that their gueſts and they were all of one mind; and then it was that the propoſal was made for trampling under foot the national cockade, in which all joined moſt heartily.

The appearance of the King and Queen, with the Dauphin, who entered the place merely to do honour to the gueſts, increaſed the flow of loyalty: but when the muſick ſtruck up the air of, "O Richard—O my King," the alluſion to his Majeſty's ſituation, which thoſe who ordered the band to play this tune would have thought to be like that of Richard Cœur de Lion, the ſituation of a Monarch deprived of his liberty, the officers felt themſelves wound up to the higheſt pitch, and, as if animated by one ſoul, began to ſing the words of the ſong. The King himſelf was affected; he immediately walked out, unable to ſpeak, and with his handkerchief up to his eyes. The officers then ſolemnly pledged themſelves to one another, that they would ſtand by their King, and releaſe him from the bondage in which he was kept, or periſh in the attempt.

Theſe gentlemen, however, were comparatively few in number; and therefore, though they were of approved gallantry, they knew that, if they were not backed by their ſoldiers, they could do nothing. Such of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates as were known to have moſt influence on their fellow-ſoldiers were called in, and ſounded. They declared their readineſs to fight for their King, and ſecond their officers in what they called a glorious cauſe.—The officers, thus ſure of ſupport, treated the Garde Bourgeoiſe with ſovereign contempt, ridiculed their unmilitary appearance, and inſulted their national cockade.

On hearing of theſe proceedings, the diſturbances in Paris became ſo general on Monday the 5th inſt. that all the diſtricts of the capital were ſummoned; and the Marquis de la Fayette was ordered to proceed immediately to Verſailles, at the head of a large body of troops, and bring the King under his guard to Paris. On receiving theſe orders, the Marquis de la Fayette remonſtrated, ſaying, that he would firſt go thither attended by only a few of the Magiſ-

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trates and ſome guards, and make his report of the neceſſity of a reinforcement.

This ſoon got wind abroad; and the mob, ever ready to catch at any thing which could bear an unfavourable conſtruction, inſiſted that the Marquis de la Fayette and the Mayor, whom they likewiſe ſuſpected, were gained over to betray them. While this ſuſpicion was circulating, another party erected two gallowſes in the Place de Grêve, and threatened to hang them, if the orders were not inſtantly complied with.

In the evening of Monday, therefore, M. de la Fayette ſet out for Verſailles, at the head of 20,000 of the Pariſian guard, and attended by ſeveral of the Magiſtrates of the city of Paris. He had been preceded in the morning by about 8000 perſons, chiefly fiſh-women, accompanied by their Chief, who has the appellation of Queen of Hungary.

The troops did not arrive at Verſailles till late in the evening, and were under arms the whole night, partly to take their ſtations about the palace and ſecure the avenues, and in order to repel any attack from the troops poſted within.

At two o'clock on Tueſday morning (the 6th), a conſiderable number of the perſons who were habited in women's dreſſes, but, as it ſince appears, were many of them guards, having gained the outward entrances of the caſtle, forced their way into the palace, and up the ſtaircaſe leading to the Queen's apartment, with an intent (as it is generally ſuppoſed) to ſeize and murder her. Fortunately, a greater number than uſual of the King's body-guard were ordered to be poſted in the anti-chambers leading to it, and to be particularly vigilant againſt any alarm.

The diſturbance ſoon rouſed them to arms, and the firſt body who made their approach were fired on, and ſeventeen killed on the ſpot. The reſt, terrified at the fate of their companions, inſtantly retreated, and every thing reſumed a tolerable ſtate of quietude till the morning.

The Pariſian troops having then demanded entrance at the palace, it was refuſed; and they received a fire from the regiment of the King's body-guard, who defended the approach of the palace. A few troops, and ſome women who had mixed with the crowd, fell on the firſt fire, which was immediately returned by the Pariſian guard. The action becoming more general, the Count de Luſignan, Commandant of the Flanders regiment, ordered his troops to fire, which they refuſed to do, and laid down their arms. The King's body guard, finding themſelves overpowered, took to flight; and the troops then forced the entrances of the caſtle, and were only prevented from entering the palace in a body, by the management and command of the Marquis de la Fayette. There is reaſon to believe, that, had this happened, the King, Queen, and Royal Family, would have fallen victims to their fury.

The Marquis was ſoon after introduced to the King, with ſome of the Magiſtrates of Paris; and communicated the deſire of the city, that he might conduct his Majeſty and the Royal Family thither. On being aſſured of protection, the King made no heſitation to comply with the requeſt, well knowing that it would not have availed him. Orders were therefore immediately given for the Royal equipages to be got ready; and their Majeſties, with the Dauphin, Monſieur, and the King's Aunts, proceeded to town, with their attendants, in a proceſſion of eighteen carriages, attended by the Marquis de la Fayette, and about 5000 guards. His Majeſty was in the firſt carriage, with a nobleman of his houſehold; the Queen and Dauphin in the ſecond.

The road from Verſailles was ſo thronged by the mob, that, notwithſtanding 50,00 of the Pariſian troops had been ſent out to keep the way clear, the Royal Family were ſix hours in reaching the Hotel de Ville, though only a diſtance of twelve miles.

Being arrived at the Hotel de Ville, the Royal Family ſtopped there near two hours. The King was ſhewn into the Great Hall, where he was harangued by Monſ. de St. Mery, who aſſured his Majeſty of his ſafety; that he had only been conducted to Paris for his better ſecurity; and that he would find himſelf more happy among his loyal children there, than he had been at Verſailles. To all this his Majeſty ſeemed to pay but little attention. The Royal Family were then conducted to the old ruinous palace of the Thuilleries, which has not been inhabited ſince the days of Louis XIV. and where nothing was prepared for their reception.

In the affray at Verſailles, the King's body-guards behaved moſt nobly. In the ſlaughter which happened there, about fifty of the Pariſian troops and mob were killed, and thirty of the King's guards cut to pieces. Eighty of them were taken priſoners, and brought to Paris; the reſt ſaved themſelves by flight.

This regiment is compoſed, both privates as well as officers, of perſons of the ſecond order of nobility in France. The heads of thoſe who were ſlain were carried in triumph to Paris, and ſhewn about the ſtreets on tent-poles, as a further ſpecimen of the ſavageneſs and ferocity of a Pariſian mob.

On Wedneſday (the 7th) all the diſtricts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to ſurround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thouſand troops were immediately ordered on that duty; and all the gates of the palace are further ſecured by a train of cannon, to prevent any ſurprize or eſcape.

Wedneſday

Wednesday at noon, being the court-day, their Majesties received all the Foreign Ministers in the palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected; the Queen was in tears the whole time, and only talked a few words to the Imperial Ambassador. The sight was uncommonly gloomy and affecting, and the Court broke up after a short time.

In the evening the districts of Paris passed a resolution, that the regiment of the King's body-guard should be immediately broken, and never more revived; and that in future his Majesty should be guarded by citizens, instead of soldiers.

The above may be depended on. There are many reports, though they are not confirmed, that several noblemen of the King's party have been massacred, among whose names are the Duc de Guiches, Duc de Chatelet, Count d'Estaing, and the Count de Lusignan; but these rumours want confirmation, though it is certain these gentlemen are missing, having probably fled. There is likewise a report of 200 of the King's party in the National Assembly having been proscribed.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Madras, March 25. Late letters from the Southward advise, that Tippoo put himself at the head of an army, to reduce the insurgents, who were struggling to shake off his authority hitherto without success. He has been repulsed in repeated attacks, it is said, with great loss, and is obliged to fall back to Calcutta.

Though the Southward movement of Tippoo gave rise to some speculation at first, nothing in fact has occurred menacing or really alarming to Travancore. Captains Knox and Oliver have moved thither with their two battalions; and it is extremely improbable that, without any active allies of his own, Tippoo should attempt an attack on those of his powerful neighbours.

Accounts are received at Pondicherry of the unfortunate loss of the Penelope, last November, at False Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Only eighteen persons were saved. She was a very fine new frigate, and was coming out with the Nymph, another frigate, to replace two of those which are now in this country, and soon to return to France. The regiment of Walsh is arrived at the Isle of France.

On the 13th inst. arrived at Pondicherry the frigate La Dryade, and brig La Pandoure, from Cochin China. Their voyage will add considerably to the charts of those parts, as they have been very attentive and successful in making observations and discoveries.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Bell, of Glasgow, from Jamaica for Georgia, on 1st April, off the Matanzas, was struck with lightning, which instantly killed eleven of the crew. The captain and two men escaped death, but much hurt. A few hours after the accident, the vessel, with 150 Negroes, went down. The captain and his two companions lashed some spars together, and with difficulty they reached a key near Cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the most wretched condition. They were afterwards relieved by a wrecker off New Providence, and have since arrived at Philadelphia.

An order has been issued from his Catholic Majesty, for the restoration of all runaway Negroes that shall be claimed by their masters, even if they have received the protection of the Church. This order is general throughout the Spanish Colonies.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5. In the memory of the oldest man living, there never was a more plentiful year ever known than the present. Neither mildew nor fly had affected the wheat; the grain was heavy and full, and in large quantities. The other grain was likewise plentiful, and of an excellent quality.

New York, May 18. The ship Chesapeak, from Bengal, John O'Donnel, esq. owner and commander, has brought a valuable cargo, consisting of almost every production and manufacture of Asia. He has had a very quick passage, being only four months, including five or six days stay at the islands of St. Helena and Ascension, from Bengal. By Mr. O'Donnel's arrival we have the following intelligence:

The Chesapeak was the first American vessel allowed to hoist the colours of the United States in the celebrated river Ganges, and to trade there. When Earl Cornwallis, the Governor General, then at a great distance up the country, was applied to by letter from Calcutta, to know in what manner the Americans were to be received, his answer was, "On the same footing with other nations." This answer, being probably conformable to his instructions from Great Britain, evinces the friendly disposition of that nation in that quarter; for the American ships pay no more at any of the English settlements of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which Mr. O'Donnel visited, than other foreigners. It is to be noticed also, that the Supreme Council of Bengal have taken off a heavy duty, called Government Customs, which included exports as well as imports; this duty all other nations, except the English, are liable to. That on Madeira wine was so high as 18 rupees the cask; and one rupee, or 2s. 6d. sterling, on all wines in bottles.

IRELAND.

Monday night, the 5th inst. as the rev. Mr. O'Reilley, parish-priest of Rawlinstown,

town, was returning from Swords, he was ſtopped at a place called the Moor, near Finglas, by three fellows, one of whom held the horſe's bridle, while the other two rifled Mr. O'Reilley's pockets of two guineas and his watch; not content with which, the inhuman villains ſtabbed the prieſt in different parts of the body, and inſtantly made their eſcape. In the mean time the beaſt went home, and the ſervants miſſing their maſter went in ſearch of him, and found him lying on the road, weltering in blood. They brought him to his houſe in Rawlinſtown; but the poor gentleman, being mortally wounded, expired in a few hours.

SCOTLAND.

William Creech, eſq. in the name of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, preſented to the Senatus Academicus of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, aſſembled in the Library, an elegant new ſilver mace, decorated with the royal enſigns of King James the Sixth, the founder of the College, and with the arms of the City and Univerſity beautifully enchaſed, and having the following inſcription engraved on one of the compartments under the crown:

Nova hac
CLAVA ARGENTEA
ACADEMIAM SUAM DONAVIT
SENATUS EDINBURGENSIS:
Conſule THO. ELDER,
Prætore Academico
GUL. CREECH,
A. D. 1789.

The thanks of the Senatus were voted to their Hon. Patrons for this mark of their favour; and to Mr. Creech in particular, for his polite attention to the College on this and other occaſions.

The city of Edinburgh is rapidly increaſing in the beauty and extent of its buildings.

On the 19th inſt. his Majeſty's prize was ſhot for on Burntsfield Links, by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by Robert Ker, eſq. Among the Members who attended were his Grace of Buccleugh, Earl Hopetoun, Earl of Merton, Lord Elibank, Lord Ancram, Sir James Pringle, &c. The Company afterwards dined together at their Hall.

Letters from Perth and Aberdeen, of the 10th inſt. take notice, that the harveſt was not then got in about thoſe towns.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On the 26th of September, in the night, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt at *Wenlock*, in Wilts. The houſes were perceptibly ſhaken, and the plates on the ſhelves rattled.

On Wedneſday the 7th inſt. at the General Quarter Seſſions, held at *Chelmford*, for the county of Eſſex, the opinions of Meſſ. Bearcroft and Shepherd were read, relative to a fine of 500l. laid upon the county by the Judge, after the laſt Aſſizes, for not having in their county-gaol two diſtinct rooms for the male and female invalids within the ſaid priſon. Their opinions ſtated, with becoming diffidence, a doubt of the legality of ſuch fine; on which the Court came unanimouſly to the following reſolution, *viz.* "To reſiſt the payment of ſaid fine, as not warranted by law."

At *Woolwich*, an experiment was made of an invention for breaking chains or booms laid acroſs rivers, by means of a mine of gunpowder conveyed under the water, which ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs. The invention is Serjeant Bell's, of the Royal Artillery, who ſuggeſted a mode of blowing up the Royal George, (ſee p. 753.)

By a letter from *Manchester*, there is an account, that, on the 1ſt inſtant, a large warehouſe belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, and occupied by perſons trading on the Staffordſhire Navigation, was diſcovered to be on fire. The wind being very high, the whole building, with its contents, the books of accompts only excepted, was entirely conſumed. The loſs is computed at 50,000l.; no part of which was inſured.

On Wedneſday the 8th inſt. the Bowmen of Archenfield, a moſt reſpectable Society, compoſed of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the county and city of *Hereford*, gave an elegant entertainment and ball to a numerous and brilliant company of Ladies and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood, at the Muſick-room in Hereford. The Archers appeared in a very genteel uniform of green with black collars, and the ladies complimented the Society, by wearing dreſſes and ribbands adapted to the occaſion.

On the 12th inſt. there was a meeting of reſpectable gentlemen at *Wigton*, in Cumberland, on a complaint of irregular ſelections of Sheriffs and Juſtices of the Peace for that county. The meeting was opened by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk; but the gentlemen divided, and the queſtions propoſed by the Duke were negatived

At *Weybill* fair there were upwards of 5000 pockets of hops, including Farnham, which conſiſted of about 1800; the quality, in general, was coarſe. They were, however, moſtly all ſold at the following prices: *Farnham fine*, 8l 8s. to 9l.; and ſome few at guineas. *Seconds*, 6l. 17s. to 7l. 10. *Brown pockets*, at 6l. *Crondal* and *country fine hops*, 7l. to 8l. and 8l. 8s. *Seconds*, 6l. to 6l. 15s. More than 2000 pockets were bought by the Londoners.

At *Worceſter* the prices of hops were from 6l. to 6l. 12s.

At *Hereford* fair, hops were in general from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s.

On Thurſday the 22d inſt. a great boxing-match took place at *Banbury*, in Oxfordſhire,

fordſhire, between two bruiſers, Perrins and Johnſon; for which a turf ſtage had been erected, 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 40 feet ſquare. The combatants *ſet-to* at one in the afternoon, and, after ſixty-two rounds of *fair and hard fighting*, victory was declared in favour of Johnſon, exactly at fifteen minutes after two.—The number of perſons of family and fortune, who intereſted themſelves in this brutal conqueſt, is aſtoniſhing; many of whom, it is proper to add, paid dearly for their diverſion.

Northampton, Oct. 9. A meeting of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, of this town and county, was held at the County-hall, to conſider of the propriety of eſtabliſhing a Preſervative Society for that county. Mr. J. E. Dolben had called them together, from that active benevolence with which he is diſtinguiſhed; but his great modeſty induced him to decline the chair when it was offered him, which was filled by Sir James Langham, bart. when Mr. D. very ably opened the buſineſs, with a great variety of matter, and his plan well arranged. Previous to this, the rev. Mr. Agutter had preached an excellent ſermon at St. Giles's church, "On the Origin and Importance of Life," preparatory to the inſtitution; which was well received by the town, and diſpoſed many to ſupport the deſign. Mr. D. was ſupported by ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in the county. A ſubſcription was immediately opened; and the "Northamptonſhire Preſervative Society" is exactly on the ſame footing as the "Royal Humane Society:" they only differ in name. —It is ſincerely to be wiſhed, that this laudable example may be followed in other counties, where gentlemen of intelligence and fortune are on the ſpot to examine into the caſe, and to reward the kind aſſiſtants. —Wherever life is dear, and wherever it is endangered, may ſuch Societies be found!—The neceſſities of trade, and the comforts of life, require ſeveral canals, which are almoſt every day digging in various parts of the kingdom. Theſe are evidently more dangerous than natural rivers.—Whenever then the life of a fellow-creature is endangered, there may the means be found to reſcue and reſtore them; and to reward thoſe who perhaps may hazard themſelves to ſave another!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

On the 30th of July, his Excellency Ellerame Pallavicino was elected Doge of Genoa, with the uſual formalities.

On the 11th of July his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty appointed the Baron de Breteuil Preſident of the Council of Finances, in the room of Mr. Necker; the Duke de la Vauguyon Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, in the room of M. de Montmorin; and Marſhal Broglio Miniſter for the War Department. *Lond. Gaz.*

The King of France has declared the loan of 30 millions, propoſed by M. Necker (ſee p. 852), to be ſhut; and a loan of 80 millions to be ſubſtituted in its ſtead. The loan is to be half in ready money, and half in Royal bonds; the intereſt 5 per cent. without deduction, and the national honour pledged for the due performance of the covenants.

An edict has juſt been publiſhed at Madrid (Auguſt 24), by which the trade to Manilla (hitherto confined to the Aſiatic nations) is opened, for the term of three years, to all European nations (the importation of European goods on Foreign bottoms only excepted), to export from thence ſilver, and all Spaniſh merchandizes whatever.

A manifeſto has lately been read at Tangiers, relative to a diſpute between ſome Chriſtian merchants of Mogadore and ſome Moors, the former of whom appearing to be culpable had been ſentenced to a ſevere puniſhment; but it afterwards appearing that the Moors had been the aggreſſors, and had inſulted the Chriſtians, the purport of the manifeſto was, to cauſe the Moors concerned in the inſult to be puniſhed, and that reſtitution be made to the Chriſtians.

Accounts have been received, that on the 18th of Auguſt a tumultuous aſſembly of the inhabitants of Liege, and its diſtrict, had ſurrounded the palace of the Prince Biſhop, and extorted his aſſent to different demands; one of which was, that the States General of the Principality ſhould be forthwith convened. The good old Biſhop, fearing for his life in the rage of popular reſentment, has thought proper to relinquiſh his Principality, and retire.

Bruſſels, Sept. 20. All the Members of the Etat Noble, the Archbiſhop of Mechlin as head of the Clergy, and ſeveral Deputies of the Tiers Etat, have within theſe few days become voluntary exiles. They repaired to Breda, where the Duke D'Aremberg and Vander Noot had expected them; and having conſtituted a regular Aſſembly of the States of the Province, they adopted a meaſure which may be regarded as the prelude to the moſt deciſive ſteps. They voted a remonſtrance to the Emperor, lamenting the ſad neceſſity of aſſembling as a baniſhed Legiſlature; ſtating the rights and privileges which the province of Brabant had enjoyed from the moſt remote times, confirmed and extended by a long ſucceſſion of Sovereigns; reminding him of the ſolemn oaths by which he himſelf was bound to maintain and defend them; deſcribing the wanton and oppreſſive infractions, the lawleſs and ſhameleſs ſubverſion of their conſtitution; and concluding with a declaration, that, inheriting the loyalty and the ſpirit of their anceſtors, though they were ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes for the glory of their monarch, they

were

were not prepared for a daſtardly and perfidious ſurrender of rights which they exerciſed in truſt for their fellow-citizens and their poſterity; they therefore earneſtly adjured his Majeſty, by an immediate revocation of his illegal edicts, and reinſtatement of the province in its rights, to abſolve them from the cruel neceſſity, which the moſt ſacred duty muſt impoſe, of an appeal to God and their ſwords.—This remonſtrance was tranſmitted to Vienna Sept. 14.

On the 12th inſtant General Klebeck arrived off Kenna, with the joyful and intereſting news of the taking Belgrade on the 8th inſtant. The General, who was dreſſed like a Courier, immediately waited on the Emperor, who was in bed, roſe, and haſtily aſked what news. The General announced to him the capture of the important fortreſs. On this occaſion his joy was unbounded.

At 12 o'clock the General preceded by four officers of the Poſt-office, and 24 Poſtillions on horſeback paraded the principal ſtreets, in his way to the reſidence of the Field Marſhal, Count de Haddick, Preſident of the Council, to whom he made report of the Conqueſt. During the proceſſion, the populace aſſembled in prodigious numbers and ſhouted, "Long live Laudohn, the "Father of his Country."

The Emperor, as a reward for the ſervices of Marſhal Laudohn, has permitted him to wear the Order of Maria Thereſa (worn only by his Imperial Majeſty), and has ſent him for that purpoſe the Diamond Croſs worn by his own father, and alſo his Garter richly ſtudded with jewels.

Heads of the Articles of Capitulation.

"1. That the Garriſon ſhall be permitted freely to depart, carrying with them their property and families, on condition of their faithfully delivering up every thing belonging to his Sublime Highneſs the Grand Signior.

II. That all the ſilk tapeſtry, and all other effects, ſhall paſs freely without moleſtation.

III. The Garriſon with all their families and effects ſhall be conducted in ſafety to Orſowa, and provided with all manner of proviſions in ther journey.

IV. That the proviſions belonging to the merchants ſhall be permitted to be ſold at a fixed price, ſave and except what may be carried with them in the tranſports. And if they have a mind to leave their effects, they may appoint Turkiſh commiſſaries to ſee that they have juſtice done in the ſale of them.

V. That the Jews and Chriſtians of Servia ſhall be treated with every degree of indulgence during their retreat.

VI. That the Ottoman Garriſon ſhall not be ſtopped on their journey on any pretence whatever.

VII. That the Chriſtians of Servia, who may have embraced the Mahometan truth may not be claimed.

VIII. No priſoners, Chriſtian deſerters, to be exchanged.

IX. Proper ſtations ſhall be fixed, ſo that the troops may travel without any degree of fatigue.

X. It is particularly requeſted by the Pache Commandant of his Excellency Gen. Laudohn, that he will give the moſt rigorous and efficacious orders, that neither the Imperial troops, nor any others, ſhall diſturb, moleſt, nor mal-treat our wives and families. *Anſwer*—All this I agree to, and for your further ſurety ſign the capitulation with my own hand."

Madrid, September 21. This day having been appointed for the ceremony of the inauguration of the King of Spain, their Catholic Majeſties, with all the Royal Family of Spain, in different ſtate-coaches, preceded by the three companies of Life Guards and the Great Officers of State, and followed by the attendants in waiting, forming altogether a moſt numerous, ſplendid, and magnificent proceſſion, left the palace about ſix in the evening, and proceeded through ſome of the principal ſtreets to the church of St. Mary, where Te Deum was ſung; and from thence their Majeſties returned, through other ſtreets, to the palace. In the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed, the houſes were decorated and illuminated in the moſt ſuperb manner.

On the 22d in the afternoon, their Majeſties and the Royal Family, attended by all the Grandees of Spain, the Foreign Miniſters, and Noblemen of the firſt diſtinction throughout Europe, went in ſtate to the *Plaza Mayor*, or Grand Square, to ſee the Royal Bull-feaſt; for a ſplendid deſcription of which, ſee our vol. XXXVI. p. 555.—By the moſt exact computation of the number of ſpectators in the ſquare, they amounted to about 45,000.

On the 23d their Majeſties and the Royal Family went to the church of St. Jerome, adjoining to the old palace of Buen Retiro, where, after Maſs, the Senior Herald at Arms read the proclamation for the oath of allegiance to the King of Spain, and to the Prince of Aſturias, acknowledging his Royal Highneſs to be the Prince of the Realm during his Majeſty's life, and to be the lawful King, Lord, and Heir of the Dominions of Spain, at his Majeſty's death. After the oath was read, the Infant Don Antonio moved from his ſeat, and knelt before the Archbiſhop, to ſwear to the obſervance of it, and afterwards did homage to their Majeſties; in which he was followed by all the Great Officers of State and Grandees of Spain.

DOMESTIC

Domestic Occurrences.

Sept. 21.

A game-keeper belonging to Lord Berkley, on ſetting his Lordſhip's ſpring-guns in the paddock, was ſhot dead on the ſpot. What is remarkable is, that in the courſe of four years, by the ſame gun, three game-keepers have loſt their lives, and one gentleman ſhockingly wounded in fixing the wire to the ground.

Sept. 29.

At a Common Hall held at Guildhall, William Pickett and John Boydell, eſqrs. were returned, for one of them to be choſen Lord Mayor for the year enſuing; whereupon Mr. Alderman Pickett, as ſenior Alderman, was in courſe elected. On this occaſion the Alderman addreſſed the Livery in a very manly ſpeech.

The thanks of the Livery were at the ſame time voted to the late Sheriffs, for their prudent and impartial conduct; and ordered to be printed.

Saturday, October 3.

The drying-ſtove belonging to the powder mills near Faverſham took fire, and blew up about twenty barrels of gunpowder, with a dreadful exploſion. An old man, ſixty-five years of age, was blown up, and came down a dreadful ſpectacle, too ſhocking to relate.

Sunday 4.

About ſeven o'clock in the morning, the nephew of John Lomax, eſq. of Homerton, was attacked in his way to Hackney by two villains, who knocked him down, robbed him of his watch and money, and attempted to murder him. While he lay on the ground, one of the ruffians cried out, "Kill him! d—n him, kill him!" At which inſtant a ſtroke was aimed at his throat with a knife, which cut through ſeveral folds of a ſilk handkerchief which he fortuately had about his neck. In endeavouring to defend his throat, the ends of two of his fingers were almoſt ſevered. On a gentleman's ſervant opening the back door of a garden, the villains made off.

Wedneſday 7.

His Majeſty had a levee at St. James's, which was well attended. The levee broke up about two o'clock, when a Council was held, and after that the confidential Miniſters had a conference till after four, when the King went to Kew.

The Recorder made his report to the King in Council of the priſoners convicted in July ſeſſions; when Eliz. Cummings, for ſtealing money, and William Simmonds, for houſebreaking, were ordered for execution on Wedneſday the 14th.

The following were reſpited during his Majeſty's pleaſure: William Parrot and Edward Glyner, for houſebreaking; William Sutton, for forging a receipt for 18s. to defraud the revenue of excuſe; Francis Evans, for a robbery on the highway; and James Green, for breaking open the houſe of Daniel Holcombe, of Fulham, and ſtealing goods.

This day a General Court of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was held at the Gray's-inn coffee-houſe, Holborn; when the Officers for the enſuing year were choſen, as follows:

Preſident, Sir George Baker, bart.

Vice Preſidents, Doctors Milman, Garthſhore, Lettſom, Blane, Sir William Fordyce, Dr. Squire, Meſſieurs Grindall, Pitts, Hunter, Blizard, Moore, Nevinſon.

Treaſurers, Drs. Douglas, Denman, John Sims, Denniſon.

Directors, Drs. David Pitcairne, Reynolds, Cooper, Savage, Baillie, Grieve, Knox, Budd, Meſſ. Earle, Heaviſide, Howard, Clarke, Armſtrong, Milward, Wheeler, Walker, Wilſon, Cabbell, Taylor, Rendall, Ware, Haworth, Holder, Lomax.

Regiſter, Dr. Hawes.

Solicitor, Mr. Belſour.

Truſtees, Right Hon. Earl of Leiceſter, Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq. James Vere, eſq

Secretary, Mr. William Chamberlaine.

Thurſday 8.

There was a Court and Drawing-room at St. James's, for the firſt time ſince the celebration of the King's Birth-day in June, 1788.—Moſt of the Royal Family, the Great Officers of State, and Foreign Ambaſſadors, were preſent.

This day the King and Queen of France received the Foreign Miniſters at the Thuilleries; as did Monſieur and Madame at the palace of Luxembourg. *Lond. Gaz.*

Tueſday 13.

Was ſung at the Portugueſe chapel, in South-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, a ſolemn High Maſs and Te Deum, in thankſgiving to Divine Providence for the happy recovery of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Brazil, Heir Apparent to the Crown of Portugal.

Wedneſday 14.

His Majeſty, in Council was pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 29th inſt ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the 10th day of December next.

This day the Duke of Orleans is ſaid to have made application to the National Aſſembly for a paſſport to leave the kingdom. The plea ſtated, that he was commiſſioned by his Majeſty to tranſact buſineſs of importance in England. On this ground the paſſport was granted; and his Highneſs left Paris the ſame day.

This day William Simmonds (ſee above) was executed, purſuant to his ſentence.—Elizabeth Cummings had been reſpited the evening before.

Friday

Friday 16.

This day, juſt as his Highneſs the Duke of Orleans was about to embark at Boulogne, he was ſtopped by a body of fiſh-women, by whom he was diſcovered, and obliged to return to his hotel, where the magiſtrates immediately confined him, and placed a guard over him, till the National Aſſembly ſhould be informed of the event.

Tueſday 20.

His Majeſty was in his phaeton by ten o'clock, and went to meet his hounds at Burnham, accompanied by Major Garth.—At Burnham the ſtag was turned out. The ſport proved excellent. After a chace of near three hours, he was taken near Lord Beaulieu's, at Ditton Park.

At a Court of Aldermen held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Simpſon, Surgeon to the Infirmary at Newgate, gave an account of the ill ſtate of health of the priſoners in general; and of his intention to reſign

Wedneſday 21.

About two this afternoon, his R. H. the Duke of Orleans arrived in town.—His Highneſs was immediately viſited by the Prince of Wales, and ſeveral Noblemen of the firſt diſtinction. The Duke was relieved from his bondage at Boulogne on Tueſday morning, as ſoon as the expreſs returned from Paris; and the magiſtrates apologiſed for the rudeneſs of the fiſh-women.

This day the Sheriffs of London waited on Mr Grenville, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and reported the ſituation of the priſoners in Newgate, on account of the great number under confinement; when they received for anſwer, that every attention ſhould be paid, as ſoon as poſſible, to remove the complaint.

Friday 23.

This morning the Duke of Orleans, the French Ambaſſador, and another Foreign Nobleman, went to Windſor, on a viſit to the King, Queen, and Royal Family. On the Duke's return to town, he gave a grand dinner to ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentlemen from France, at his houſe in Park-lane.—The reports of his errand to England are various: nothing, however, has yet tranſpired, to juſtify even a conjecture. It is certainly no trivial buſineſs; nor merely from motives of his own.

Saturday 31.

The remuneration of the King's phyſicians is finally ſettled; but the ſums have been erroneouſly ſtated in many of the public papers. The veracity of the following ſtatement may be depended upon:

To Dr. Willis, the father, 150cl. per ann. for 21 years.

To Dr. Willis, the ſon, 650l. per ann. for life.

To the other phyſicians, thirty guineas for each viſit to Windſor, and ten guineas for each viſit to Kew. This to Sir George Baker, who had the longeſt attendance, does not amount to more than 1300 guineas; and to all the others in proportion.

An extraordinary diſcovery is ſaid to have been lately made at Chapel Farm, near Tiverton, where, in digging with a view to enlarge a pond, the workmen, at about ten feet deep, came to a ſpongy matter covered with hogs-briſtles, and digging ſtill deeper, the complete carcaſe of a hog was found, reduced to the colour and conſiſtence of an Egyptian mummy. Other carcaſes were found; and the account ſays, that this *piggery* continued to the depth of twelve feet.

DIARY of Their MAJESTIES' JOURNEY to WEYMOUTH and PLYMOUTH.

(Continued from our laſt, p. 856.)

Wedneſday, July 1. THE Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, waited on his Majeſty with an addreſs, and were all graciouſly received.

Thurſday 2.] Their Majeſties walked in the evening on the ſands, attended by their ſuite, for more than two hours, and afterwards drank tea with Lady Sydney.

Friday 3.] Nothing material.

Saturday 4.] Being wet, domeſtic pleaſures took place, in which their Majeſties take great deilght, literary converſation, and ſelect parties at cards.

Sunday 5. At half paſt ten their Majeſties, the Princeſſes and ſuite, walked to church, attended by an immenſe crowd of people, whom the ſerenity of the weather had invited from far, to partake of the pleaſures of the town, of which they had heard ſo much in the country. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Groves, rector of the place, from the 1ſt chap. and 10th verſe of St Paul's Epiſt. to the Corinthians. After the ſermon, an anthem was performed by ſeveral good voices; and after the anthem, God ſave the King. In the afternoon the Royal Family walked a conſiderable time on the beach, to gratify the people.

Monday 6.] Nothing material.

Tueſday 7.] His Majeſty bathed in the ſea for the firſt time, as did the Princeſs Royal on the day preceding.

Thurſday 9.] The Magnificent came to an anchor in Portland road.

On her arrival was diſplayed the moſt ſplended Naval exhibition ever ſeen in Dorſetſhire. A little before five o'clock four barges, rowed by ten men each, and two cutters manned with eight each, all in uniform, were ſeen coming from Portland road to the Pier in the Bay, each commanded by an officer—At ſix their Majeſties, the Princeſſes with their ſuite, embarked on board the barges, and were rowed into Portland road.

road. The barge that carried their Majeſties was the Duke of Clarence's, ſent on purpoſe from Portſmouth for their accommodation. She was ſteered by the firſt Lieutenant of the Magnificent. As ſoon as their Majeſties turned Portland Point, in full view af the ſhips of war, a royal ſalute, of 21 guns from each, took place.—The king, ſince he bathed, finds his health conſiderably improved.—He uſually riſes at ſix, walks the Parade till eight, takes breakfaſt before ten, rides till three, dines at four, and reſumes the promenade with the Queen and Princeſſes till late in the evening, provided the weather is fine: ſince the arrival of the Southampton, this ſyſtem has been departed from; and now the Magnificent is come to anchor, we expect it will be more interrupted than ever.

Saturday 11.] This morning every poſſible preparation is making for the excurſion in ſtate to the Magnificent. The ſhips are to be completely dreſſed and manned, the royal ſtandard hoiſted, numerous boats aſſembled, and the Southampton to be detained, by the King's ſpecial command, to witneſs the ceremony.

Sunday 12.] Attended divine ſervice; and in the evening, the weather clearing up, their Majeſties, with their ſuite, walked till after nine on the Eplanade

Monday 13.] Their Majeſties, notwithſtanding the rain and rough weather, went in their barge, attended by ſome other barges, and made a ſhort excurſion round the Bay; their plan was to have boarded the Southampton Frigate, which, however, they found impracticable. At half after three they returned, and landed at the Pier.

Thurſday 14.] On a ſignal given, their Majeſties with the Princeſſes embarked at the Quay, and were rowed round the Magnificent on board the Southampton. Both theſe ſhips were manned, and richly dreſſed, and made a fine appearance. Very ſoon after the Royal viſitors were on board, the Southampton weighed, and ſtood out of the Bay for the Channel. After ſailing round Portland, and in the mouth of the Channel, at half paſt two their Majeſties returned, and landed at the Pier.

Wedneſday 15.] Their Majeſties confined at home by the weather—in the evening went to the play. Mr. Hughes, the manager, intended erecting a ſuperb box for the Royal Family; but their Majeſties with great condeſcenſion forbad it. Three rows were therefore raiſed in front for their accommodation; and over the center was placed a beautiful canopy of crimſon ſatin, richly fringed with gold, which had a very good effect. Twenty-two places were taken for the Royal Family; and their Majeſties ſeemed pleaſed with the exertions of the performers.

Thurſday 16.] Their Majeſties viſited the fine ſeat of Mr. Pitt, at Kingſton, near Dorcheſter. In the evening they went on board the Magnificent in the Bay.

A very elegant diſplay of fireworks uſhered in the night.

Friday 17.] Spent in domeſtic pleaſures.

Saturday 18.] Nothing remarkable. The Hebe frigate ſailed from Weymouth.

Sunday 19.] His Majeſty bathed in the ſea in the morning, as did the Princeſs Elizabeth; and both walked for ſome time on the ſands.—At ten his Majeſty, the Princeſſes and ſuite, went to church, and heard an excellent ſermon, preached by Dr. Glaſs, one of his Majeſty's chaplains. Her Majeſty had prayers in her private apartments.

Monday 20.] Their Majeſties embarked very early in their boats, to go on board the Southampton, which they accompliſhed about ten, though it blew freſh with a hollow ſea The frigate on their entrance inſtantly put to ſea, and was *bull* down by one. The King and Princeſſes experienced little or no inconvenience from being far out to ſea; but her Majeſty was very ſea-ſick, and it was with great difficulty that ſhe kept from fainting till ſhe reached the ſhore, when ſhe landed about three, not quite ſo well ſatisfied with this trip as with her former marine excurſions—The Princeſſes bore the rolling of the ſea with aſtoniſhing firmneſs.

Tueſday 21.] Notwithſtanding her Majeſty's indiſpoſition the day before, ſhe was not ſo much daunted as to truſt his Majeſty to the perils of the ſea without her friendly care. At eleven their Majeſties went again in their barges, from the New Pier, on board the Southampton, when ſhe weighed and ſtood out for the Channel. After a pleaſant trip of five hours, they returned, and were landed at the Pier, whence they walked to Glouceſter Houſe to dinner.

Wedneſday 22.] His Majeſty bathed in the ſea early, and walked on the ſands till breakfaſt. Soon after ten the Royal Family, with their attendants, embarked on board the Southampton, which ſoon weighed and put to ſea, with a ſmart breeze at S. W. After a cruize of ſeveral hours, on an unruffled ocean, they put back by her Majeſty's deſire, well pleaſed, and in high ſpirits. In the evening they attended the theatre. The hon. Miſs Townſhend was ſo extremely *ſea-ſick*, that ſhe declared ſhe was *ſick of the ſea*.

Thurſday 23.] Their Majeſties walked for ſome time on the Eſplanade in the day; and at night a party at cards.

Friday 24.] The Royal party went on board the Magnificent in the *Bay*, where they lay at anchor till 2 o'clock, while the Southampton kept manœuvring round the men of war. *(To be continued.)*

P. 866,

P. 866, col. 1, l. 31. The late Mr. Ellis was killed by a fall from his horſe near Darlington, co. Durham. With a noble mind, ſound judgement, and inflexible integrity, with unaffected and engaging manners, he paſſed through life beloved by all that knew him. To the ſtudy of the Claſſics he had added a knowledge of the modern polite languages; and he had attained to ſuch excellence in muſic, that Salomons, Cramer, Parke, and many other profeſſors and amateurs of the art, frequently attended the concerts which he gave every Wedneſday morning at his own houſe. On the firſt of May laſt, he gave up his buſineſs to a young man who had lived with him ſome years; having himſelf honourably acquired as much wealth as would conduce to the comfort of his own life, and wiſhing to ſpend the remainder of his days in contributing to the happineſs of all around him. No friend in diſtreſs ever applied to him in vain; indeed, ſuch was the tenderneſs of his heart, that often, when applied to by a friend in behalf of perſons under affliction, he wiſhed rather to grant relief as quick as poſſible, than to delay by aſking unneceſſary particulars of the caſe. He was very frequent in ſelf-examination. In a word, he was an ornament to ſociety.—The following lines, which he wrote extempore, at the requeſt of ſome friends once aſſembled at his houſe, when it was propoſed that each ſhould write ſomething without previous ſtudy, will ſhew the diſpoſition of his mind:

Give me the man, whoſe liberal mind
Means general good to all mankind;
Who, when his friend by Fortune's wound
Falls, tumbling headlong to the ground,
Can meet him with a warm embrace,
And wipe the tear from off his face.

Such was the man whoſe loſs his relations, and all who knew him, muſt lament; whom the writer of this article had the honour to be educated with; who eſteemed his friendſhip as a ſpecial bleſſing; to whom he was peculiarly dear; and whoſe memory he thus wiſhes to preſerve from being paſſed over in the common narratives of deaths.

Births.

Sept. 11. LADY of Mr. Morris, of Wantesden hall, Suffolk, a ſon and heir.

Lately, Lady of Tho. Welſh, eſq. of Barnes, Surrey, a ſon, ſtill-born.

Oct. 2. Lady of Sir James Tylney Long, bart. a daughter.

12. Lady of Sir George Armytage, bart. a daughter.

16. Lady of Richard St. George Manſeyn St. George, a ſon.

17. Lady of the Hon. Mr. Twiſleton, a dau.

18. Counteſs Spencer, a ſon.

23. Lady of Rob. Lovelace, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

July ... MR. Dampier, of the Exciſe-office, to Miſs Norris, daughter of Mr. N. the ſurveyor.

Lately, at Suir Caſtle, in Ireland, Major Greene, of Waterford, to Miſs Jane Maſſey, ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. Lord M.

Henry White, eſq. of Mantle-hill, co. Tipperary, to Miſs Connor, of Corke.

At Donedea-caſtle, Sir John Hort, bart. of Hortland, conſul-general at Portugal, to Miſs Aylmer, daughter of Sir Fitzgerald A. bart.

At Dublin, Dr. Sheridan, of Navan, to Miſs Donellan, of Orris-town, co. Meath.

At Dublin, Mr. Mackay, to the widow Dixon, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Tho. Teniſon, eſq. of Blackhall, co. Kilkenny, Irel. to Miſs Blackmore, of Graige.

In Ireland, Capt. Moore, of Cremorgan, Queen's county, to Miſs Eleanor Derenzy, dau. of Anneſly D. eſq. of Whitehall, Wicklow.

At Plymouth, Capt. Dyer, of the marines, to Miſs Innes, dau. of late Rear-admiral I.

In the iſland of Guernſey, Rev. Nicholas Dobree, M.A. rector of Wigginton, co. Oxf. to Miſs Charlotte Sauſmareſq, of that iſland.

At Llanfoiſt, near Abergavenny, John Jones, eſq. of Lanarth, to Miſs Lee, daughter of Rich. L. eſq. of Lanfoiſt.

John Hughes, eſq. of Bronygare, co. Carmarthen, to Miſs Gwynne, of Foreſt.

Mr. Sam. Chambers, of Maidſtone, corn-factor, to Miſs Suſ. Smith, of Camberwell.

Mr. Dixon, flour and linen-merchant, to Mrs. Mitchell, both of Newcaſtle.

Tho. Waters, eſq. late from Bencoolen, to Miſs Drake, of Charlotte-ſtr. Portland-place.

At Sevenoaks in Kent, Multon Lambard, eſq. to Miſs Aurea Otway, of Aſhgrove, Sevenoaks, dau. of the late Francis O. eſq.

Francis Foſter, eſq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Anne Forſter, youngeſt dau. of John F. eſq. of Piccadilly.

Richard Day, eſq. of Maidſtone, Kent, to Mrs. Crew, of James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

Mr. Hayes, of Manchester-buildings, to Miſs Wolfe, of College-ſtr. Weſtm.

Sept. 17. Mr. Joſhua Chapman, farmer, of Little Walham, aged 63, to Miſs Anne Fitch, of the ſame place, aged 75.

19. Mr. Joſ. Gwyn, of Long-acre, to Miſs Harriet Read, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Seaford, Suſſex, W. Comins, eſq. of London, to Miſs F. Harriſon, daughter of Launcelot H. eſq. of Sutton-houſe, Seaford.

Mr. Jn. Raithby, law-ſtationer, in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, to Miſs Lee, of Epſom.

20. At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Lings, attorney, to Miſs Albiſton, of Manchester.

21. At Stainton, co. Pembroke, Capt. Hen. Heatly, of the 102d regiment, to Miſs Matilda Morgan, of Carmarthen.

At Coventry, Tho. Wilkins, aged 89, to Sarah Orton, aged 79.

Anth. Taylor, eſq. of Gorleſton, to Mrs. Headly, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. of North Waltham, co. Norfolk.

22. J. Vanneil, eſq. of Lincoln, aged 70, to Miſs Woolfryes, of Moorfields, aged 20.

Mr. John Nind, of the India-houſe, to Miſs Williams, of Peckham.

Mr.

Mr. Clinch, of Rotherhithe, to Miſs Abbott, of Ipſwich.

Mr. John Bowland, to Miſs Barnes, both of Colcheſter, Eſſex.

23. At Chatham, Tho. Pitcairne, eſq. major of the 17th reg. of foot, to Miſs Charlotte Proby, 2d daughter of Cha. P. eſq. commiſſioner of ſtores, &c. at that port.

24. Mr. Jolly, merchant, to Miſs Macgill, of Blackheath.

Rev. Ralph Ayden, rector of Hatterden, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Rachel Knight, youngeſt dau. of Geo. K. eſq. of Goadby, Northampt.

Rev. Wm. Camplin, vicar of Locking, co. Somerſet, to Mrs. Tuſtin, of Briſtol.

25. At Goſport, Lieut. Pell, of the army, to Miſs Lys, of Goſport.

26. By ſpecial licence, at Lord North's houſe, Silveſter Douglas, eſq. to the Hon. Miſs North, his Lordſhip's eldeſt daughter.

Mr. Tho. Young, of Hertford, to Miſs Rachel Goſling, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Rob. G. of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

28. At Eton, Rev. Mr. Hannington, of Hanwell, to Miſs Maſon, of Eton.

At Lochnaw-caſtle, in Scotland, Robert Hathorn Stewart, eſq. of Phyſgill, to Miſs Agnew, dau. of Sir Stair A. bart. of Lochnaw.

29. Rev. Geo. Tho. Ediſon, rector of Stock, Eſſex, to Miſs Maſter, of Greenwich.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Anderton, to Miſs Dobb, only daughter of Thomas D. eſq. of Richmond St. Ann's, near Liverpool.

Mr. John Hoppe, of the Minories, to Miſs Heath, of Cheſter-place, Lambeth.

30. At Yarmouth, Lieut. And. Taylor, of the navy, to Miſs Mitchell, of Yarmouth.

Mr. H. Watſon, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs P. Anderſon, of Titchfield ſtr.

Oct. 1. At the Tower-chapel, Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miſs Gore, eldeſt daugh. of Col. G. deputy-governor of the Tower.

John Channing, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Perkins, daughter of John P. eſq. of Staines, co. Middleſex.

Francis-Joſeph Barret, eſq. of Mount-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſquare, to Miſs Lucy Swinburn, of Hexham, co. Northumberland.

4. Capt. Long, to Miſs Brandon, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Graveſend, Mr. Adam Sewell, of Tower-hill, to Miſs Anne Neal, daughter of Pendock N. eſq. of Graveſend.

5. At Chicheſter, Charles Baker, eſq. to Miſs Woods.

At Paris, Henry-Ann Lambert, eſq. captain in the firſt regiment of life-guards, to Miſs Whyte.

6. At Plymouth, Mr. W. Nation, author of ſeveral poems, and clerk in the Plymouth Bank, to Miſs Bellman, daughter of Mr. B. an eminent builder and plaiſterer at Plymouth.—The morning after the marriage, Mr. N. was ſeized with a violent frenzy, and continued out of his ſenſes till ſeven o' clock in the evening of the 11th inſt. (with ſlight intervals of reaſon) when he expired. His widow is inconſolable.

7. Mr. P. W. Bale, of the Exciſe-office, to Miſs Edwin, of Kennington-row, Lambeth.

At Kirkton-hill, Wm. Richardſon, eſq. late of the iſland of St. Vincent, to Miſs Eliz. Gardiner, da. of David G. eſq. of Kirkton-hill.

8. At Tankerſley, Mr. Wm. Bent, of London, to Mrs. Farnell, of Pilley.

At Cheſter, Capt. Forbes, of the 40th reg. to Miſs Limery, of Cheſter.

At Saliſbury, Alex. Geddes, eſq. of the 31ſt regiment, to Miſs Harriet Eaſton, dau. of Mr. Alderman E. of that city.

Mr. Gregg, ſurgeon and apothecary at Wellingborough, to Miſs Suſannah Thompſon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman T. of Northampton.

11. At Bow, Wm. Cogan, eſq. of Bow, aged 82, to Miſs Cole, of Tallow-chandlers' Hall, aged 26.

Mr. Geo. Hewitt, of King-ſtreet, to Miſs Hannah Kelſall, eldeſt daughter of the late Rich. K. eſq. of Clifford's Inn.

12. At Cranford, co. Northampton, Rob. Blencowe, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Penelope Robinſon, youngeſt daughter of Sir George R. bart.

14. Rev. Mr. Waite, of Alford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Tubney, of Billingborough.

Sir Wm. Dolben, bart. M.P. for Oxford, to Mrs. Scotchmer, of Great Barton, rel. of Jn. S. eſq. formerly an eminent banker at Bury.

15. At Hackney, Mr. Divers, of the Bank, to Miſs Bellis, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. Tho. Vardon, of Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Bowman, daughter of Edw. B. eſq. of the ſame place.

At Witley, Surrey, Hen. Gill, eſq. of Eſhing, near Godalming, to Miſs Hawkins.

At Richmond, co. York, Mr. E. Towry, formerly in the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Layton, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew L. of Ipſwich.

16. John Kettle, eſq. of Amelia-ſtr. Walworth, aged 74, to Miſs Laycock, aged 19.

John Raper, eſq. of Abberford, co. York, to Miſs Wolley, of Fulford, in the ſame county, daugh. of the late Rev. Godfrey W.

17. By ſpecial licence, Edw. Law, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to the beautiful Miſs Towry, daughter of George Phillips T. eſq.

20. At Hurſt, co. Berks, Geo. Beauchamp Proctor, eſq. to Miſs Palmer, of that place.

Mr. Wm. Tong, fell. comm. of St. Peter's Coll. Camb. to Miſs Minter, of Tuddenham.

Mr. Fred. Willats, of Brewer-ſtr. Golden-ſqu. to Miſs Eliza Winſon, of Derbyſhire.

At Cheſter, Mr. Munden, manager of the theatres-royal of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Cheſter, and Sheffield, to Miſs Butler, comedian.

22. Mr. Cha. Prichard, jun. of Brecon, to Miſs Catherine Jones, of Cardigan.

Mr. Daniel Hill, ſurgeon, of Southampton-row, to Miſs Butler, dau. of Rob. B. eſq.

23. Mr. Tho. Hemming, of Bury, Suffolk, to Mrs. Mary Rabnatt, of Hackney.

Mr. Wilder, of St. James's-ſtreet, to Miſs Biſhop, of Weſtminſter.

DEATHS.

1788. *Dec.* 19. AT Bombay, of a violent fever, after having been delivered of a daughter, Mrs. Bellis, wife of Mr. B. and daughter of the late Mr. M'Millan, of Lond.

1789. *July* ... Rev. Mr. Joſeph Stoney, rector of the pariſh of Trelawny, in Jamaica.

21. At Naples, after a ſhort illneſs, the Chevalier Filangieri. His "Science of Legiſlation" is unfiniſhed; but the materials which he had prepared and arranged leave room to hope that this great work will ſtill be completed.

30. Mr. Zumbrook, a clerk in the houſe of Meſſrs. Thelluſſon and Co.; a reſpectable character, and one who had the principal hand in tranſlating Capt. Cook's Voyages into the German language.

Aug. 3. Mr. Biſhop, horſe-dealer in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

4. Mr. Cole, of Dulwich, an ingenious mechanic in ſteam engines and pumps.—About a month ſince, he expreſſed a wiſh that he might die in his ſleep, and on Thurſday, July 30, went to bed ſeemingly in good health, but not riſing at the uſual time, his ſervant went to his bed-ſide, and found him in a ſound ſlumber. It being late in the day, he was called to, and ſhaken, but without effect. Remaining in this ſtate on Sunday, Aug. 2, ſome of the faculty were called in, who preſcribed bliſters, five of which were immediately applied to his head and feet, but to no purpoſe. All this time he had a florid countenance, and breathed regularly until the 4th, when his countenance changed and his pulſe ſtopped. He was buried at Streatham.

7. At Philadelphia, in his 92d year, Mr. Joſiah Clark, of Northampton. He was the laſt of eleven children (ſix ſons and five daughters), three of whom lived to be above 90, four above 80, and three above 70, years of age. The ſons, without an exception, lived above fifty years with their wives, and ſurvived them. This family were not more remarkable for their longevity than for their numerous offſpring. From the ſix ſons only have deſcended 1158 children, grand children, and great grand children; 825 of whom are now living.

8. At Spaniſh-town in Jamaica, Mr. David Douglaſs, printer to the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, maſter in chancery, aſſiſtant judge of the court of common-pleas for the pariſh of St. Anne, and formerly manager of the American company of comedians.

31. At Hinckley, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Appelbee, one of the feoffees of the *Leſſer Feoffment* in that town [ſee "The Hiſtory of Hinckley," p. 58]. For ſeveral years he had laboured under many of the complaints to which old age is ſubject; yet many aches and pains were beguiled by a chearful diſpoſition. His company was equally ſought after by old and young. There was nothing gloomy or auſtere in his diſpoſition; but innocent mirth and ſincere friendſhip marked him in youth, and accompanied him to his laſt moments. He will be long remembered by his friends, as a chaſm is made by his death in the circle of a numerous acquaintance.

Lately, at Boſton, in New England, aged 16, Mr. Arodi Thoyer.

At her villa on the banks of the Loire, Madame Oudenade. Her elegant houſe and furniture in Burgundy had been deſtroyed by the rioters, and ſhe had retired from their fury, but never recovered from the fright occaſioned by it.

Miſs Anneſley, ſiſter of Arthur A. eſq. of Bletchington, co. Oxford.

At Knutsford, aged 87, Wm. Peters, eſq. father of Ralph P. eſq. recorder of Liverpool.

Mr. Tho. Hodgſon, an eminent attorney, late of Carliſle, but ſince of Carey-ſtr. Lond.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Bayes, wife of Sam. B. eſq. of Clapham.

At Worceſter, Mr. H. Hand, one of the proctors of the conſiſtory court of the dioceſe of Worceſter.

At Killileagh, near Armagh, in Ireland, aged 104, Mr. Thady Byrne.

Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. K. merchant, in St. James's-ſtreet.

In the iſland of Grenada, the Rev. John Wingate, rector of St. George's.

At Jerſey, Major Charlton, commanding officer of the royal artillery there.

At Burſlem, aged 26, Miſs Sarah Wedgwood, daughter of Mr. John W.

At Eaſtbourn, Suſſex, Mr. Henry How.

At Rome, ——— Valambrini, a famous banker. He left 180,000 ducats in ſpecie, and ordered 50 crowns to be paid to his phyſician, on condition that he came to feel his pulſe 24 hours after his deceaſe.

Lieut.-col. Francis Dillon, baron of the Holy Roman Empire, an officer of great merit in the Imperial ſervice, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions in the preſent war againſt the Turks. He was younger brother to John Talbot Dillon, eſq. of Bennet-ſtreet, Surrey.

At Whitchurch, aged 19, Mr. G. Weaver.

At Uttoxeter, aged 102, Tho. Dyche.

At Briſtol, aged 26, John Blewet, eſq.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Wood, wharfinger.

At Wirkſworth, co. Derby, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Cleator. She was able to walk ſeveral miles till within a few days of her death. She had had fourteen children, viz. the five firſt at ſingle births; then two, three, and, laſtly, four at a birth. Two of theſe four are now living, one of whom is by trade a taylor, and reſides in the Morlege in Derby.

At Coleorton-hall, co. Leiceſter, aged 89, Joſeph Boulbee, eſq.

In Lower Armagnac, M. Deſhneff, the celebrated antiquary.

At Leeſthorpe, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Suffield Brown, wife of Jn. S. B. eſq. of that place; a lady of exemplary life and poliſhed manners.

Mrs. Holt, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Southrepps, co. Norfolk.

At

At Lancaſter, whither he had retired from buſineſs, Dr. Barkett, formerly a phyſician of eminence in London.

In Ireland, the Rev. Chamber Corker, archdeacon of Ardagh, and rector of Rathconny and Cahirlag, in the dioceſe of Corke.

Aged 85, the Rev. Peter Smyth, rector of Litcham and Lexham, co. Norfolk.

At Ramſgate, greatly lamented, and in her 75th year, Mrs. Shorte, relict of Darrell S. eſq. of Sevenoaks, co. Kent, and daughter of Sir Rob. Kemp, bart. of Ubbeſton-hall, Suff.

In St. John's-ſquare, Bermondſey, Edward Dockley, eſq. late of the Cuſtom-houſe, and purſer of the Duke man of war, of 90 guns.

Mr. Edmonds, coal-merchant, of Suffolk-ſtreet, near Cockſpur-ſtreet.

In his 40th year, Mr. Nathaniel Whitcombe, commonly called Major Whitcombe, of Took's-court, Curſitor-ſtreet, an officer of the ſheriff of Middleſex.

Mrs. Foſter, wife of Rob. F. eſq. of Ingotſthorpe-hall, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Prieſt, many years journeyman to Mr. Mudge, watch-maker, in Fleet-ſtreet.

On a viſit to a gentleman at Halifax, the Rev. Sam. Murthwaite, vicar of Deſborough, co. Northampton.

At New-houſe, near Preſton, co. Lancaſter, Mr. Carter; at which place he had performed the duty of a Roman Catholic prieſt near 60 years.

Miſs Edwardes, ſiſter of Rev. Mr. E. of Frodeſley, near Shrewſbury.

Mr. Wm. Skey, porter-brewer, of Upton upon Severn.

At his ſeat at Upton-hall, near Northampton, Sir Wenman Samwell, bart. He ſucceeded his father, Sir Thomas, who died Dec 3, 1779, aged 96.

Wm. Dunlop, eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow.

After many months illneſs, Mrs. Cox, glover, in Threadneedle-ſtreet.

Mrs. Mary Pitt, aunt of the Right Hon. Wm. P. chancellor of the exchequer.

Sept. 1. At her houſe in Charterhouſe-lane, near Charterhouſe-ſquare, Weſt Smithfield, aged 68, Mrs. Sobieſky Killingbeck.—She died through want of the neceſſaries of life, though there was a quantity of money found in a tea-pot, and duplicates of plate to the value of 7l. Her houſe was furniſhed elegantly with mahogany and other furniture. She was carried to St. Sepulchre's workhouſe, and the church-wardens have humanely taken her only ſon, who appears diſordered in his mind.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe on Ham Common, Charlotte Counteſs of Dyſart. She was the youngeſt daughter of Sir Edw. Walpole, K. B. ſecond ſon of Robert firſt Earl of Orford; and was married to Lionel, third and preſent Earl of Dyſart, Oct. 2, 1760.

10. At Clifton, aged 18, Mr. Geo. Grove, third ſon of Sylvanus G. eſq. of Woodford.

11. At her houſe in Long Cellars, aged 39, Mrs. Eliz. M'Arthwer, wife of Capt. M'A. in the Weſt India trade.

At Edinburgh, aged 68, Mrs. Barbara-Mary Drummond, of Hawthornden. This antient family is now repreſented by her firſt couſin, Mrs. Iſabella Nairn, now Drummond, an elderly lady, reſident near London, with Sir John Mylne, bart. the late Mrs. D's uncle.

12. At Germiſton, Rob. Dinwiddie, eſq. of that place.

13. In her 74th year, Mrs. Gardner, of Snow-hill, a widow lady of ſuperior good ſenſe, active benevolence, and humble piety. She was the intimate friend of the late Dr. S. Johnſon; and ſhe well deſerved his friendſhip. The Ladies' Charity-ſchool in St. Sepulchre's pariſh, Snow-hill, was much indebted to her inſpection and ſupport; to which ſhe has bequeathed 50l. Few people in a narrow ſphere of life did more good, or will be more ſincerely lamented. A death of peace cloſed an honourable, becauſe an uſeful, life.

14. At his ſeat at Buſbridge, Surrey, Sir Rob. Barker, bart. many years commander in chief of the Eaſt India Company's forces in Bengal, and no leſs diſtinguiſhed in philoſophy than in war. He communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, thermometrical obſervations at Allahabad, in the Eaſt Indies, 1767, and in a voyage from Madras to England, 1774, (Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXV. p. 202); the proceſs of making ice in the Eaſt Indies (ibid. 252); account of the obſervatory of the Bramins at Benares (LXVII. 598); of the paintings by the late Tilly Kettle, at his ſeat (ſee our vol. LVI. p. 1145).

John Callander, eſq. of Craigforth, ſecretary for foreign correſpondence to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

In Tower-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, Arnold Lang, eſq. maſter elect, for the enſuing year, of the Drapers Company.

15. Aged 85, Mrs. Wright, miſtreſs of the boarding-ſchool at Cheſhunt, ſiſter of the late Mr. Jas. Johnſon, who died July 19, aged 75.

Suddenly, Wm. Brookes, eſq. of York.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Luck, wife of Henry L. eſq.

Near Lymington, aged 29, Tho. Wyld, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, eldeſt ſon of the late Tho. W. eſq. of Speen, Berks.

16. In Canterbury-ſquare, Mr. John Atkinſon, of Stanton's wharf.

Mr. Bateman, attorney at law, in Swithin's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet.

In Pall Mall, in his 38th year, Chriſtoph. Wattell, eſq. late a captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Abingdon, of a palſy, aged near 80, Mrs. Croſſley, relict of Dr. C. many years ago phyſician in that town.

17. At Ramſgate, Mrs. Dutens, relict of Peter D. eſq. of Leiceſter-ſquare.

At Windſor, after a ſhort illneſs, on his return from a viſit to his friends in Cambridgeſhire, Mr. Saville, of the North Parade, Bath.

18. In his 91ſt year, Mr. Hitchings, of the city of Oxford.

Found

Found dead in his bed, at his houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, to which he went apparently in good health the preceding evening, in his 85th year, Mr. Hamet, 43 years clerk of the pariſh church of St. Benet Fink.

Mr. John Haycraft, an eminent block and pump maker at Greenland-dock; in whom Piety, Modeſty, Urbanity, and Meekneſs, with every other Chriſtian and ſocial quality, might be ſaid to have their conſtant abode. Although his death, after only two days illneſs, might almoſt be deemed ſudden, yet he could not be ſaid to be ſurpriſed by Death, as his frame of mind was in conſtant preparation for that ſerious but ſure event. His wife, children, and other relatives, but for their reliance upon, and truſt in, Divine Providence, would have met an irreparable loſs. His neighbours ſpeak much good of him; and the writer of this article thinks that an ill word can never be ſpoken of him. He left no enemy; he had none living.

19. At Fiſherwick, co. Stafford, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Donegal. She was Mrs. Moore, and married to his Lordſhip at Bath, Oct. 25, 1788, being his ſecond wife.

At Kegworth, co. Leiceſter, aged 69, the Rev. Jn. Willey, M.A. rector of that pariſh.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Madox, wife of Eraſmus M. eſq. of Lower Eaſt Smithfield.

20. Mrs. Bromhead, wife of Col. Benj. B. of the Cloſe, Lincoln.

21. On the edge of Enfield Chace, and in that pariſh, Mrs. Arabella Trevor, one of the coheireſſes of the late John Morley, eſq. of Glynd, co. Suſſex.

In Euſtace-ſtr. Dublin, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eſte, mother of Mr. E. ſecretary to the commiſſioners of the Stamp-office, Dublin.

At Appleford, Berks, Mr. Tho. Juſtice.

In Hamilton-ſtr. Piccadilly, Mrs. Eliz. Kent.

At Croydon, Surrey, Jn. Unwin, eſq.; of whom we hope to receive further particulars.

Suddenly, Mr. Edw. May, clothier, of Corſham. His partner, Mr. Edw. Mitchell, alſo died about three weeks ago (ſee p. 865).

At Franſham, co. Norfolk, Tho. Dickens, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, and formerly lieutenant-colonel in the firſt regiment of foot guards.

22. In Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſt. aged 66, Mr. Tho. Cornwall, apothecary.

Mr. King, of Oxford-ſtreet, an eminent ſilverſmith.

23. In Little Knightrider-ſtreet, Doctors Commons, aged 92, Mrs. Holbrook. She retained her ſenſes to the laſt, and could read the news-paper without ſpectacles.

Francis Skyrme, eſq. of Lawhaden, co. Pembroke.

Robert Hancox, eſq. banker, at Dudley, co. Worceſter.

At St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, in an advanced age, Mrs. Reeve.

Mr. John Pedley, of Newgate-ſtreet.

Tho. Allen, eſq. of Lynn.

24. Aged 80, Mrs. Stroud, of Gutter-lane.

At Fiſherwick-hall, the ſeat of the Earl of Donegal, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. Evans, of Bath, a celebrated performer on the triple harp.

25. At Brighthelmſtone, Humphry Felton, eſq. of Woodhall, near Shrewſbury.

26. At Pilton, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Ayre, lady of John A. eſq.

Mr. Wm. Frampton, wholeſale grocer, in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

At Moſeley, co. Stafford, the houſe where King Charles II. was formerly ſecreted (ſee p. 592), Fran. Whitgreave, eſq. a gentleman of an antient family, and well reſpected

27. At Barſkimming, co. Ayr, the Right Hon. Sir Tho. Millar, bart. of Glenlee, lord preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Lincoln, after a long illneſs, aged 69, Mr. Fryer, ſen. a ſurgeon of very long and ſucceſsful practice.

At Dullingham, near Newmarket, Chriſtopher Jefferſon, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Cambridge. He ſerved the office of ſheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1777.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mrs. Payton, relict of Mr. John P. late of that place.

Mrs. Cooper, of Eye, mother of Rev. Mr. C. of Great Barton, near Bury.

At Glendoick, Mrs. Craigie.

At Walworth, Surrey, Mrs. Platt.

28. At her mother's houſe at Homerton, Mrs. Freeman, relict of the late John F. eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare.

At Cambridge, *ſuddenly*, Mr. Fran. Dawes, ſenior eſquire beadle of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and ſenior fellow of Peter-houſe College. He was found hanging in the bell-ropes of the college-chapel. His remains were interred in the chancel of Little Saint Mary's church, formerly the chapel to his own college, on the 2d of October. He was attended to the grave by as many of his numerous friends as were reſident in the Univerſity. The mourners on this occaſion were, his executor, the Vice-chancellor, Dr. Farmer, and Mr. Steevens, followed by the two eſquire beadles, and a prodigious crowd of ſpectators, whom the trueſt affection and reſpect for the deceaſed had aſſembled from every place in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. He has left 100l. to Peter-houſe College, and 100l. to Addenbroke's Hoſpital.

At Lauſanne, in Switzerland, of a malignant dyſentery, Mrs. Harriet Burton, relict of Dr. Daniel B. late canon of Chriſt Church, and mother of Mrs. Trevor, wife of his Majeſty's Miniſter at the court of Turin.

At Colne park, co. Eſſex, in his 47th year, Michael Robert Hills, eſq. who received the rudiments of his education from the late Rev. Mr. Palmer Smythies, of Colcheſter. He was afterwards ſent to Trinity College, Cambr. and at length became a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. Some years afterwards he viſited ſeveral parts of the Continent, where he improved his taſte for the polite arts, and enriched his collection of curioſities. After having

having ſpent about two years abroad, he returned to his native country, and formed the deſign of ſettling on one of his eſtates near Earls Colne, where he erected a manſion-houſe, and laid out his park and grounds with true taſte and judgement.—Mr. Hills died a bachelor, having deviſed and bequeathed the greateſt part of his real and perſonal eſtates to Philip, the ſecond ſon of Tho. Aſtle, eſq. of Batterſea Riſe, co. Surrey, who has taken the name and bears the arms of Hills.—Mr. Hills' only ſiſter married the Rev. Mr. Rob. Dingley, rector of Shobury, Eſſex.

By a fall from his horſe, Tho. Day, eſq. of Anningſley, co. Surrey; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for eminent abilities. He was born in 1748, and was the only ſon of Tho. D. eſq. collector outwards of the cuſtoms in the port of London. He was educated at the Charter-houſe, under Dr. Cruſius; whence he removed to Oxford, where he continued till he travelled on the Continent. Soon after his return to England, he entered himſelf of the Society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. But though poſſeſſed of great eloquence, with a mind not only able to comprehend but to improve the modes of judicial proceedings, he was diſguſted with the technical nicety of legal proceſs, where juſtice is too often fettered by forms. Poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which the accumulation during a long minority had much increaſed, he devoted his mind to literary purſuits, and, inſtead of practiſing in the narrow ſphere of Weſtminſter-hall, became the advocate of human kind. The admirable poem of "The Dying Negro," written by himſelf and the late John Bicknell, eſq. and his "Fragment of a Letter on Slavery," mark him to have been amongſt the firſt of thoſe who exerted their efforts to emancipate a large portion of the human race from cruelty and tyranny. His political productions and ſpeeches are known and admired, and are not leſs diſtinguiſhed for nervous eloquence than for the moſt diſintereſted patriotiſm and regard to the rights and liberties of mankind. His lateſt work, "The Hiſtory of Sandford and Merton," will long remain as an inſtance of the ſucceſsful application of genius to form the minds of youth to active and manly virtue. Such was the light in which Mr. Day appeared as a public character; and his private one was, if poſſible, ſtill more exalted. Though not deſtined to any profeſſion, his younger years were marked by the moſt ſedulous application to the cultivation of his underſtanding. Such were his purſuits at a period too often paſſed by others in idle diſſipation or glaring debauchery. In 1777, he married at Bath Miſs Eſther Milnes, of Wakefield in Yorkſhire; a lady who, like himſelf, made a large fortune the means of exerciſing the moſt extenſive generoſity. For ſome years paſt, Mr. and Mrs. Day lived very retired at Anningſley, where he amuſed himſelf with the occupation of a large farm, more for the ſake of maintaining a number of poor families, which he employed upon it, than with a view to his own emolument. Plain and ſimple in his habits, denying himſelf all the luxuries, and many of the conveniences of life, no man could expend leſs upon himſelf, or beſtow more upon the neceſſities of others. He devoted the greater part of his ample income to acts of public and private charity; and though he often found the objects of it to be worthleſs and ungrateful, he continued to exerciſe the ſame benevolence to the laſt. To the poor and diſtreſſed of his neighbourhood his loſs is great; but, alas! how much greater to thoſe who poſſeſſed his perſonal friendſhip, to thoſe who felt his generous exultation in their proſperity, his ſympathetic concern in their misfortunes; above all, to his excellent widow and very reſpectable mother, whoſe only conſolation will be the remembrance of his virtues! — The following is a correct liſt of Mr. Day's publications: 1. "Reflections upon the preſent State of England, and the Independence of America." 2. "Fragment of an original Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes." 3. "A Dialogue between a Juſtice of the Peace and a Farmer." 4. "Reflections upon the Peace, the Eaſt India Bill, and the preſent Criſis." 5. "A Letter to Arthur Young, Eſq. on the Bill now pending in Parliament to prevent the Exportation of Wool." 6. "The Hiſtory of Little Jack," printed in the Children's Miſcellany, 1788. 7. "The Hiſtory of Sandford and Merton;" a work intended for the uſe of children, 3 vols.

29. Henry Smith, eſq. of New-houſe, St. Alban's.

Aged 69, W. Pope, eſq. of Hillingdon, co. Middleſex.

At Buxton, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Alderman Gamble, of Willoughby, co. Leiceſter.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. R. wine-merchant, in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At Llanrwſt, co. Denbigh, Wm. Owen, eſq. late collector of the cuſtoms in the port of Conway.

At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. Lady Margaret Graham, widow of Nicol G. eſq. of Gartmore.

At Tunbridge Wells, after a ſhort but moſt painful illneſs, which he bore with the utmoſt fortitude and reſignation, the Moſt Noble James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viſcount Wilton (of Wilton caſtle, co. Hereford), and Baron Chandos (of Sudley-caſtle, co. Glouceſter), lord ſteward of his Majeſty's houſehold, ranger of Enfield Chace, high ſteward of the city of Wincheſter, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and LL.D.—His Grace had for ſome days had a complication of very alarming complaints, which terminated very ſuddenly in his diſſolution, at the age of 57.—Humble, gentle, charitable, and pious, he was beloved by his friends and relations with the pureſt affection. If he had

any

any defects, they aroſe from the exceſs of amiable qualities; from a want of that firmneſs and reſolution, without which, amid a world of malevolence and impoſition, no one can hope to gain credit for the abilities, either of head or heart, that he poſſeſſes.—His Grace was moſt nobly deſcended, both by the male and female line. His anceſtor Sir John Bruges (deſcended from the ſiſter and heir of the famous Sir John Chandos, knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward III.) was created, *by patent*, Baron Chandos of Sudley, April 8, 1554. Sir James Brydges, of Wilton caſtle, co. Hereford, bart. ſucceeded his couſin William, as eighth Lord Chandos, in 1676. His ſon James was raiſed to the higher titles of Viſcount, Earl, Marquis, and, in 1719, of Duke, and was the perſon ſo much diſtinguiſhed for his magnificent ſtyle of living at *Cannons*, where he built a princely palace, which was, after his deceaſe, ſold by auction piecemeal, with the whole eſtate around it, the family reſerving to themſelves nothing but the place of interment in the pariſh church, which was in a ſtyle ſuitable to the manſion-houſe. Of this great Duke his late Grace was grandſon. But by the female ſide he was *royally* deſcended. His mother was the coheireſs of Charles Lord Bruce, afterwards Earl of Aylesbury, who was the repreſentative, through the noble families of Seymour and Grey, of the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Queen-dowager of France, his wife, youngeſt daughter of Henry VII.—His Grace was born Dec. 27, 1731; and at the general elections in 1754 and 1761, he was elected knight of the ſhire for Radnorſhire. He ſucceeded his father Nov. 28, 1771. On the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, he was appointed one of the lords of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, which he reſigned in 1764; and, Dec. 26, 1783, he ſucceeded William Earl of Dartmouth in the office of lord ſteward of his Majeſty's houſehold.—His Grace was twice married; his firſt lady was Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of John Nicol, eſq. of Minchenden-houſe, Southgate, who died Aug. 14, 1768, and by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond lady was the preſent Ducheſs, Anne-Eliza, daughter of Rich. Gamon, eſq. and widow of Roger Hope Elletſon, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, married to the Duke June 21, 1777, and by whom he had two daughters, Lady Georgiana-Charlotte, to whom their Majeſties were ſponſors in perſon, who died the day following, and Lady Anna-Eliza, his only ſurviving child, born Oct. 22, 1779; on whom the bulk of his large fortune deſcends.—His remains were depoſited in the burial-place belonging to his family, at Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore, co. Middleſex, on the 10th of October, in the moſt private manner, agreeably to the directions of his will, only his own coach and two others following the hearſe.—With his Grace expired the male iſſue of the body of James Brydges eighth Lord Chandos, his couſin, Mr. James Brydges, ſon of the Archdeacon of Rocheſter, dying iſſueleſs about three months before him. The right of the barony therefore devolves on the Rev. Edw. Tymewell Brydges, of Wootton-court, in Kent, as next heir male of the body of the firſt Baron in 1554 (and married, Nov. 14, 1785, to Miſs Fairfield); and he accordingly has petitioned for his writ of ſummons. It is ſomewhat remarkable that *he alſo* is deſcended, by his mother, from Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. by their youngeſt daughter, through heireſſes of the noble houſes of Egerton, Stanley, and Clifford.

30. At Richmond, Mr. Fearon, many years of Covent-garden Theatre, and much reſpected both as an actor and a man.

Mrs. Lydia Henning Skynner, wife of Wm. Auguſtus S. eſq. of Golder's-green.

At her houſe in a court in Kingſland-road, Mary Harris, well known from her frequent appearance before the magiſtrates as a *fence*, i. e. a buyer of ſtolen goods, &c. She cohabited with a perſon lately executed in the city, and has been married to two others who came to an untimely end, one of them being hanged for a burglary, and the other having hanged himſelf. She had herſelf been once tranſported, and has a daughter who has lately experienced the ſame fate.

Oct. 1. Mr. Waine, many years beadle of the Founders Company.

On Tooting-common, Miſs Roſina Meyer, youngeſt daughter of Mr. M. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

2. In Cheapſide, Mr. Rich. Ellis, one of the oldeſt tea-dealers in London.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy.

Mr. Hardy, card-maker in the Old Bailey.

At Batterſea Riſe, Surrey, Mr. Chamberlain Goodwin, ſen.

At St. Alban's, Mrs. Judith Porteus, relict of Rev. Mr. P. rector of Hatley Port, alias Cockayne Hatley, co. Bedford. It pleaſed the Almighty to bleſs her with an unuſual ſhare of health, and even a perfect enjoyment of all her faculties to the great age of 87. She was a pattern to the old of chearfulneſs and contentment, and moſt inſtructive to the young by her advice as well as example. Her huſband was brother to the preſent reſpectable Biſhop of London.

Suddenly, while ſitting at table, at the houſe of his nephew, Lord Rawdon, the Rt. Hon. Francis Haſtings, tenth Earl of Huntingdon, Baron Moels (by writ of ſummons 27 Edward I.), Molines (21 Edward III.), Botreux (42 Edward III.), Hungerford of Heytesbury (7 Jan. 1425, 4 Henry VI.), and Haſtings of Aſhby de la Zouch (26 July, 1461, 1 Edward IV.) He was born April 5, 1729, and died unmarried. The earldom is ſuppoſed to be extinct, but the baronies deſcend to his only ſurviving ſiſter, Elizabeth, Counteſs of Moira of the kingdom of Ireland.

He

He has left a natural ſon, whom he called Charles Haſtings, who is lieutenant-colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, and married, June 2, 1788, to Parnel, only daughter and heireſs of Tho. Abney, eſq. of Willeſley, co. Derby, ſon and heir of the late Sir Tho. A. a judge of the Common Pleas.—The Earl ſucceeded his father on the 13th of October, 1746. His lineage was not only noble, but royal, as he was, both on his father's and his mother's ſide, deſcended legitimately from Edward III. On his father's ſide he was deſcended from, and was heir at law to, Prince George Duke of Clarence, younger brother to Edward IV. and elder brother to Richard III. On his mother's ſide he derived his deſcent from the famous Devereux Earl of Eſſex, and, through him, from the Princeſs Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Prince Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, youngeſt ſon to Edward III.; and from this Princeſs Anne he was deſcended alſo on his father's ſide, through her great grand-daughter, the Lady Anne Stafford, daughter to Henry S. Duke of Buckingham, who was grandſon to the Princeſs Anne. This Lady Anne Stafford was the wife of George Haſtings, the firſt Earl of Huntingdon.—The anceſtor from whom he inherited the barony of Haſtings was Lord Haſtings, executed in the Tower by order of Richard III. The barony of Haſtings was originally created by King John, who, in the firſt year of his reign, ſummoned William de Haſtings to parliament, among the peers of the realm. From Robert de Haſtings, younger brother to this William, the late Earl of H. was deſcended; and the elder branch failing in the perſon of John Haſtings, third Earl of Pembroke, of that family, Edward IV. in the firſt year of his reign, ſummoned his faithful friend, William de Haſtings, among the peers. This was the Lord Haſtings executed by Richard III. His ſon Edward, by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Tho. Hungerford, tranſmitted to his poſterity the barony of Hungerford, more antient than that of Haſtings, as acquired by his father; for the latter dates only from the firſt of Edward IV. but the former from the fourth of Henry VI.—Though this noble Earl was ſprung from anceſtors the moſt noble that this kingdom could boaſt, Plantagenets, Haſtings, Beauchamp, Neville, Stafford, Devereux, Pole, Stanley, it might be ſaid alſo that they were moſt unfortunate. The Duke of Glouceſter was ſtrangled at Calais. The Duke of Clarence was put to death privately in the Tower. The Counteſs of Saliſbury, his daughter, was publicly beheaded on a ſcaffold; as was alſo her ſon, Henry Pole Lord Mortacute, or Montacute, whoſe daughter was wife to the ſecond Earl of Huntingdon. Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded by Richard III. And Robert Devereux, the famous Earl of Eſſex, died on a ſcaffold, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The untimely deaths of the gallant Nevilles are ſufficiently known. The founder of the Huntingdon family, William Lord Haſtings, loſt his head in the Tower, by order of the Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III.—The late Earl was a man whoſe virtues would reflect honour on his anceſtors, had they been, if poſſible, more noble than they were. Thoſe virtues were not, it is true, of the moſt ſhining nature; they were more uſeful than dazzling; they were the virtues of ſociety, and had taken up their reſidence in a heart that was a credit to human nature. In his noble nephew, Lord Rawdon, we ſee thoſe virtues in their full maturity. In private life we find him diſtinguiſhed by the lettered elegance, and amiable ſuavity of manners, that characteriſed his much-admired great uncle, Cardinal Pole. In the ſenate we behold him like his royal and patriotic anceſtor, the Duke of Glouceſter, plead his country's cauſe, and give wholeſome advice to the Crown. In the field we admire in him the fire and hardihood of his anceſtor the mighty Warwick, but untainted with the reſentment or ambition of the king-maker. His ſword is drawn for his country, not againſt it.—The late noble Earl has deviſed to Lord Rawdon, 3000l. a year; (for four years paſt he had nobly reſigned to him 5500l.); to his niece, 1500l.; to his ſon, Col. Haſtings, 2000l. a year.—His remains were interred with great funeral pomp and ſolemnity in the family vault at Aſhby de la Zouch caſtle, co. Leiceſter, Lord Rawdon attending as chief mourner.

3. Mrs. Taylor, at the Packhorſe near St. Michael's church, Bath.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 23, the Lady of John Fiſh, eſq.

At St. John's near Worceſter, Rev. Pynſon Wilmot, B.D. rector of Caldebeck, Cumberl. which living is in the gift of the Biſhop of Carliſle, and ranks firſt in his patronage.

4. At Windſor, Horatio Ripley, eſq.

In the Fleet priſon, Mr. Charles Hart, formerly belonging to the Chancery-office.

Rev. Abraham Dawſon, rector of Ringſfield with Rediſham and Satterley, co. Suffolk, and perpetual curate of Aldeby, Norf.

In his 61ſt year, after attending the funeral of a young man to whom he had acted as a parent, Mr. Nich. Baldock, of York.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Joſ. F. of Foſton-lodge, co. Leiceſter.

5. Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. ſtone-maſon, at the Old Swan, near London-bridge.

At Aſhford, aged 72, Mr. Joſeph Virel, many years cornfactor there.

At Weobley, co. Hereford, Mr. Hughes, an eminent apothecary.

Mrs. Davies, relict of Mr. Alderman D. of Northampton.

At Dublin, Henry Higginbotham, eſq. of the Iriſh treaſury.

In his 78th year, Mr. Wm. Wetherill, of Yarmouth, an eminent teacher of the mathematics.—The joint term of his and his father keeping ſchool in that town is 121 years.

Rev. Cha. Ray, vicar of Hoxne with Denham, co. Suffolk, and rector of Whiſſonſet, co. Norfolk.

Mr. John Crampton, whiteſmith, of Newark. Some months ago he ordered a coffin to be made to fit him, and had it brought to his door, where he ſat in it ſeveral hours, inviting his neighbours to drink with him while he had it in his power, for he knew he ſhould not be able to do it long.

6. At Mr. Barthelemon's, at Vauxhall, aged 78, Mrs. Cecilia Arne, rel. of Dr. A.

7. In her 85th year, Mrs. Eliz. Croſſley, ſiſter to the late Sir Matth. Blackiſton, bart.

At Ramornie, co. Fife, Rob. Herriot, eſq.

At Bicker, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Trimnell, relict of the Rev. Cha. T. many years vicar of that place.

8. At Mitcham, Surrey, Mr. Robert Cochran, apothecary.

At Teſton, Kent, Lieut. Gambier, eldeſt ſon of the late Admiral.

9. At Spring-houſe, in Cheſterfield, co. Derby, aged 38, Jn. Burgoyne Fernell, eſq.

Sincerely lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. Job W. rector of Great Braxted, co. Eſſex.

Mrs. Weatherall, wife of Mr. W. wholeſale haberdaſher in Cheapſide.

Suddenly, of the gout in his ſtomach, and in his 51ſt year, James Penman, eſq. of Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, merchant.—The moſt amiable manners and benevolent diſpoſition had infinitely endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, who will continue to deplore the loſs of a man juſtly eſteemed, the delight of ſociety, and an ornament to human nature.

Rev. Mr. Poole, of the Vineyards, Bath.

At Boroughbridge, on his way to town, the Right Hon. James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn and Baron Paiſley in Scotland, Viſcount Hamilton in England, and Viſcount Strabane in Ireland; alſo a privy counſellor of that kingdom. He was born in the year 1712, and was the only nobleman in the kingdom (the blood royal not excepted*) who united in his own perſon the honours of the peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was ſummoned by writ to the Houſe of Peers of Ireland in 1736; ſucceeded his father as Earl of Abercorn, Jan. 13, 1744; and was created Viſcount Hamilton, Auguſt 8, 1786. His Lordſhip died unmarried. His property is very well conditioned; 16,000l. a year; which he had long managed himſelf, and with ſingular ſucceſs. It ſhould at the ſame time be ſaid, he was as ſucceſsful in the uſe of it, for he had been magnificent in his kindneſs to all around him. To his nephew, Mr. Hamilton, he had given 4000l a year.—His Lordſhip was remarkable in early life for the ſtiffneſs and auſterity of his manners. He is ſaid to have made the tour of Europe in ſo *perpendicular* a ſtile as never to have touched the back of his carriage. Though, at one part of his life, he was much about court, he never *booed*. When the preſent Queen landed from Germany, Lord Abercorn had the honour of receiving her at his houſe, where ſhe and her ſuite ſlept. Soon after, his Lordſhip went to St. James's, when his Majeſty thanked him for his attention to the Queen, ſaying, he was afraid her viſit had given him a good deal of trouble; "A good deal indeed," replied his Lordſhip. His brother, who was a churchman, once ſolicited him to apply for a living which was vacant, and in the gift of the Crown. It was worth near 1000l. a year. Lord A's anſwer was equally laconic and ſubſtantial: "I never aſk any favours—Incloſed is a deed of annuity for 1000l."—He generally viſited his ſeat at Duddingſtone, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, once a year, where he remained five or ſix weeks; but, contrary to the maxims of Scots hoſpitality, he was highly offended if any perſon preſumed to viſit him without the formality of a card of invitation. Dr. Robertſon, the celebrated hiſtorian, not aware of this, went to pay his reſpects to the noble Earl, and found him walking in a ſhrubbery which had been lately planted. The Doctor, wiſhing to pay a compliment to the ſoil, obſerved the ſhrubs had grown conſiderably ſince his Lordſhip's laſt viſit; "They have nothing elſe to do," replied his Lordſhip; and immediately turning on his heel, left the Doctor without uttering another word. Theſe were the peculiarities of his character, and they were ſuch as made him very unpopular in his native country. The *Caſtilian pomp* which he kept up, both at home and abroad, baniſhed all ſocial intercourſe with him; and of late years he was ſeldom viſited by any but the parſon of the pariſh, who prudently followed the advice of the Apoſtle, and became "all things to all men."—His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his nephew, the Hon. James Hamilton, M.P. for St. Germain's. He died poſſeſſed of immenſe property. Beſides his landed eſtates, which are very extenſive, he has left upwards of 200,000l. in money, the greateſt part of which is ſecured on mortgage. His niece, Cecil H. has obtained his Majeſty's licence to take rank as an Earl's daughter.

10. Miſs Richardſon, daughter of Col. R. of the guards.

Mr. Tho. Plant, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. of the Gill, near Newport, a capital farmer. He came to his father's, who had a meeting that day, but did not join the company, ſaying, in the evening, that he was very poorly; went to bed, and was found dead ſoon after.

11. At Clapham, Sam. Bayes, eſq. formerly an eminent linen-draper in London, and ſon of

* The Prince of Wales is a peer of Scotland by birth, but he is no Iriſh peer. The reſt of the royal family are Britiſh and Iriſh peers; but the King cannot make them Scots peers ſince the Union; he only gives them titles from Scotland.

of the Rev. Mr. Sam. B. an eminent diſſenting miniſter. His lady died a few weeks before him (ſee p. 955).

At Plymouth, Mr. W. Nation. See p. 954.

—— Stanley, eſq. captain of a troop of the 5th regiment of dragoons on the Iriſh eſtab.

At St Ive's, Miſs Cath. Pitts, ſiſter to Mr. Z. P. of the Crown Inn there.

At Uppingham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Whitehead, widow of Rev. Wm. W. formerly vicar of Standground, and rector of Farncett, both co. Huntingdon.

At Cheſter, Tho. Hunt, eſq. of Mollington, M.P. for Bodmin, co. Cornwall. He died a bachelor, poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable fortune. In parliament he attached himſelf to no party, and voted upon all occaſions to the beſt of his judgement, for the good of his country. He was for many years a conſtant viſitor at Bath, during the ſeaſons; till lately a violent quarrel broke out between him and Mrs. Macartney. It ſeems, Mr. H. generally ſingled out ſome beautiful young girl of ſmall fortune to be his *Pett*, with whom his paſſion was to be often ſeen in public. Mrs. Macartney properly adviſed a very beautiful girl's parents to call upon Mr. H. to explain the meaning of his ſeeming partiality, in ſuch a manner as did not prove agreeable to him to comply with. He therefore dropt the young, and *took up the elder lady*, whom he treated, both in *print and plates*, with very unbecoming ſeverity. But the talk it made in the circles at Bath cured him of being particularly *attached* to any other lady but that to whom he ought to have thought himſelf infinitely obliged. It muſt not, however, be underſtood that Mr. H. had any criminal intentions, unleſs he may be thought criminal in dangling away his own time and the lady's, both of which might have been more ſuitably employed.

At Edinburgh, Capt. John Inglis, ſen. of the royal navy.

12. In an advanced age, Mrs. Walford, of Elleſmere, Salop, a very reſpectable character.

At Eaſtbourne, aged 83, Mrs. Merchant, a widow lady.

The new-born infant of Mrs. Orde, wife of Governor O. at his houſe in Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

13. At Shrewſbury, Cha. Stanier, eſq.

At the Barracks near Plymouth, Lieut. Henry Hamilton, of the marines, ſon of Capt. H. of the navy. He ſerved under Admiral Hughes in the E. Indies during the late war.

At Kulhorn, near Port Patrick, the Right Hon. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, and Viſcount Dalrymple. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his ſon John, now Earl of Stair, late one of his Majeſty's ambaſſadors at the Court of Berlin. The late Earl was one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotch peerage, and was well known in the literary and political world by his late publication on the finances of this country.

14. Mr. James Bryant, a conſiderable farmer at Exning, near Newmarket.

Mrs. Leadbeater, wife of Mr. L. apothecary, Newington Butts.

Suddenly, Mrs. Mary Farmer, of Lambeth, much regretted by all her friends.

At Ealing, near Brentford, after a very long and afflicting illneſs, Mrs. Laſcelles (the once celebrated Miſs Catley), wife of Gen. L. Her diſorder was a decline. She has left eight children by the General, four ſons and four daughters. The eldeſt ſon is a cornet of dragoons. A ſhort time before her death ſhe purchaſed an handſome houſe at Ealing, for the future reſidence of her daughters, to whom ſhe has bequeathed the whole of her fortune, which was not inconſiderable —Whilſt the youthful indiſcretions of this lady are held out to the juvenile part of her ſex as beacons, to avoid the ſame courſe, the brighter ſide of her character may be recommended as a model worthy of their imitation. The propriety and grace with which ſhe diſcharged the various relative duties was exemplarily conſpicuous, and, if univerſally adopted, would not only add to the general ſtock of domeſtic happineſs, but conſiderably leſſen the miſeries that occur in the more extended ſphere of ſocial life. As a daughter, wife, and mother, her conduct was far above the ordinary level; nor was ſhe leſs diſtinguiſhed for generoſity and benevolence; in the exerciſe of which amiable qualities ſhe united delicacy with prudence: her ear was always open, and her hand extended, to the children of affliction; being, by a rigid (tho' not penurious or inelegant) œconomy, empowered to relieve numbers, without injuring thoſe whom Nature had more particularly conſigned to her attention and ſolicitude.

15. Mr. Jonathan Butcher, of South Audley-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At Kenſington, Mr. Frederick Countze, royal ſtable-keeper.

16. Mr. Willis, woollen-draper, of New Bond-ſtreet.

Mr. George Plumridge, of Mutton-lane, near Hackney.

In Gay-ſtreet, Bath, Lady Mannock, relict of Sir James M. bart. of Gyfford's-hall, Suff.

At Upton, co. Huntingdon, aged 85, Rev. W. Walton, LL.D. and M.D. and rector of that pariſh, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Farringdon, Berks, Mr. Jacob Wells, ſen. an eminent nurſeryman. He attended public prayers in the church on that day, where he ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

17. At the Earl of Aylesford's ſeat at Packington, co. Warwick, the Right Hon. George Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave, Viſcount Chewton, and Baron Waldegrave, maſter of the horſe to the Queen, aid-de-camp to the King, colonel of the 63d regiment of foot, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council. He was born Nov. 21, 1751; married, May 5, 1782, to Lady Elizabeth-Laura Waldegrave, eldeſt daughter of his uncle, Earl James, and her Royal Highneſs the preſent Ducheſs of Glouceſter,

Glouceſter, by whom he had iſſue one daughter, born July 14, 1783, and a ſon, born July 13, 1784. He has alſo left behind him a brother, in the navy, and a ſiſter.—His Lordſhip was the fourth Earl of that title, his grandfather having been ſo created in 1729.

17. In Cockſpur-ſtreet, Mr. Gideon Dare, tin-man and lamp purveyor to his Majeſty.

Aged 80, Mrs. Boulter, of Gr. St. Helen's.

At Newburgh-houſe, near Ormſkirk, John Woodcock, eſq.

At his Lordſhip's town-houſe, in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Elizabeth-Diana, Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord M'Donald.—She was the eldeſt daughter of Godfrey Boſville, eſq. of Yorkſhire, and married in 1768, and had four ſons and four daughters.

At Edmonton, aged 90, Mrs. S. Killingly.

**** Promotions, Preferments, Bankrupts, *&c. &c. are ſtill unavoidably deferred.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 12, to Oct. 17, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	1	3	1	2	8	2	1	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	4	3	0	2	7	2	4	3	2
Surrey	6	3	3	1	2	9	2	2	3	9
Hertford	6	5	3	5	2	9	2	4	3	8
Bedford	6	1	3	5	2	5	2	1	3	5
Cambridge	6	4	3	4	2	5	1	11	2	9
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	9
Northampton	6	7	3	8	3	0	2	1	3	4
Rutland	6	3	3	9	3	2	2	1	4	0
Leiceſter	6	7	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	8
Nottingham	6	0	3	5	2	11	2	1	2	10
Derby	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	9
Stafford	7	2	0	0	3	4	2	5	4	9
Salop	7	2	4	9	3	9	2	7	4	4
Hereford	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0
Worceſter	7	7	4	0	3	2	2	8	4	3
Warwick	7	2	0	0	3	1	2	8	3	11
Glouceſter	7	7	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	9
Wilts	7	1	5	5	2	10	2	5	4	3
Berks	6	10	3	9	2	9	2	3	3	7
Oxford	7	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	11
Bucks	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	11	0	0	2	5	2	0	2	8
Suffolk	5	10	3	3	2	5	1	11	2	11
Norfolk	5	8	3	3	2	5	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	5	6	3	0	2	8	1	10	3	0
York	5	8	3	7	2	11	1	10	3	8
Durham	5	4	3	10	2	11	2	2	3	8
Northumberld.	5	1	3	7	2	7	1	9	3	3
Cumberland	5	11	3	7	3	0	1	11	3	10
Weſtmorland	6	0	3	10	3	0	2	1	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Cheſhire	6	8	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	7	0	3	5	3	7	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	7	0	3	6	3	0	2	3	4	1
Devon	6	6	0	0	2	11	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0
Dorſet	7	6	0	0	2	10	2	3	4	1
Hampſhire	6	5	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	8
Suſſex	5	11	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	5
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	2	2	8
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	7	4	10	3	6	1	10	4	10
South Wales,	6	6	4	8	3	5	1	10	3	4

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. DRURY-LANE.

1. King Henry the Fifth—Virgin Unmaſk'd.
3. Love for Love—Ditto.
5. King Henry the Fifth—The Jubilee.
6. The Heireſs—Ditto.
8. Conſtant Couple—Harlequin's Invaſion.
10. Know your own Mind—Selima and Azor
12. King Henry the Fifth—The Jubilee.
13. The Tempeſt—The Firſt Floor.
15. Know your own Mind—The Deſerter.
17. The Tempeſt—Who's the Dupe?
19. K. Henry the Fifth—Harlequin's Invaſion
20. The Tempeſt—The Citizen.
21. The Beggar's Opera—Comus.
22. The School for Fathers—The Humouriſt.
24. The Falſe Friend—Doctor and Apothecary
26. K. Henry the Fifth—Richard Cœur de Lion
27. The Tempeſt—Belphegor.
28. The Falſe Friend—Arthur and Emmeline.
29. Know your own Mind—The Deſerter.
31. Oroonoko—The Humouriſt.

Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. Fontainbleau—The Little Hunchback.
5. Richard the Third—Death of Capt. Cook.
6. Child of Nature—Highland Reel—Little
7. Dramatiſt—Love in a Camp. [Hunchback.
9. Merry Wives of Windſor—Poor Soldier.
12. Macbeth—Death of Capt. Cook.
13. Inkle and Yarico—Little Hunchback.
14. The Dramatiſt—The Highland Reel.
16. Othello—Tom Thumb.
17. Caſtle of Andaluſia—Death of Capt. Cook
19. Macbeth—The Farmer.
20. Love in a Village—Animal Magnetiſm.
21. The Dramatiſt—Love and War.
23. Richard the Third—Midas.
24. The Beggar's Opera—Midnight Hour.
26. Othello—The Death of Capt. Cook.
27. The Dramatiſt—The Highland Reel.
28. Robin Hood—The Little Hunchback.
30. The Conſtant Couple—Poſitive Man.
31. The Duenna—Devil upon Two Sticks.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 6, to October 27, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	702	1436	Males	799	1528
Females	734		Females	729	

Whereof have died under two years old 586

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Between					
2 and 5	199	50 and 60	91
5 and 10	56	60 and 70	93
10 and 20	64	70 and 80	70
20 and 30	84	80 and 90	16
30 and 40	150	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	117	100	•

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1789.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4per Ct. Scrip	Exchcq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	Sunday																				
28	191	——	80 5/8 a 1/2	——	——	118 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	103	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	16 0 0
29	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	190 3/8	——	80 1/4 a 3/4	——	102	118 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	104	——	——	——	——	5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8	——	——	——	16 0 0
1	190 3/8	——	80 1/4 a 1/2	——	——	118 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	104	——	——	79 1/4	79 1/4		——	——	——	——
2	190 1/8	——	80 1/4 a 1/8	——	——	118 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	105	89	——	——	——		——	——	——	15 18 6
3	——	——	80 1/4 a 3/8	——	102	118 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	106	——	——	70 1/2	——		——	——	——	15 19 6
4	Sunday																				
5	——	——	80 3/8 a 1/2	——	——	118 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	106	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	16 0 0
6	——	——	80 1/2 a 5/8	——	——	118 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	107	——	——	79 3/4	79 3/4	——	——	——	——	16 0 0
7	——	——	80 3/8 a 5/8	——	——	118 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	107	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 6
8	——	——	80 3/8 a 1/4	——	——	118 7/8	——	——	——	——	——	107	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 6
9	——	——	80 1/8 a 1/4	——	——	118 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	105	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
10	——	——	80 1/8 a 1/2	——	——	118 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	105	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 6
11	Sunday																				
12	191 3/4	79 1/2	80 3/8 a 1/2	——	99 7/8	118 3/8	23 3/8	——	13 1/2	——	——	106	89 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 0
13	187 1/2	79 1/4	80 3/8 a 1/4	——	99 3/4	118 1/4	23 1/4	——	13 1/2	——	——	107	——	78 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 18 0
14	——	79 1/4	80 1/8 a 3/8	——	99 5/8	118	23 1/4	——	13 1/2	——	——	106	——	78 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 18 6
15	——	79 1/8	80 1/8 a 80	——	99 5/8	118	23 1/4	——	13 1/2	——	——	106	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 0
16	——	79 1/8	80 1/8 a 80	——	99 5/8	118	23 1/4	——	13 1/2	——	——	106	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 0
17	——	79 1/8	80 1/8 a 1/4	——	99 1/2	118	23 1/4	——	——	——	——	105	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
18	Sunday																				
19	——	79 1/8	80 a 79 3/4	——	99 3/8	117 7/8	23 1/4	——	13 1/2	——	——	105	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	15 19 0
20	——	78 7/8	79 1/4 a 3/8	——	99 3/4	117 5/8	23 1/8	——	13 1/2	——	——	104	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
21	——	78 1/4	79 1/4 a 1/4	——	98 1/4	117 3/8	23 1/8	——	13 1/2	——	——	102	——	——	——	——	5/8	——	——	——	15 19 6
22	185 3/4	78 3/4	79 3/8 a 1/2	——	98 5/8	117 1/2	——	——	13 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	16 0 0
23	185 3/4	78 1/8	79 3/8 a 1/2	——	98 5/8	117 7/8	23 1/8	——	13 1/2	——	——	106	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	16 0 0
24	——	78 1/2	79 1/2 a 3/8	——	98 3/8	117 3/4	23 1/8	——	13 1/2	177 3/4	——	105	——	——	——	——	5/8	——	——	——	16 0 0
25	Sunday																				
26	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

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For NOVEMBER, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diaries for Nov. 1789, and Dec. 1788 966
Conjectures on the Formation of Peat Moſſes 967
Inflammable Air, how forced out of Coal Mines 968
A fortunate Eſcape of the Tartar Privateer 970
Contin. of Mr. Weſton's Defence of Dryden 971
Authenticity of Greek MSS.--Benevolent Qu. 972
Inſcription by Mr. Revett on a new Church *ib.*
Topograph. Account of Biddeford, co. Devon 973
Remarkable Particulars in the Life of Paſcal 974
Character of Edw. Williams, a modern Bard 976
Anecdotes of J. Raſtrick—Welſh Dictionary 977
Expence of ornamenting St. Paul's, Cov. Gar. 978
Turl at Oxford, whence the Name derived 979
Remonſtrance of an Author to a Reviewer 980
Authentic Anecdotes of Peter the Great 982
Orig. Letters of eminent Men on Welſh Hiſtory 984
Miſcellanies—Author of Junius's Letters 988
New Information relative to Hiſt. of Coventry 990
Odd Rebuſes and Devices—A Seal explained 991
Writings of Daniel Defoe—Wolſtrop Church 992
Further Explanation of Starboard and Larboard *ib.*
Gild of Calendaries at Briſtol—Rolls Chapel 993
Conformity of Times to Scriptural Predictions *ib.*
Inſcription on Two School-maſters at Dalkeith 995
Some great Improvements made at Hinckley *ib*
Miſcellaneous Articles—Letter to Dr. R. Grey 996
Dr. Warton vindicated from Miſrepreſentation 99
Tour through Berks, Wilts, &c. deſcribed 998
Notes for the Tatler—Lunar Eclipſe deſcribed 999
Mr. Mitchel's Invention for ſaving Seamen 1000
Statue of Sir George Savile—Dover Hoſpital *ib.*
Tycho's Brahe's Obſervatory at Uraniburg 1001
Inſcription from Saliſbury—Medal of Huſs 1002
Biographer of Bp. Waynflete—Croſby Houſe 1003
Miſtake on Coroner—Aſtronomical Query 1005
Parliamentary Proceedings of Lords & Commons *ib.*
Eccleſiaſtical Ceremony—Inſcript. at Noke 1010
Chriſtianity and Church of Engl. defended 1011
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 01,--1030
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered 1031
SELECT POETRY, ancient and mod 1032—1037
For. Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 1038—1047
Pedigree of D. of Chandos & E. of Huntingd. 1048
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 1049—1058
Theatrical Regiſter—Price of Grain, &c. 1059
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1060

Embelliſhed with a beautiful View of the ruined Church of WOLSTROP, near BELVOIR CASTLE; TYCHO BRAHE'S Obſervatory at Uraniburg; an Inſcription from SALISBURY; ſcarce Tokens, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of SAINT JOHN'S GATE.

Meteorological Table for November, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noor.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1789.
Oct.	0	0	9		
27	43	47	45	30,23	fair
28	46	52	47	,21	fair
29	48	55	44	,1	cloudy
30	41	45	39	29,98	cloudy
31	35	42	34		high wind
Nov 1	34	41	39	30,2	fair
2	47	49	45	29,58	ſhowery
3	33	35	40	,18	fair
4	43	46	41	,09	rain
5	44	45	38	,3	foggy
6	35	44	37	28,8	cloudy
7	37	40	36	,73	ſnow
8	42	47	39	29,2	ſhowery
9	35	47	35	,48	fair
10	30	42	34	,76	fair
11	32	48	53	,9	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Nov. 1789.
Nov.	0	0	0		
12	42	48	40	29,65	fair
13	37	50	42	,62	rain
14	46	54	47	,	cloudy
15	45	47	41	,22	rain
16	40	49	42	,4	fair
17	42	45	39	,45	ſhowery
18	37	46	40	,5	fair
19	39	45	38	,67	fair
20	35	40	39	,	fair
21	39	44	42	,86	rain
22	44	46	40	30,05	cloudy
23	41	44	39	,11	fair
24	36	43	38	,31	cloudy
25	37	42	37	,19	ſhowery
26	37	39	31	,3	fair

W. Cary, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

Decemb. Days.	Barometer. Inch.	20ths	Thermom	Wind.	Rain 100thsin.	Weather in December, 1788.
1	29	17	41	NE		bright, and warm
2	29	11	34	NE		clouds, and ſun [1]
3	29	6	32	NE		ſun, and clouds [2]
4	29	5	34	NE		bright and cloudleſs, overcaſt [3]
5	29	7	37	NE		overcaſt, briſk, ſharp wind [4]
6	29	9	35	NE		overcaſt, cutting wind
7	29	11	35	ENE		fierce wind, ſleet
8	29	13	38	ENE		overcaſt, keen w. bright even', ſtill
9	29	12	40	ENE		thin clouds, and ſun [5]
10	29	10	37	ENE		bright, and calm
11	29	14	39	NE		miſt in valleys, ſunſhine
12	29	16	36	ENE		ſtill, fog, gloomy [6]
13	29	12	30	ENE		rime, fogs hang on hills, gloomy
14	29	2	30	ENE		bright, keen wind
15	29	6	23	ENE		fierce wind, overcaſt, & gloomy [7]
16	29	7	26	ENE		bright ſun, ſtill [8]
17	29	14	29	ENE		overcaſt, ſtar-light night [9]
18	29	16	30	N		ſtill, overcaſt, ſtar-light [10]
19	29	12	35	N		bright, cloudleſs, briſk wind
20	29	14	33	N		bright, cloudleſs, ſtill [11]
21	29	8	35	N		cloudy, rain, hail and ſnow, bright
22	29	12	35	N	. . 7	bright, calm
23	29	17	32	N		clear
24	29	12	45	NW		wind, gloomy
25	29	7	43	NW		turbulent, ſofter, thaw continues
26	29	9	37	N		ſhower, cutting wind, ſleet
27	29	12	33	N		rough wind, clouds and ſun
28	29	16	25	N		
29	29	18	25	N	.25	
30	30		25	NW		

[1] Therm. 20. at 11 P.M.—[2] Many wagtails (motacillæ albæ) follow the plough, for the inſects which are turned up. [3] Therm. 20. at 8 A.M.—[3] Ground frozen too hard to be ploughed.—[4] Large flight of wild geeſe paſſing to the W.—[5] Leaves of jeſſamine ſcorched by the ſeverity of the froſt. "Cold performs the effect of fire."—[6] Therm. 15. at 8 A.M. and 19. at 11 P.M.—[7] Migratory birds ſwarm in vaſt multitudes, tho' there is no water in the brooks.—[8] Wheat ſaid to be injured in the blade in ſome places, and gardens ſuffer. Therm. 19. at 8 A.M. and 16. at 11 P.M.—[9] Therm. 16. at 11 P.M.—[10] Therm. 9. at 8 A.M.—[11] Therm. 20. at 8 A.M. and 18. at 9 P.M.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For NOVEMBER, 1789.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

OF the many readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, there may poſſibly be no inconſiderable number to whom the incloſed paper on Peat-moſſes may be as new as it was to the Author; whoſe remote ſituation, in the North of England, prevented him from knowing that his is no other than the received opinion.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Some Conjectures on the Formation of the Peat-moſſes in the mountainous Parts of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, &c. *in which other analagous Circumſtances are briefly mentioned.*

"WE learn from hiſtory, that all countries, on their firſt diſcovery, were covered with wood, from the ſea-ſhore to their more elevated parts. England was very woody in former ages. Prior Richard, in his Hiſtory of the building of Hexham Church, deſcribes the country about it as very woody. In a leaſe, executed between Walter Skirlaw, Biſhop of Durham, and Roger de Thornton, of Newcaſtle, of certain lead-mines in Weardale, in 1401, there is the following clauſe: "the ſaid Roger to have ſufficient timber for the uſe of the ſaid mine, upon application to the chief foreſter." That part of Weardale, where theſe mines were, is called to this day the Foreſt, and doubtleſs at that time abounded with wood, though at preſent ſcarcely having any of natural growth. The ſame name is given to the high part of Eaſt Allendale adjoining, and muſt have been called the Foreſt for the very ſame reaſon; that is, from the abundance of wood in it when compared with other places, where it had been already cut down for the purpoſes of Agriculture, &c. This deſtruction of the woods in the lower parts of the country would neceſſarily cauſe their decay in the higher, for want of that warmth, which is in all large foreſts, and which ſo powerfully promotes vegetation. The decline of the wood in the vales of Weardale and Allendale is certainly of conſiderable antiquity, as no certain account is given of it. Tradition tells us, that the woods about the head of South Tyne, in Cumberland, decayed in the middle of the laſt century, from the inhabitants beginning to clear the ground for paſturage, &c. Camden ſays, that the hills in the county of Durham were moſtly bare in his time, which is very probable. The vaſt quantities of wood of different kinds, which are found in theſe parts on the ſides of the higheſt hills, and which appear to have grown there, alſo teſtify the general woodineſs of the country. The roots, trunks, and ſometimes branches, of trees, are found in various parts of large moſſes. Their ſituation on the declivities of hills, upon plains of ſmall extent, and in all directions from the hills, ſeems to point them out as of an origin much later than Noah's flood, which has been often ſuppoſed to have buried them there. Marks of the Flood have been diſcovered, it is ſaid, on the Continent, the Weſtern ſides of the mountains being bare of earth, occaſioned by the water running from Weſt to Eaſt, in the direction of the Earth's motion. This iſland may have owed its formation to the Deluge. But it is hardly credible that wood, of even the hardeſt texture, ſhould have continued ſound for four thouſand years in moſſes, where fir is, notwithſtanding, frequently found. The hills in this iſland, at leaſt in thoſe parts of it under conſideration, are equally covered on all ſides, exhibiting no appearance of the effects of a flood. The bark of birch and alder-trees, in many places, is very diſtinguiſhable. Now, by ſuppoſing that the woods in the mountains decayed after thoſe in the low-grounds were cut down, ſome trees falling of themſelves, and others being torn up by the violence of the wind, the formation of the preſent peat-moſſes is eaſily accounted for. The

timber

timber thus lying in heaps would impede the progreſs of the water, which falls in great abundance in mountainous countries; and thus a moſs would be formed in time by a mixture of rotten wood, water, and earth. Theſe ſoft ſubſtances are united by a long fibrous-rooted graſs, which combines them ſo firmly as to admit of their being cut into pieces under the denomination of peat, when thus compacted into one body. This compoſition is of a black colour, and about the conſiſtence of yellow ſoap, when firſt dug, being found for the moſt part in uncultivated places. When woods were near the habitations of men, they would uſe them for fuel, before they thought of digging into the earth for coal, and therefore, in ſuch ſituations, but few ſuch moſſes could be formed. But, where large quantities of timber lay at a great diſtance, the trees would rot, and contribute to the formation of them. By their conſtruction it appears, that the graſs growing on ſuch places would for a long time be very difficult to procure, and ſo would decay on its original ſpot, cauſing the moſs every year to increaſe in thickneſs. Obſervation accordingly ſhews, that the moſſes have been found to grow at the rate of one-tenth of an inch in a year. In ſome places, ſuch is their depth, as to ſwallow up horſes and ſheep in queſt of graſs. A quagmire is formed on the ſame principles, ſuch as is often found in croſs-roads, where the earth is the only impediment to the water. It ſeems very probable that there may have been ſeveral peat-moſſes formerly where none are at preſent; becauſe ſuch a compound would make a good ſoil when freed from its water. One part of the fuel provided by Biſhop Pudſey for his hoſpital at Sherburn, in the 12th century, was peat, none of which is now to be found in that neighbourhood.

"From this account of the formation of peat-moſſes, their occaſional eruptions may be accounted for. That of Solway Moſs, deſcribed in the Gentleman's Mag. of 1771, p. 567, was very remarkable. At the ſame time there was a very conſiderable one near the head of the Derwent. Some parts of this latter moſs were ſeen at Newcaſtle, at the diſtance of about forty miles, and where the river riſes ſo high on each ſide. The water fell in ſuch quantities on theſe moſſes, that it penetrated to their foundations, and then preſſing upwards, according to the laws of hydroſtaticks, raiſed them up, and, on finding a way to eſcape, took the moſſes along with it. In this manner the banks of rivers are overthrown. The water inſinuates itſelf into their cavities, preſſing according to its perpendicular height, and acquiring a ſufficient force, from any unuſual increaſe, to break down its banks.

"It is ſaid, that traces of the Deluge are to be found on the Yorkſhire hills, and conſequently, that this iſland muſt have exiſted prior to that event. But, admitting this, the above hypotheſis is not affected by it. On that ſuppoſition, all foreſts muſt have been certainly deſtroyed; but the woods, which are proved to have been growing a few centuries ago, and therefore of much later origin, being then on the decline, muſt have been leaving the hills; and they certainly would in time cover the country by the annual fall of their ſeed, which would meet with few impediments to prevent its taking root."

To the above hypotheſis of my brother, permit me to add ſome remarks of a learned friend, who has not ſeen it. "Are there more hypotheſes than one on the formation of peat-earth? A ſtagnation? Your brother's obſervation muſt be on peat on the tops of mountains, which is almoſt as firm, hard, and black, as coal. Whereas that dug out of large flats, ſuch as Solway Moſs, and Wetholme Flow, in Cumberland, is of a brown caſt, of a ſoft and ſpongy ſubſtance. Why this difference? Large trees, oak and fir, are frequently found in the latter; in the former, ſeldom any thing but underwood. What ſay you to peat-earth of ſeveral fathoms deep on the higheſt mountains, on a ſtratum of all kinds of marine exuviæ? What is now land muſt have once been ſea. Is not this the faſhionable hypotheſis?"

Mr. URBAN, *Chilcompton, Somerſet, Nov.* 12.

THROUGH your Magazine for July laſt I addreſſed the publick, on the ſubject of inflammable air in coal-mines, under the ſignature of A. B. Being engaged with two other gentlemen (John Lambert, eſq. of Pen Park, near the city of Briſtol, and Mr. John Paget, of Newberry, in the pariſh of Kilmerſdon, Somerſet) in a new coal work, where the veins are highly productive of ſuch air, a preventative of its fatal effects was our united wiſh, a frequent ſubject of our deliberation, and the reſult

was

was the letter of July 2, which I wrote to you.

In the Magazine for Auguſt, the ſubject was taken up by W. H. W. S., who generouſly offered a premium for the beſt diſſertation, on a theſis, and on terms therein ſpecified.

To this, under the ſignature of A. B., I ſent an anſwer, intimating that I had heard of a machine, not yet made public*, from the deſcription of which I was led to conceive ſtrong hopes of ſucceſs, and which I ſhould endeavour to bring to a fair trial, engaging that, in the further proſecution of this buſineſs, your Magazine ſhould be the channel for conveyance of whatever has, or may, come to my knowledge in relation to it. In purſuance of this engagement, I ſhall now communicate the ſteps which have been taken, and the reſult of the experiments which have ſince been made. Mr. Lambert, being in London, ſaw an advertiſement of an air-machine, of which Mr. White, of Garlick-hill, was the inventor and patentee. This excited his attention; and rightly judging that, if it came up to the account given of it by the proprietor, it would effectually apply to the purpoſe for which we wanted it, he immediately waited on Mr. White, who readily ſhewed him the machine, and, by working it, gave him a high opinion of its powers, in which repeated trials more fully confirmed him. With this he acquainted his partners in the country, and expreſſed his deſire that a ſkilful collier might be ſent to town, to ſee the machine, and give his opinion as to its application to coal-mines. This was done, and a truſty intelligent man, employed as a manager in mines liable to take fire, was ſent, whoſe opinion was, that it would certainly be of great ſervice. Still, however, this was only matter of opinion, and an actual trial in the mine was much to be deſired. This being propoſed to Mr. White, he willingly aſſented, and, in conſequence, ſent down a ſmall machine†, which he himſelf followed.

On Monday, the 2d of this inſtant November, at the new colliery called Goodeaves, in the pariſh of Babington, and county of Somerſet, forty yards of air-tubes, provincially called ſhides, or trunks, ſix inches deep, and eleven wide, were fitted together in a horizontal direction, and the front tube of the machine applied to them, when, on its being put in motion, the ſmoke of Gum-Benjamin, melted for the purpoſe, was, in the ſpace of leſs than five ſeconds, forced with impetuoſity through their length, and many yards beyond in the open air. By ſhifting the machine, ſmoke applied to the other extremity of the tubes was, with equal velocity, drawn backward through the ſame length.

To try its power in throwing air down a perpendicular pit, it was next applied to a ſet of air-tubes of the ſame dimenſions, placed in a pit 8 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 44 yards deep. In a very few minutes it was entirely filled with the ſmoke of Benjamin, from the bottom to the top, which, by ſhifting the machine as before, was, in like manner, drawn out; though, from the inconvenient ſituation of the machine, ariſing from obſtructions round the pit, with not quite the like velocity.

Tueſday, the 3d inſtant, at another colliery, called Bilſtons, about half a mile diſtant from the former, in the ſame pariſh of Babington, the following experiment was made. The ſhaft there is of 110 yards perpendicular depth. At 90 yards from the top, a branch or lane, about three feet broad, and as many high, is driven from one ſide of the ſhaft, between 80 and 90 yards in length, into a head of coal, but, being full of inflammable air through its whole extent, no work has been done in it for ſome time paſt, on account of the danger attending it. In the morning, ſome ſkilful workmen were employed to take down and fit ſome air-tubes together; which they were obliged to do in the dark, it being impoſſible to take in a lighted candle without almoſt certain deſtruction. The machine was then let down; after which, in order to direct its operations, Mr. White alſo deſcended. The event of this experiment was ſuch as moſt earneſtly was to be wiſhed. After working the machine about ten minutes, the foul inflammable air was entirely forced away through an outlet of the mine, commonly called the air-pit, and good wholeſome air ſubſtituted in its room. At the expiration of that time, an experienced man procured and lighted a candle, which he carried firſt with caution, but, not any the leaſt danger appearing, he proceeded without heſitation to the extremity of the lane. Two or three more candles were then lighted, all which burnt even and well as in pure atmoſpherical air, when Mr. White alſo went

* I did not then know that Mr. White had a patent, and exhibited his machine twice a-week at his own houſe.

† One of the leaſt ſize ſave one, it being in length only 22 inches.

went to the end of the lane, where he got a piece of coal, and carried it off as a trophy of his victory.

This, Sir, is a plain relation of facts, which, if neceſſary, will be atteſted, as to the two firſt experiments, by a number of witneſſes; and, as to the laſt, by two under-ground bailiffs, a carpenter and engineer, and one other workman, who all attended Mr. White in his ſubterraneous expedition.

It may not be improper to add, that, in each of the above inſtances, the operation of the machine lay under great diſadvantage, as the tubes employed on the occaſion were far from being either air-tight in themſelves, or fitted together with exactneſs.

I cannot conclude without obſerving that, when I firſt wrote to you, I little imagined that help was ſo near at hand. Many centuries have elapſed ſince coal was firſt worked in this kingdom, during which period, for want of ſuch a machine as Mr. White's, or ſomething of equal efficacy, there have been numbers of lives loſt, multitudes maimed for life, infinite diſtreſſes brought on families, as well as burthens on pariſhes, and many works given up, to the loſs of the adventurers, as well as the proprietors of coal-lands. Various and great are the benefits which, I think, will accrue from a judicious uſe of this machine in coal and other mines. Lives, time, and money will be ſaved; and, without adverting to its utility in ſhips, hoſpitals, priſons, or other places, where the air is unavoidably contaminated, or at all conſidering it as an article of luxury, I moſt heartily congratulate the publick at large, and miners of every denomination in particular, on the fortunate diſcovery.

Yours, &c. RICHARD PAGET.

P. S. In Pilkington's View of the preſent State of Derbyſhire, lately publiſhed, is the following notice:

"Inflammable air is met with in moſt of the coal, and ſome of the lead-mines, in Derbyſhire. In driving ſoughs likewiſe for relieving the mines from water, the workmen are generally troubled with it, more eſpecially when they paſs through beds of ſhale. Some years ago, ſeveral perſons were killed by an exploſion of it in the famous Hilcar ſough, near Youlgrave. Nor would it have been poſſible to have proceeded in the work without ſinking ſhafts at proper diſtances from each other, and by this means procuring a circulation of air through the ſubterraneous paſſage." Vol. I. p. 174.

As Mr. White's machine will carry in freſh air in leſs than eight minutes through the whole extent of this celebrated ſough or level (which, in another part of the ſame book, vol. I. p. 127, is ſaid already to have coſt 20,226l. 12s. 1d. and, when finiſhed, will be about two miles), had it then been known and applied, the lives which were loſt might have been preſerved, and a great ſaving of time and money been made, the uſe of the machine ſuperſeding the neceſſity of ſo many ſhafts for the ſole purpoſe of circulating air.

An Account of the narrow Eſcape of the Tartar *Privateer, from* Briſtol, *Capt.* John Shaw, *from Capt.* Watkin's *Journal, who was at the Time Maſter of her (on board the* Prince of Wales *Cat, Cartile from* Rochelle, *bound for* Plymouth.)

Remarks on Sunday, April 3, *on board the* Tartar *Privateer.*

AT half an hour before twelve at noon it blew a hurricane, the ſea being all in a broach, we taking in ſo much water to leeward, that we were obliged to cut away the mizen-maſt to endeavour to weer her; on our hoiſting the fore-ſtayſail ſhe wore about three points, upon which we looſed the ſprit-ſail, but all to no purpoſe, ſhe ſtill went lower, and at laſt, to our great ſurprize, fairly overſet. Above thirty of our men were waſhed overboard, and the reſt on her broadſide expecting ſhe would have inſtantly foundered. The boats, booms, and every thing elſe, were immediately waſhed overboard. We lay in that ſhocking condition about 6 or 8 minutes, expecting every moment ſhe would have ſunk, having no other hope but that all our hatches were tight. As we were on her broadſide we cut away ſome of the laniards of the fore and main ſhrouds; when, as Providence ordered it, the reſt of the chain-plates broke, and the fore-maſt, main-maſt, and bow-ſprit, immediately gave way, and ſhe again righted, juſt that we could diſcern the lee-quarter above the water. We immediately began to cut away the wreck from to-leeward, and hove overboard four of the quarter-deck guns, and one ſix-pounder, from to-leeward. She then righted till her lee-gangway was in ſight. We then baled all the water out of the ſteerage, and cut the wreck from along-ſide; and about two P.M. (thanks be to God for it!) we got her to ſuck, having loſt but one man. During the time we were on her broadſide we could diſcern the keel very plain out of the water, could ſee nothing except the weather yard-arm above the water,

water, the maſts, tops, &c. being all under.

After it pleaſed God to righten our ſhip once more, and we got the wreck cleared of her, we got a lower ſteering-ſail-boom, that happened to be ſaved, laſhed to the ſtump of the mizen-maſt, and hoiſted a ſail thereon to keep the ſhip to. A more violent gale of wind, I believe, never blew out of the heavens; the moſt of our ſeamen on board were greatly terrified, declaring they never ſaw the like before. At 5 P. M. the gale of wind began to abate, and the ſea to fall. We went all hands on her forecaſtle, and ſhe wore with her head the other way. At 5 A. M. got the David (having not a ſpare top-maſt on board) laſhed to the ſtump of the fore-maſt, and got a top-ſail yard, with a top-ſail double-reefed, for a fore-ſail. At 8 ditto it was very moderate, but a large ſwell. Got up a ſpar that we ſaved for a main-maſt, laſhed three ſhip's oars together for a main yard, and ſewed the two lower ſteering-ſails together for a main-ſail. Ditto, got up a top-maſt ſteering-ſail boom for a maſt, where the enſign-ſtaff ſtood, and hoiſted a fore-ſtay-ſail, after the manner of a latteen-ſail, thereon. Had a ſight of the ſun in the latitude of 47° 57′ North.

Continuation of Mr. WESTON's *Vindication of himſelf (from p.* 876.)

M. F. exultingly aſks, if "I would have adventured on the ſentence had the admired Pope been living?"—I certainly would; and M. F. *might* have ſtared with "Aſtoniſhment at my Hardihood" and "Imprudence." I might perchance, Mr. Urban, have been rewarded with a place in the Temple of Dulneſs; and would then have conſoled myſelf for preſent Diſgrace, by the Conſciouſneſs of Rectitude, and the Hope that ſome future Writer might be as juſt and as generous to ME, as the Conductor of your Magazine has been to the injured and inſulted WELSTED: for which I *once more* thank him. Were it neceſſary, I could evince the Sincerity of my Thankfulneſs, by producing a Poem, written more than a Dozen Years ſince, 300 Lines of which are appropriated to the honeſt purpoſe of reſcuing from unmerited Obloquy not only Welſted, but alſo many other Heroes of the inimitable Dunciad. That Dunciad, upon whoſe rotten, peſtilential Carcaſe, even the embalming Art of the admirable SEWARD is exerciſed in vain!—Inimitable?—Ay, that it is; and ſo, I believe, will long remain!—Inimitable in its Wit—inimitable in its Malevolence!—But let it reſt for the preſent! I ſhall pay it another Viſit, as ſoon as I have fulfilled my Engagement with Reſpect to my Preface to the Woodmen of Arden; from which no more Interruptions from M. F. nor from any one elſe ſhall divert me.

When I have diſpatched that eſſential buſineſs, I ſhall endeavour to convince M. F. that he is *again* miſtaken; for I ſhall aſſuredly find no "*very* tough piece of work" in proving Mr. Pope to be—what no *honeſt* man CAN be.—Nor ſhall I derive any Aſſiſtance from thoſe "ſhining Talents," of which M. F. obligingly ſuppoſes me poſſeſſed. I ſhall ſtate a plain Fact, in plain Language.—My Reaſons, it is true, *will* be "ſtrong;" and my Evidence *will* be "valid:"—*ſuch* Reaſons and *ſuch* Evidence as M. F. will ſcarcely controvert; ſince the ſingle Witneſs whom I ſhall produce on the Occaſion will be—POPE *himſelf!*—a Witneſs who will ſettle the affair much more effectually than the train of Lords and Commons united could have done, whom he has ſo oſtentatiouſly called to his Character; and who, it ſeems, eſteemed him "to be in the foremoſt Rank of Poets, and among the beſt of Men."

If, in my Journey through Life, I have met with MONSTERS of *Selfiſhneſs*, *Inhumanity*, *Hypocriſy*, and *Ingratitude* (and God knows that ſuch Monſters I *have* met with!), who, with not the tenth part of Mr. Pope's Cunning, have yet had the Addreſs to impoſe themſelves on very good, nay, very wiſe Perſons, for Models of the oppoſite Virtues—can I wonder that ſo great a Maſter of the Art of Diſſimulation contrived to blind thoſe whom the luſtre of his Talents had already dazzled?

I acknowledge M. F. to be right, when he remarks that, "who or what he is" avails little to the Juſtice of the Cauſe; but I *muſt* obſerve that Mr. Urban's anonymous Correſpondents have, in *ſome* reſpects, greatly the Advantage of thoſe who ſign their real Names.

M. F., for Inſtance, can give ample Vent to *his* Spleen in ſnug Security; ſince, however juſt, however ſevere a Retort he may meet with, if he has Prudence enough to keep his own Secret, no Friend can inſult him with Pity—no Enemy with Deriſion: but no ſuch Refuge remains for ME. If I

leave

leave an Opening for Cenſure, *my* Friends*—but *verbum ſat*; my ENEMIES, however (and I ſhould be aſhamed to think that I had not *ſome*), may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to feel no *ſlight* Gratification, when they ſee me charged in Print with being "tremblingly alive at any Arraignment of my Productions"—with "nearly approaching to Infallibility in my own Eſtimation" with "poſſeſſing the *Genus irritabile* in a very ſuperlative Degree"—and with being "happy in a very comfortable Senſe of my own Importance;"—and all this Abuſe (for what gentler Term does it deſerve?) occaſioned by my having had the *Impiety* to execrate a "Foe to Humankind"—the *Abſurdity* to call a *Stranger* a STRANGER—an *Adverſary* an ADVERSARY—and (above all) the audacious *Illiberality* to intimate, that the literary Talents of M. F. are not *quite* equal to thoſe of (pardon me, Miſs Seward! but I muſt *ſtill* repeat) "one of the fineſt Writers of the Age!" JOSEPH WESTON †.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov* 10.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the notice which your correſpondent *Cantabrigienſis* has taken of me *en paſſant*, in p. 877 of your laſt volume. I have read the whole of his ſtrictures on the *Letters to Mr. Gibbon* with great attention, and wiſh him ſeriouſly to conſider their full amount. Even if admitted to the utmoſt (which, nevertheleſs, will not be done), they prove little more, than that *R. Stephens* was a cheat, *Beza* no better; that the *Berlin* MS. is a forgery, and the *Dublin* MS. the *Codex Britannicus* of *Eraſmus*. And what are all theſe, even *if* granted, when compared with the other proofs of the authenticity of the paſſage which are ſet forth in thoſe Letters? For my part, I cannot but concur with their author, when he ſays (p. 329, 2d edit.), "If the MSS. of *Dublin* and *Berlin* had been annihilated ſome centuries ſince, and it could be now ſatisfactorily proved that there did not ſubſiſt at this hour a ſingle *Greek* MS. which exhibited the verſe in queſtion; yet ſtill the teſtimonies of its FORMER exiſtence, which have been produced, would greatly overbalance any *preſumption* which might ariſe from ſuch a circumſtance, would controul, would ſubdue, would govern every unprejudiced mind." KUSTER.

* No *real* Friends CAN merit the implied Sarcaſm; *pretended* ones are welcome to it.

† Mr. W's SECOND Letter next month.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

I AM perſuaded you will make room for the following enquiry, as it may tend to public utility, and be of ſervice to the induſtrious poor, who, in too many countries, are deſtitute of work when confined within door by the weather.

When I have ſeen the hop-binds burnt as uſeleſs, it has often occurred to me, that the fibres of the rind might be prepared like hemp, and applied to ſimilar purpoſes. But, as I am unacquainted with that proceſs, I requeſt any one of your correſpondents, to whom it is familiar, to deſcribe it minutely, from the firſt ſteeping of the ſtalks in water, till the hemp becomes fit for uſe.

Should this experiment ſucceed, it would give an additional value to plantations of hops, and find employment for many of the poor, who at preſent are in bad weather conſtrained to be idle.

Yours, &c. T. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 26.

IN a late excurſion into Bedfordſhire, a little way from Welling, I was ſtruck with a beautiful appearance of a new-built church. It is ſituated at *Ayots St. Laurence*, in Hertfordſhire: the church I found to be a new erection, a model of antient architecture, at the ſole expence of Sir Lyonel Lyde, bart. by that eminent Architect, and great Antiquary, Mr. Nichol Revett, who, forty years ago, travelled into Greece, and Aſia Minor, with Meſſ. Wood, Stuart, and Dawkins, and afterwards with Dr. Chandler, at the expence of the Dilettanti Society. The effects of his labours and reſearches will for ever remain monuments of his memory and talents as an artiſt, whilſt thoſe noble publications of Palmyra, Balbeck, and the Ionian Antiquities, are admitted into the cabinets of the curious. I am happy to acquaint the world, that Mr. Revett is ſtill living, and conſtantly enlivens a ſmall ſelect circle of friends with his lively converſation. Yours, &c. I. R.

NICOLAVS REVETT, Suffolcienſis,
Qui plurimos annos
Romæ, Athenis, et Smyrnæ, commoratus,
Hanc eccleſiam,
Ad antiquæ architecturæ exemplaria
Quæ in Græcia, atque Aſia Minori,
Adhuc viſuntur,
Deſignavit, extruxit, decoravit;
Hoc monumentum poſuit
Sumptibus
LYONELLI LYDE, Baronetti.
MDCCLXXXVIII.

Mr

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

OBSERVING an advertiſement of an intended Hiſtory of Biddeford, in Devonſhire, I ſend you ſome particulars of that town, which may be entertaining to your Readers, and of uſe to the Compiler of its Hiſtory. They are from the MSS. of an eminent Antiquary.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

IT was antiently written *By the Ford*, there having been a ford juſt above the bridge, on a ſpot where a houſe is ſtill ſtanding, called *Ford Houſe*. It is ſituate on the ſide of two hills, between which a fine river runs through it, over which is a bridge; and many errors have been propagated concerning both. It has been ſaid, that the arches of the bridge are ſo wide and lofty that veſſels of 50 tons may ſail through, but that ſhips of leſs burthen cannot ſail through; yet ſhips of much greater may go through without their maſts ſtanding. It has alſo been ſaid, that the water runs quite out of the river at ebb; and that carts, not being permitted to come on the bridge, take this opportunity to paſs over the ſands. But this is entirely falſe; for, at the loweſt water, there is a channel in the middle ſufficient to float a pleaſure-boat; and not only carts, but waggons of three tons weight, are permitted to croſs the bridge, upon paying an acknowledgment to the bridge-warden. Some have aſſerted, that, though the foundation of the bridge is firm, yet that it will ſhake at the lighteſt tread of a horſe; but this is alſo a miſtake, for the foundation is immoveable. The arch, indeed, not being covered with a ſufficient weight, is ſo elaſtic that it yields and ſprings up again under the rapid motion of a coach. The boats uſed on the river are, paſſage-boats, ballaſt-boats, and lighters. In the paſſage-boat a paſſenger is carried from Biddeford to Appledore, three miles, for a penny; and the hire of a lighter of ten tons, for a whole tide, is five ſhillings.

The town, in general, is well-built, particularly a new ſtreet fronting the quay, which is bridge land, and inhabited by people of fortune. The quay itſelf is in the body of the town, and ſo commodious that ſloops of 200 tons may lay their ſides to it, and unload without the uſe of a lighter. It is a place of conſiderable trade; but the herring-fiſhery has failed for ſome years; and ſo has the manufacturing rock-ſalt into what was called ſalt upon ſalt, by firſt diſſolving it in ſea-water, and then boiling it again. Great quantities of potter's ware are made here, and exported to Wales, Ireland, and Briſtol. The latitude is 51° 6′ North, longitude 4° 15′ Weſt, of London. It is bounded North by Norham, North-eaſt by Weſtley, to the South-eaſt by Ware Giffard, to the South by Littleham, and to the Weſt by Abbotſham. It is remarkable, that though Northam is two miles North of Biddeford, yet part of the pariſh is a mile South of it.

The merchants loſt almoſt all their veſſels in the war of 1745, and the following years, till the peace of Aix, but have now made up their number near 100, moſt of which lie by, as the preſs have ſwept away the hands which ſhould man them.

In the town are about 500 houſes, which, allowing five to each houſe, will produce 2500 people.

The pariſh-regiſter begins in the year 1561, when there were no diſſenters in the pariſh. For the firſt 20 years it ſtood thus: there were chriſtened 473; married, 114; buried, 255. In the laſt 20 years, chriſtened 1151; married, 395; buried, 1597. So that, in the firſt 20 years, there was an increaſe of 218 perſons; whereas in the laſt 20 years there was a decreaſe of 446; which is very remarkable, unleſs there are many diſſenters, and no notice is taken of thoſe buried in their ſeparate burial-grounds; and that if the births ſhould alſo not be regiſtered, there would be a conſiderable increaſe there alſo *.

The church is in the manor of Biddeford, dioceſe of Exeter, hundred of Shebeare, and deanry of Hartland; is partly new; has a tower and ſpire, two ailes and two galleries, and is ſcarcely able to contain the numbers who attend divine ſervice. The whole has been beautified and new-ſeated, and an organ erected about the year 1727, and an organiſt employed, at the ſalary of 20l. per annum. It has alſo a good ring of ſix bells; and the tower being near the river, the tone is thereby rendered more ſoft and muſical. The motto on the

* I have been informed, that there ought to be an addition of nearly one fourth part more, in the laſt 20 years, both in the chriſtenings and burials, as the number of diſſenting families, of all ſorts, amount to near one fourth of the people. If ſo, then the laſt 20 years will ſtand, chriſtened 1438, buried 1996.

treble is, "Peace and good Neighbourhood." On the tenor,

I to the Church the Living call,
And to the Grave I ſummon all.

The incumbent when this ſketch was drawn up was Mr. John Whitfield, who ſucceeded Mr. Nichols, whoſe predeceſſors were, Drs. Herbert Bedford and ——— Ogelby, who was chaplain in ordinary to King Charles the Second. The living is computed worth 200l. per annum.—The Granvilles have been lords of this place ever ſince the Conqueſt till very lately; and in the 11th of Queen Anne it gave the title of baron to George late Lord Lanſdowne.

There is an epitaph in the Weſt wall of the church-yard, which fixes a point of chronology, and ſhews that the plague raged with great violence here in the year 1646. The perſons buried under it are three children of Henry Ravening, ſurgeon, who were the firſt whom the diſeaſe carried off, and were ſuppoſed to have contracted it by playing on ſome bags of wool juſt landed on the quay.

Near the communion-table is the monument of a man in armour, with a dog lying by him; over which is this inſcription: "Hic jacet Thomas Grauntvild, Miles, Patronus iſtius Eccleſiæ; obiit 18° in die Menſis Martis A. D. 1513; cujus Animæ propicietur Deus. Amen." This was one of the family of the Granvilles; but nothing is known of him but what the epitaph tells.

There is alſo the monument of Mr. John Strange, an eminent merchant, whoſe life was remarkable by many incidents which ſeemed as if he was brought into the world and preſerved by Providence for ſome ſignal purpoſe, which he lived to accompliſh, notwithſtanding ſeveral accidents which muſt otherwiſe have been fatal, and then died when it might reaſonably have been expected he would have been indulged with longer life.—When very young he fell from a very high cliff, without receiving any hurt; and was afterwards ſtruck on the forehead by an arrow, which juſt raiſed the ſkin, and glanced away without doing him any further injury. When the plague broke out here, the mayor deſerted his poſt, and fled. This was the criſis for which Mr. Strange ſeemed to have been born. He was thereupon choſen mayor; and during the whole time the peſtilence raged, he went into the infected houſes, to ſee that the ſick were properly attended, and to prevent the houſes of the dead from being plundered, and ſee that the bodies were properly interred. After he had performed this good work, and they were no more ſick of the diſeaſe in the town, he ſickened of it, and being the laſt whom it deſtroyed, his death crowned his labours, and conferred his reward.

The prices of day-labourers' wages 1s. per day; houſe-carpenters and maſons 1s. 6d.; ſhip-carpenters on old work 2s.; on new only 1s. 6d.; a maſter 2s. 6d.—The price of proviſion is very variable; wheat from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per buſhel, the common price from 4s. to 5s.; beef, and other meat, from 2d. ½ to 4d. per pound; and butter from 3d. ½ to 9d.

There is a market three days in the week, Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. The Tueſday and Saturday are the moſt conſiderable, eſpecially the firſt, which is well ſupplied with corn and other proviſions. Thurſday is called The Little Market, and held in a different part of the town.

It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, recorder, capital burgeſſes, town-clerks, ſerjeants, &c.; and has a particular court, in which actions of debt and upon the caſe may be brought for any ſum; but the town ſends no member to parliament.

There are two diſſenting-meetings, one of which is very large. It is computed that of all ſectaries there are at leaſt one fourth part of the inhabitants.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Nov.* 9.

IN my laſt letter, I ſent you a few anecdotes of a day ſpent with a country clergyman in the Weſt of England, in whoſe principles and practice, religion, in my opinion, appeared in its moſt amiable garb. In fulfilment of a promiſe which accompanied that letter, I now ſend you a contraſt to that picture, being genuine anecdotes of one whom the French at this day boaſt of as an honour to their nation.

Blaiſe Paſcal, author of the *Lettres Provinciales*, *Penſées Chretiennes*, &c. was endowed by Nature with a premature and moſt acute genius, which diſplayed itſelf particularly in natural philoſophy and the mathematics. While almoſt an infant, he had, without the aid either of a maſter, or of books, made a great progreſs in geometry. While yet a boy, he had made diſcoveries in the mathematics, which were the admiration of the ableſt philoſophers in France. He ſaw

the

the demonſtration of the moſt intricate problems, as it were, intuitively, and without the neceſſity of uſing a progreſſive chain of reaſoning. The learned men of the age prognoſticated the greateſt diſcoveries for the improvement of ſcience, and the benefit of mankind, from the matured abilities of this ſurpriſing youth. At the age of twenty-four, upon reading ſome books of devotion, the mind of Paſcal underwent a wonderful revolution. His ſiſter, Madame Perrier, who has written his life, informs us, that, from that time he conſidered every worldly purſuit as unworthy of a Chriſtian; and laid down a ſolemn reſolution to devote the remainder of his life to religion alone. [See G. Mag. LIX. 215].

The firſt fruits of his extraordinary piety manifeſted themſelves on occaſion of a certain philoſophical lecturer, who, in ſome theological diſputations, had ventured to aſſert, that there was a difference in the corporeal nature of our Saviour from the fleſh and blood of ordinary men. Paſcal's conſcience compelled him immediately to lodge an information againſt this heretic with the Archbiſhop of Rouen. The lecturer, to ſave himſelf from the vengeance of the Church, publicly recanted his errors, which was a great triumph to all good Catholics.

The next ſtriking manifeſtation of the zeal of Paſcal, was the convincing a young and beautiful ſiſter of the ſinfulneſs of this world and its vanities; and making her believe there was the higheſt merit in ſhutting herſelf up in a monaſtery. She entered accordingly into one of the moſt auſtere and rigid diſcipline, where her conſtitution, warring with her piety, yielded, at length, to the ſeverities which ſhe practiſed, and ſhe died at the age of 36.

Madame Perrier proceeds to inform us, that the young Paſcal, from the moment of his conceiving theſe thoughts of the excellence of religion, laid it down as a fixed principle, to renounce every gratification in life: although bred up with delicacy, and amidſt opulence, he now refuſed the aſſiſtance of a ſervant in the performance of any thing which he could do for himſelf: he would not ſuffer his bed to be made, nor his dinner to be brought him: when the calls of hunger became too importunate, he went to the kitchen, and haſtily ſatisfied them with any thing he could find: to have a choice in his food appeared to him the vileſt ſenſuality. He ſpent his whole time in prayer, and in the reading of the Scriptures.

The biographer of Paſcal tell us, that his conſtitution was ſo utterly debilitated and worn out by the rigour of his life, and the privation of all the amuſements cuſtomary to youth, that he became the martyr of diſeaſe before he was thirty years of age. His phyſicians endeavoured now to diſſuade him from thoſe auſterities which he practiſed, by repreſenting to him the danger which his health underwent, and the abſolute neceſſity of making that (for ſome time at leaſt) the chief object of his care. But his ſiſter, the Nun, who was in a ſimilar ſituation, returned the kind offices he had ſhown to her, by convincing him that his ſpiritual health was an object of infinitely higher importance: that he ought to proceed courageouſly in the courſe in which he was now engaged; for that God certainly deſtined him for a ſtate of much greater perfection than what he had yet attained to. Theſe good counſels ſtrengthened his pious reſolutions; and, from that time, all earthly objects appeared to him utterly vain and frivolous, and he gave himſelf up, without reſerve, to the care of his eternal welfare.

At this time, the extraordinary ſanctity of his character occaſioned him frequent viſits from many pious perſons of great rank, who wiſhed to be edified by his counſels and converſation. In theſe viſits he had great ſatisfaction, from conſidering the advantage that might thence accrue to the cauſe of religion; but he began to fear, leſt a motive of vanity, which he was conſcious had ſome ſhare in this gratification, ſhould be offenſive in the ſight of God. He ſoon found, ſays his ſiſter, a remedy for that.—He put round his naked body an iron girdle full of ſharp points, and whenever a vain thought came acroſs his imagination, he ſtruck the girdle with his elbow, ſo as to force the points into his fleſh, and this quickly brought him back to a proper eſtimation of himſelf. This practice he perſevered in till his death. About four years before that period, his infirmities and bodily complaints increaſed to ſuch a height, that he could neither follow, as uſual, his religious ſtudies, nor aſſiſt others, as he was wont. This ſituation, however, was very profitable to himſelf; for the patience with which he endured his ſufferings made him the more acceptable to his Creator; and the maxim which he inviolably purſued, of refuſing every

every thing that was agreeable to his ſenſes, fitted him for that ſuperior and extatic enjoyment for which alone he panted. He continued, in the mean time, in a moſt angelic manner, to mortify his natural appetites and the calls of his ſenſes. He made it a rule to ſwallow his victuals without chewing them, leſt they ſhould afford any gratification to his palate; for the ſame reaſon, when taking medicines, he always preferred thoſe that were moſt nauſeous. "Mortification and affliction," he would frequently ſay, "is the condition in which a Chriſtian ought to paſs his life. How happy is it then for me to be reduced by neceſſity to that ſalutary condition!" Thus he continued, ſays his ſiſter, advancing daily in perfection and ſpiritual health, as his bodily conſtitution declined, till at length, in a fit of convulſion, which was miraculouſly ſuſpended for a few minutes, while he received the *viaticum* and extreme unction, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, he died.

On this picture, and the contraſt which it forms to that contained in my former letter, it is not neceſſary to make many reflections. Two very oppoſite characters are delineated in theſe letters; yet both acting upon the ſame principle, a deſire of regulating their life according to what they believe to be the will of their Creator. See the country-clergyman, a man of plain common-ſenſe, without pretenſion to talents, or to ſuperiority of intellect, inſtilling into his flock the love of the Supreme Being, as the Father of mercies, delighted with the happineſs of his creatures. Behold him, with heart-felt delight, diſcharging the duties which he owes to ſociety as a huſband, a father, and a friend. The innocent enjoyment of life he repreſents as a duty of religion. Happy in himſelf, he diffuſes happineſs on all around him.—View next the celebrated Paſcal—Endowed by nature with a genius to enlighten and improve mankind, to advance the glory of God, by contributing to the good of ſociety—he conceives that mortification is neceſſary for his ſoul's welfare. He believes it an act of piety to extinguiſh in the breaſt of a ſiſter the voice of nature urging to the bliſsful duties of a wife and of a mother, and exults in the thought, that the auſterities which ſhortened her life were the price of her eternal ſalvation.—Purſuing for himſelf the ſame courſe, he ſolicits pain and affliction, becomes the voluntary victim of incurable diſeaſe, and dies, for the glory of God, a premature death.

Who can heſitate a moment to determine which of theſe men entertains the moſt worthy ideas of the Divine Being?—Who will heſitate to exclaim, "If Religion is amiable, what a hideous monſter is Fanaticiſm!" EUSEBIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Cowbridge, Oct.* 10.

THE pieces you herewith receive were written by *Edward Williams*, of Flimſton, near Cowbridge.——He is abſolutely ſelf-taught, and was never at ſchool; and it may be obſerved, that, in thoſe parts, the Welſh is the general language of common converſation, the Engliſh being very little known, and very little underſtood. His firſt poetical productions were in the Welſh language. About the age of twenty he was admitted a *Bard* in the ancient manner; a cuſtom ſtill retained in Glamorgan, but, I believe, in no other part of Wales. This is by being diſcipled to a regular Bard, and afterwards admitted into the order in a Congreſs of Bards aſſembled for that purpoſe, after undergoing proper examination; and being alſo initiated into their Myſteries, as they are pleaſed to call them. Beſides Edward Williams, there is, I believe, now remaining only one regular Bard in Glamorgan, or in the world: this is the Rev. Mr. *Edward Evans*, of *Aberdare*, a Diſſenting Miniſter. Theſe two perſons are the only legitimate deſcendants of the ſo-long-celebrated *Ancient Britiſh Bards*; at leaſt they will allow no others this honourable title. Not but that there are excellent poets in conſiderable numbers in many other parts of Wales, who write both in Welſh and Engliſh; but they have never been qualified as above: and what knowledge they have of the ancient laws and rules of Welſh poetry they derive from books. Beſides, that ſpecies of poetry which moſtly prevails now in Wales is formed on the models of the ancient and modern learned languages. But the few that remain of the ſucceſſors of the *Ancient Bards* pretend to myſteries in their art entirely unknown to what they call the modern book-taught poets.

Edward Williams is now about forty years of age, and lives by the humble occupation of *a journeyman maſon*. He is remarkably ſober and temperate, very ſeldom drinks any ſtrong liquors, and, if

if he ſometimes taſtes them, it is in very ſmall quantities, and was never ſeen in liquor. His food is almoſt entirely vegetables; and he is a profeſſed Pythagorean with reſpect to his opinion of animal food. He has other ſingularities: none of them, however, to my knowledge, of a vicious caſt. Though not in the leaſt given to waſtefulneſs or extravagance, he is but a poor œconomiſt; and when was a poet known to be otherwiſe! Some, that are but little acquainted with him, ſuppoſe him not ſufficiently induſtrious; the charge is unjuſt: but he has certainly been in other reſpects very inattentive to his intereſts. There are certain little attentions to things very trifling in appearance, that, in being neglected, are of very unfortunate conſequences. *Edward Williams* lives the life of a hermit, is very little known, and knows very few; is never ſeen in any kind of company, and, tho' his native village contains not above ſeven or eight houſes cloſe together, he has often declared, that, in the courſe of forty years, he never yet knew all the inhabitants. He is naturally reſerved, very baſhful, and has been very unfortunate in his little concerns through life hitherto; yet he is chearfully contented with his lot, diffident to a fault, and too inoffenſive to thrive in ſuch a world as we live in. He is however reſpected by ſome gentlemen of learning and genius. —He is never ſeen walking without a book in his hand.—In his religious opinions he ſeems to be inclined to Quakeriſm, though he profeſſes himſelf of the Eſtabliſhed Church.—He has acquired conſiderable reputation in his trade.

He intends publiſhing propoſals for printing ſome of his pieces by ſubſcription: he has written an incredible number, both in the Welſh and Engliſh languages *. Whether the pieces I ſend you have any conſiderable merit, I will not pretend to ſay; but, if they have, the inſertion of ſome of them in your valuable Magazine will much oblige your conſtant reader,

J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

THE incloſed little Poem † (never yet publiſhed) is the production of a perſon of conſiderable eminence in his day, and ſuppoſed to have been written about the beginning of this century.—I have tranſcribed it from the original manuſcript, which happened to fall into my hands, together with ſeveral more of his papers.

The author was the Rev. JOHN RASTRICK, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, ſometime vicar of Kirkton, near Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, and afterwards paſtor of a Diſſenting Congregation at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he died, Aug. 18, 1727, aged 78. Of his writings the following is thought a more correct liſt than any that has yet appeared: 1. "An Account of the Nonconformity of John Raſtrick, M.A. ſometime Vicar of Kirkton, near Boſton, in Lincolnſhire;" printed in 1705. 2. "A Sermon preached at the Ordination of Mr. Samuel Savage, at St. Edmund's Bury, April 22, 1714. With an Exhortation to him at the Cloſe." 3. "Two Letters to Mr. Ralph Thoreſby, giving an Account of a great Number of Roman Coins found at Flete in Lincolnſhire: publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 279, p. 1156. With a Supplement to thoſe Letters, publiſhed in the ſame Work, N° 377, p. 344." Theſe are alſo mentioned in Gibſon's Camden. 4. "Plain and eaſy Principles of Chriſtian Religion and Obedience; or, The Neceſſity of keeping Chriſt's Commandments, in order to our preſerving an Intereſt in his Favour, demonſtrated from John xv. 10. By John Raſtrick, M.A. ſometime Vicar of Kirkton, near Boſton, and now Miniſter of the Goſpel at King's Lynn, in Norfolk." 5. "A Short Catechiſm; containing the chief Heads of the Chriſtian Religion, and Faith of Chriſt. By John Raſtrick."

The two laſt I have now before me in MS. in the author's own hand-writing. I believe they have never been publiſhed; but it is evident they were deſigned for publication: and they certainly deſerve it much more than many things which ſome very pious and learned men have publiſhed.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

I BEG leave to inform your correſpondent L. E. that the deficiency he complains of (p. 795) in *Richards's Welſh Dictionary*, and alſo in *Owen's intended publication*, may be eaſily made up, by procuring a work publiſhed at *Carmarthen* a few years ago by *Roſs* and *Rhydero*; and which, I am pretty ſure, is ſtill to be had there, price four ſhillings. —The title of it is as follows: "A New Engliſh-Welſh Dictionary; containing

* A ſpecimen of them ſhall be given in the Poetry of this month.

† See this alſo in our Poetical Department.

taining all Words neceſſary for reading an Engliſh Author. Wherein not only the correſponding Britiſh is given to the Engliſh, and the various Significations properly ranged; but alſo every Engliſh Word is accented, to prevent a bad Pronunciation, the Part of Speech added to which each Word reſpectively belongs, and proper Authorities ſubjoined where neceſſary. The whole carefully compiled from the moſt approved Authors in both Languages. By WILLIAM EVANS."

When L. E. tells us, that *no reaſon at all can be given* why thoſe Welſh gentlemen ſhould not publiſh both parts together, he diſcovers much more raſhneſs than good ſenſe.—I could give him more than one very good reaſon why they ſhould not, if I thought it neceſſary.

Yours, &c. RHISIART O DDYFED.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Oct.* 21.

THE expenſive alterations, juſt now compleated, of Covent Garden church, will render any thing reſpecting the firſt erection of it a matter of curioſity, and may ſtir up ſome of the inhabitants to give an account of the money now expended on it by the ſpirited exertions of the inhabitants, aſſiſted by the generous contribution of the patron, the Duke of Bedford. S. A.

HARL. MS. 1831. The diſpute between the Earl of Bedford and Mr. Bray, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, was heard before the Privy Councell at Whitehall, April 6, 1638, on the petition of the inhabitants.—The Duke ſhewed, that he had built the church at his own charge, with a dwelling-houſe for the miniſter, and that he was willing to allow him 100l. a year out of his own revenue. For which he claimed the right of patronage, to preſent and nominate a clerk to officiate; which was oppoſed by Mr. Bray, who claimed, as being within the precinct of the pariſh of St. Martin's, the cure of ſouls did lie with him, and that it ſhould remain as a chapel of eaſe under the mother church; that he inſiſted on nominating a curate, and was willing to allow him 100 markes a year. It was concluded, that an act of Parliament ſhould paſs, to make it parochial; that the Earl ſhould be intituled to the preſentation and patronage; and, untill that took place, it ſhould remain as a chapel, and the nomination of a curate remain with Mr. Bray, who ſhould allow him the 100 markes a year, as he propoſed. That the Earl ſhould appoint a preacher, and allow him 100l. a year, as propoſed, to remain as a free gift of the Earl until the act is paſſed, and after that to be ſettled for ever on the incumbent.

Then follow articles of agreement reſpecting the lymets of the chapelry; election of churchwardens and overſeers; collections, taxes, and rates, &c.

The act of the Earl of Bedford's donation, dated Sept. 26, 1638.

The act of conſecration, September 27, 1638, by William Juxon, Biſhop of London, Treaſurer of England.

The charge of the pews and wainſcott works of the church, before the alteration.

	£.	s.	d.
Foreſaid works, 339 yards, at 11s. the yard	186	16	0
Partition, middle ranges, the long and ſhort partitions, 319 yards 6 feet, at 8s. the yard	127	17	4
The wainſcott againſt the walls, 205 yards 7 feet, at 7s. 6d. the yard	77	3	8
The wainſcott againſt the walls in the chancel, 23½ yards, at 8s. 6d. the yard	9	19	9
Plain wainſcott behind the two doors, eaſt end, 11 yards 4 inches, at 4s. the yard	2	4	9
For 114 ſeates and kneeles and deſkes, with brackets, at 6s. 4d. the pew	35	12	6
For the ſeats and brackets in the chancel	2	15	0
For 72 ſtayes in the pewes, at 12d. a-piece	3	12	0
For lyning the ..... with leaves of wainſcot	3	0	0
For 2 oval ſteps in the chancell	0	9	0
For 6 ſcantling peeces behind archatrave of the doors eaſt	0	12	0
For the wainſcott, turning, carving, framing, of the raile of the chancell	11	0	0
The upper part of the reader's pewe, two yards 5 foot, at 11s. the yard	1	8	1
For the joiners work of the pulpit, and the tyre, with the ſtayes	75	0	0
For the carving of the pulpit reader's pewe	25	0	0
For the communion table	7	10	0
For the ſawing, framing, boarding, and piling of the frames under the pewes, finding timber and works	40	0	0
For pew-hinges, holdfaſts, and ſcrewes	31	0	0
Pillars for the pulpit of iron within the wood	18	18	0
Summa totalis	659	18	1

The particulars beſides the pewes.

For the plate	138	16	4
For carpetts, cuſhions, pulpit-cloth, and chairs	54	1	1
For Bible and ſervice-books	4	6	6
For things that are yet to be paid	60	0	0
	257	3	11

For

For building of brick walls	30	12	5
For maſons work about the chancell	41	16	9
For mending the glaſs windows	1	10	5
For the feaſt at the conſecration	48	4	1
For alteration of the chancell and pewes	66	14	6
For monies laid out by Mr. Withers	4	9	6
For ordinarie fees for conſecration	30	0	0
For other particulars, as doth appear by bill	5	19	11
	229	7	7
	659	18	1
	257	3	11
	1146	9	7

A copie of a warrant for the diſcharge of Richard Harris and Joſias Feudall from the office of overſeers for the poor of the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, and for the appointing of Humphrey Grove and George Dethicke overſeers in their room, 1640.

Reaſons why I did refuſe to ſett my hand to the warrant aforeſaid.

Harris and Feudall's petition to the King, who referred it to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, and the Lord Treaſurer; with their determination thereon.

The commiſſion to ſell the pewes for the lives of the purchaſers, in order to pay the expence of pewing and the alterations, granted by the Biſhop of London, July 23, 1639.

The commiſſion to rate and gather for veſtments the ſum of 300l. granted by the Biſhop of London. Nov. 3, 1639.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

EBENEZER BARCLAY, in your Magazine of 1784, p. 349, aſks why a certain *narrow* ſtreet in OXFORD is called the TURL.

A correſpondent, at page 485, conceives this word to be of CELTIC *or* SAXON origin:—and, *if* CELTIC—not elſe—(for, if Saxon, he does not preſume to interpret it)—and, *if* the ſtreet moreover be on a *declivity*—but, on no other ſuppoſition—gives him to underſtand that it takes its name from *that* circumſtance; TURL, in the *Celtic*, ſignifying a *deſcent*. He adds indeed that, *if* again this ſame ſtreet be in the *purlieus* of OXFORD (for he never ſaw it, having never been there), it *may* ſignify, but does not ſay *why*, the place where the country-people uſed to alight, as at a *ford*, or *entrance* into the town.

Again;—P. Q. p. 495, from *Peſhal's* Hiſtory of OXFORD, informs us that the TURL *Gate* was ſo called from *Peter Thurold*, who built and lived near it; and that this gate gave its name to the ſtreet.

The truth, Mr. URBAN, is this: TURL is not of *Celtic*, but of *Saxon* origin. Ðyrl, in the *Saxon*, i. e. our old Engliſh language, ſignifies an *orifice* or *aperture*. Hence they had the compounds, Eaȝ-ðyrl, *Eye-thirl*, the *aperture* of the *Eye*; which was alſo uſed for a *Window*, as an *aperture* to look through—Næſ-ðyrl, *Noſe-thirl*, whence our *Noſ-tril*—Nædle-ðyrl, the *aperture*, or, as we call it, the *eye* of the *Needle*.—Hence alſo it was uſed to ſignify any *narrow opening* or *paſſage*. And hence alſo it may therefore reaſonably be preſumed that the *angiport*, or *narrow* paſſage in queſtion was called the Ðyrl, and, by an eaſy change in the pronunciation, the TURL.

The *verb* was Ðyrlian, *perforare*, *terebrare*, *penetrare*—to *bore*, *pierce*, or *penetrate*. And hence our verb, to *thrill*, of the ſame import. Thus, *thrilling* ſounds, *thrilling* ſorrows, i. e. ſounds or ſorrows which *penetrate* or *pierce*.—In *mechanical* operations we find it ſtill in uſe in the word *drill*, with the ſimple, and not uncommon, change of the *th* into *d*.—By the way, this change of the *th* into *d* is particularly obſervable in the Prince of Wales's motto, *Ic dien*, which was originally written Ic ðien, *I ſerve—I*, though a Prince, am a *Thane*, or a *Servant*, as being ſubject to the King. ARCHÆUS *Surr.*

Unto the Editor of the Analytical Review,

The Remonſtrance of the Author of An Enquiry into the Hiſtory of Scotland preceding the Year 1056, Sheweth,

I. THAT though the Remonſtrant, from experience, knows the truth of the literary maxim, *Qui plume a, guerre a*, he is willing to avoid controverſy, if poſſible; and therefore offers this ſhort remonſtrance, on what he conceives to be the injuſtice done to his ſaid book by one of your critics, who deſigns himſelf H. H., and whoſe chief remarks he ſhall conſider in their order.

II. That the Remonſtrant does not ſpeak with ſuch reſpect of himſelf as the critic infers, as will appear from his words, p. iv. "The importance of the work was indeed ſuch as might have excited, and required, far ſuperior abilities." And in p. xiv. he ſays, he "conſiders himſelf as a labourer, who is clearing

ing away rubbiſh, and bringing materials."

III. That in p. 2 of your Review, the words of the Remonſtrant are miſquoted. The Remonſtrant ſays, p. iv. "To examine the ſubject to the bottom were required conſiderable reading, previous experience in ſuch matters, much leiſure, and love of the ſubject, and no great deſire of wealth or fame." The Critic to the words "wealth or fame," adds, "has attempted to redeem the early hiſtory of his country from total annihilation;" which words do not occur.

IV. That the Critic then ſays, that the Remonſtrant's contempt for Celtic remains is the moſt ſtriking feature of his writings; whereas the Remonſtrant, before he had examined the ſubject, was a warm defender of Oſſian. And the Remonſtrant's contempt for Celtic remains aroſe from his diſcovery of the forgeries and miſconceptions attending them.

V. That the Critic, in proceeding to the work itſelf, gives no analyſis of it, which the Remonſtrant conſiders as a fault in an Analytical Review.

VI. That the Remonſtrant has uſed only a ſmall letter for the pronoun *i* or *I*, which he conſiders as an impudent pronoun, and as much to be hid as poſſible, inſtead of being elevated above the reſt like a brazen grenadier. The ſingle letter *i* forms a word both in Latin and Italian, but is never put with a capital. That he ſpells *Picts*, *Piks*, and gives reaſons for ſo doing; one of which is, to avoid preſenting an erroneous idea that the word ſprings from the Latin *Picti*. That for *Hebrides* he puts *Hebudes*, and ſhews the former to be a mere error of the preſs; and that he does not conceive it to be the duty of the Analytical Review to perpetuate error.

VII. That to extract two or three warm pages from a thouſand cool ones, in order to give an eſtimate of a book, is unjuſt; and yet it unfortunately ſo happens, that the worſt pages in the Remonſtrant's book are given as ſpecimens. That great labour is apt to beget peeviſhneſs for the time. That if the Critic had gone through half the Remonſtrant's toil, he might perhaps have been peeviſh too; and the Remonſtrant would not have quarrelled with him upon this account.

VIII. That, in p. 9 of your Review, the Critic inſinuates, that the Remonſtrant's anger againſt the Scotiſh Highlanders renders his account of their hiſtory ſuſpicious. That the Remonſtrant has not a more earneſt wiſh, than that the Highlanders were as much ſuperior to the Lowlanders in the virtues of civilization as they are inferior. That his anger is that of patriot, who hates to ſee idleneſs and ſavage manners prevail ſo long among a people, and oppoſe induſtry, and the other virtues, which do honour to human nature. That the Remonſtrant was angry to find, that late writers gave the whole hiſtory of Scotland to the Highlanders; as an Engliſhman would be juſtly angry to be told, that there was no hiſtory of England but that of Wales. But that the Remonſtrant is ſo far from allowing his anger to violate the truth, that he contends for the ſettlement of the Dalriads, the anceſtors of the Highlanders, as having taken place in the third century, inſtead of the ſixth, as formerly inferred. And that he declares he has beſtowed more labour on the hiſtory of the Highland kings than upon thoſe of the Lowlands. But that this imputation is unjuſt, will appear at once from the Remonſtrant's book.

IX. That the Critic paſſes ſo ſlightly over the ſecond volume of the Remonſtrant's work in particular, that no reader can form any idea of it from his account. That the Critic's mention of "different records," in p. 9, ſhews his inattention to the ſubject. Had he mentioned "different opinions," he would have been right; but there are no records but what the Remonſtrant has faithfully followed, and moſt of which he has printed, to enable every reader to judge of his good faith.

X. That the Remonſtrant is thankful for the approbation beſtowed here and there; and is not ſo ſanguine as to imagine that his reader muſt always agree with him in opinion, or that his work is without miſtakes. But the concluding cenſures he muſt look upon as far from impartial, as he hopes to prove in a few inſtances that follow.

XI. That the Remonſtrant does not ſet up his ſtyle as a model. What has ſtyle to do with an Antiquarian diſſertation, interlarded with many languages? But the Remonſtrant has the opinion of ſome of our beſt writers concerning his ſtyle, and they differ from the Critic. That the Critic ſeems to look upon the Engliſh language as abſolutely claſſical and fixt; and yet, in the ſame page, contends againſt any ellipſis being uſed. Is there any claſſical language without an ellipſis? Why inſert *me* or *us* when perfectly underſtood to be implied? In

French,

French, Voltaire ſpells *Français* for *François*, &c. &c. And in Engliſh, different good writers ſpell differently at preſent, as, if the Critic has *read* much, he muſt have obſerved. But the printer's ſpelling is what prevails. Addiſon ſpells many words differently from Milton; Gibbon from Addiſon. When the Critic publiſhes his rules, they will be univerſally followed.

XII. That the Remonſtrant is accuſed of "vulgar phraſeology," becauſe he uſes Shakſpere's expreſſion *plentiful lack*.

XIII. That the Remonſtrant has no pretenſions to "wit and ſmartneſs," and is very ſorry.

XIV. That the Remonſtrant is accuſed of warmth when repelling the warmth of others. Perhaps their warmth had better have been repreſſed with coldneſs; but the Remonſtrant is young, and of warm feelings. He, however, in his Preface, p. xxviii, apologizes for his warmth in theſe words: "Before the Reader can properly judge of theſe paſſages, he muſt read the authors againſt whom they are directed. If he finds them modeſt and veracious, let the blame fall on the unjuſt anger of the preſent writer; but if they be found to be dealers in direct falſhoods, and replete with impudent railing againſt the truth, let it be conſidered if ſuch have an excluſive privilege of being angry. The Author has been forced, now and then, to meet them on their own ground; and deſerves pity rather than blame for that neceſſity, which has indeed diſguſted him ſo far, that he has reſolved to abandon the controverſial ſtyle for ever, and to content himſelf in future in exploring and vindicating the truth, without arraigning its enemies," &c. &c. In fact, the Critic is yet warmer than the Remonſtrant.

XV. That the Remonſtrant is guilty of quoting Greek, Latin, Italian, and French writers.

XVI. That the Remonſtrant is alſo guilty of tranſlating the words *qui omnia ſciunt et plus*.

XVII. That the Remonſtrant did not know till now, after rubbing his eyes, that the Hiſtory of Scotland, down to the year 1056, was contained in his Diſſertation on the Goths, which goes only to the year 300 before Chriſt.

XVIII. That the Remonſtrant's Enquiry is a collection of materials, and not an abridgement. The Hiſtory of Scotland is far from being ready for an abridgement.

XIX. That, without the digreſſions, the book would have been ſo dry and dull that nobody would have got through it; and that, in treating ſo barren a ſubject as that of antiquities, digreſſions are abſolutely neceſſary.

XX. That the repetitions always preſent new arguments, and are neceſſary in an obſcure ſubject. Dr. Smith's work on the Wealth of Nations is full of repetitions, becauſe the ſubject was obſcure; and is a very good book, and the better for the repetitions.

XXI. That it is common for thoſe whoſe prejudices are attacked to exclaim againſt prejudice.

XXII. That the Remonſtrant expreſſes his eſteem for Buchanan in warm terms, and only excludes him from the liſt of *eruditi*, of thoſe who have given proofs of great and various reading.

XXIII. That it is the firſt time that the Remonſtrant has heard that Homer, or any other claſſic, had reached our times by popular fame. That for ten centuries, called the middle ages, the ſaid claſſics had no popular fame at all, but were preſerved by learned men.

XXIV. That the Critic confounds *theory* with *analogy*; and then accuſes the Remonſtrant of inconſiſtency.

XXV. That the Critic muſt be a ſtranger to the works of Politian, Eraſmus, Camerarius, Scaliger, Caſaubon, Salmaſius, Selden, Milton, Gronovius, Gale, Bentley; in ſhort, the whole ſucceſſion of literati, elſe he would not expect to find *politeneſs* in a book of mere learning. Elegant books have often been ſuperficial ones; and the Remonſtrant did not wiſh to write a ſuperficial book. Truth is too ſerious a matter to be diſcuſſed by empty elegance.

XXVI. That the Remonſtrant, after a labour of many years, and an attentive examination of his ſubject, has condemned ſome preceding writers, as he has praiſed many others. That the Critic, after a brief peruſal of his book, reprobates a few warm expreſſions with ſtill greater warmth than the Author has ever uſed, and ſeems totally to forget that the work contains a thouſand facts concerning the hiſtory of a whole nation for TEN CENTURIES. That the Critic gives not one examination of any hiſtorical, chronological, or geographical fact, developed by the Author, but pronounces *ex cathedrâ* upon the mere dreſs of a book, whoſe ſoul and body he neglects. That, in the words of Monteſquieu,

quieu, "Cette maniere de raiſonner n'eſt pas bonne, qui employée contre quelque bon livre que ce ſoit, peut le faire paroître auſſi mauvais que quelque mauvais livre que ce ſoit; et qui, pratiquée contre quelque mauvais livre que ce ſoit, peut le faire paroître auſſi bon que quelque bon livre que ce ſoit*."

The Remonſtrant, therefore, appeals to the Preface, and to the juſtice of the Analytical Review; and, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Peterſburg, Feb.* 13, *O.S.*

THE following anecdote of Peter the Great was delivered by Mr. Peter Muller, maſter of ſome iron works, who was himſelf in the Tzar's palace at Moſco when the tranſaction happened.

The Tzar Peter I. in the 25th year of his age lay dangerouſly ill of a violent fever. His diſorder increaſed to ſuch a degree, that there was ſcarcely any hope of his recovery, and a general conſternation prevailed throughout the Court. Prayers were offered up day and night in all the churches for the reſtoration of his health. The judge for criminal cauſes attended, according to antient cuſtom, with a requeſt, that the malefactors who were condemned to die, and who at this conjuncture were nine in number, convicted of ſtreet-robberies and murder, ſhould be ſet at liberty, that they might pray to God for the preſervation of the Tzar. As ſoon as Peter was informed of this, he ordered the judge to his bedſide, and bade him read the liſt of ſuch as were condemned to die, together with their crimes. This done, his Majeſty, with a faltering voice, made this anſwer to the judge: "Thinkeſt thou that, by pardoning ſuch baſe and wicked villains, and by hindering the righteous courſe of juſtice, I ſhould do a pious work, and thereby move Heaven to ſpare my life; or that God will hearken to the prayer of ſuch godleſs murderers and thieves? Go thy way this inſtant, and let the ſentences be fully executed on all the nine criminals to-morrow morning. I have much greater hope that, through this act of juſtice, the Almighty may be moved to ſhed his grace upon me, that he will ſpare my life, and reſtore me to health again."

The ſentence was executed the following day; the Tzar grew better and better; and, in a ſhort time after, perfectly recovered.

* Defence of the Spirit of Laws againſt the Journal of Trevoux.

Peter I. the founder of Ruſſia's welfare, who made it his practice to viſit diligently all the works and fabrics of his empire, to examine the operations, and handle the tools, came frequently to Muller's iron-works at Iſtia, on the road to Kaluga, 90 verſts from Moſco. Here he remained one time four weeks together, drinking the chalybeate water of the place; and, though daily employed about ſtate-affairs, he found time for buſying himſelf in the works, not only carefully obſerving and examining them, but alſo ſetting himſelf to work in ſmelting and hammering the iron, and learning the art of making it into bars. Being now pretty expert in the buſineſs, towards the end of his ſtay in this place he had wrought with his own hands alone above 18 poods (the pood is 40 pounds), and marked every bar with his own ſtamp, obliging his followers, the young courtiers and boyars, to bring coals, to ſtoke the fire, to work the bellows, and perform the other requiſites for aſſiſting his Majeſty in his laborious employment. In the mean time comes Verner Muller, the director of the fabric, from Moſco. The Tzar praiſed the manner in which the works were carried on, and aſked how much a man that worked by the piece received per pood of the wrought iron? "Three copeeks, or an altene," anſwered Muller. "Very well," replied the Monarch, "then I have to demand eighteen altenes for my work." Verner Muller directly ran to his money-cheſt, and taking eighteen ducats, counted them out to the Tzar, ſaying, "One cannot offer leſs than this per pood to ſuch a workman as your Majeſty." Peter puſhed them back again, and ſaid, "Take away thy ducats; I have worked no better than the other workmen; pay me what thou commonly payeſt to them, and I will buy me a new pair of ſhoes with the money, which I am very much in want of." Indeed his Majeſty's ſhoes had been already once new-ſoled, and were again worn out. He therefore takes up the eighteen altenes, walks to the ſhops, and buys a new pair of ſhoes with it, which he uſed frequently to put on, and hold them up to the company, ſaying, "Theſe ſhoes I earned by very hard work."

N. B. Of ſuch bar-iron, wrought by his Majeſty's own hands, they ſtill ſhew you one bar with the Tzar's ſtamp upon it at the abovementioned iron-works at Iſtia, 90 verſts from Moſco; and another, which the Tzar made afterwards at

Olonetz on the Ladoga lake, in the Muſeum of the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg.

The foregoing anecdote was related by Peter Muller, the ſon of Veroer.

It is well known that Peter the Great not only felt the neceſſity of having good ſurgeons to attend his newly-raiſed army and fleet, and took great pains to procure them, but alſo learned to perform ſeveral operations himſelf. He commonly carried about him a couple of pocket-caſes; one of mathematical inſtruments, for his uſe in making draughts in civil, naval, and military architecture; and the other of chirurgical inſtruments. He has likewiſe many a time drawn teeth; and tapped with his own hands the wife of Borſdf, the merchant, who was ill of a dangerous dropſy. When he was no more than twenty years of age, he was in the habit of familiar converſation, not only with Monſ. Le Fort, his firſt favourite, but likewiſe with M. Tirmond, an old and ſkilful practitioner, of great reputation, who was in particular intimacy with the Tzar, and uſed frequently to ſit with him till morning, labouring in the Hungarian vintage. He was ſo perfectly in the good graces of his Sovereign, that having, in a fit of drunkenneſs, ſtabbed an old and truſty ſervant, he came running next morning to the Tzar in great affliction, threw himſelf on the ground at his feet, and implored his forgiveneſs. His Majeſty told him he would hear nothing till he roſe up and ſtood on his feet; and, when he ſaw that he did not ſtir from his poſition, he helped him up himſelf, embraced him with great affection, and heard him make his own accuſation. Which having ended, the Tzar gave him for anſwer, "that he need not afflict nor trouble himſelf about it; that he had none to aſk forgiveneſs of but God; and, if the deceaſed had left behind him a wife and any children, he ſhould endeavour to make up their loſs to them by all means in his power;" which he did, by allowing them a conſiderable annuity out of his own eſtate.

This famous Dr. Tirmond died at 70 years of age, and left behind him a widow, not old, and rather handſome, with a fortune of ſeveral thouſand rubles. This lady, during the life of her huſband, paid ſo little regard to adapt her conduct to the rules of order, that ſhe had given occaſion to many reflections on her behaviour, and had turned her eyes with ſome affection on a handſome young journeyman-barber from Dantzic. On the death of her huſband ſhe married this perſon, and they began to live in a very profuſe and extravagant manner, driving about in a gaudy coach with four horſes, and, in ſhort, made a very conſpicuous figure in Moſco. All this being come to the knowledge of the Tzar, together with a contemptuous deſcription of the young Dantzicker; one day, when his Majeſty was on a viſit to one of his boyars, in company with ſeveral of his confidents, he ſent for the gay ſucceſſor of his favourite Tirmond; who, immediately on receiving the meſſage, thought for certain that it was for putting him in the place of his predeceſſor; and accordingly repaired in his fineſt carriage and in great ſtate to the palace, where he found the Tzar ſurrounded by a numerous company. All ran to the windows to ſee the barber make his entrance. When he was come before the Tzar, the monarch aſked him for an account of himſelf and his circumſtances, and then ſent him round the company, who all ſeverally made him undergo a ſtrict examination. At length the Tzar, knowing him for an ignorant and unworthy ſucceſſor of the learned Tirmond, immediately gave orders for all the menial ſervants and common boors that were about the Court to be collected into ſome of the drawing-rooms, where the ſpruce and gallant gentleman-barber was obliged to trim and ſhave them all; which when he had done, he was ordered to return home in his ſumptuous equipage. The young gentleman and his lady took this humiliating circumſtance ſo much to heart, that in a ſhort time after they left the country, with what remained of their money, and went to Dantzic, where they lived as gaily as poſſible till all was ſpent; and an old acquaintance of Tirmond's afterwards ſaw this ſmart young barber, during the following Swediſh war, as a poor broker, and his ſpouſe reduced to the neceſſity of taking-in waſhing for money.

The foregoing anecdote was related by M. Schultz, chief ſurgeon to the Iſmailofski regiment of guards.

The character of Tzar Alexei Michailovitſh, the ſubject of the firſt of theſe anecdotes, is an inſtance of a truth long familiar to my mind; that the world is generally more indebted to perſons of no great fame in the annals of hiſtory, for the production and cultivation of thoſe great geniuſes that ſometimes appear for the benefit of the

human

human race, than to thoſe very characters themſelves. If it had not been for the example of Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great might have been but a little man, and his name of no more conſequence than the name of George, an oſtenſible word to give execution to the laws. Perhaps Newton is more indebted to his father than to the world for his fame. The fiery ſpirit of a blackſmith, or the inflexible heart of a butcher, may be the ſource of that ambition in his ſon that ſhall lift him to the pinnacle of power, and may ſuggeſt thoſe deeds of hardihood that ſhall aſtoniſh the world. For my own part, as often as I detect myſelf in any little inſtance of worth and virtue, I naturally look back upon my parents, and never fail to diſcover a feature in them, of which it was but a copy. Alexei Michailovitſh was in moſt reſpects a very exalted character, and deſerves to be held out to mankind by the pen of ſome able hiſtorian. But that hiſtorian muſt be one who has viſited this country, and made himſelf acquainted with the temper and genius of the Ruſſians, not in a ſuperficial manner, as ſome travellers do, but with patience and inveſtigation. Much leſs muſt he be one who has never paſſed the limits of the country wherein he was born. Nothing is to be expected from ſuch but crude repetitions of errors a hundred times copied, and falſe concluſions embraced without ſentiment, and delivered in the tone of preſumption peculiar to ignorance.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

WHEN a man has recourſe to ſelf-importance, railing, and vague aſſertion, in anſwer to a train of facts, it is in vain to diſpute with him. I therefore willingly leave the queſtion between Dr. Lorimer and me upon its preſent footing; and if he even chuſes to proceed, he may, without hazard of any contradiction from,

Yours, &c. J. PINKERTON.

LETTERS ON WALES.

(*Continued from p.* 905.)

To Mr. Edward Richard, *about* Galfrid's *Tranſlation.*

4. Dear Sir, *Penbryn, April* 22, 1760.

AMIDST all my hurry and want of health, I have ſat down to conſider ſeriouſly of your letter, and the Doctor's and his correſpondent's doubts about the authority of the Britiſh Hiſtory, tranſlated out of Welſh into Latin, by Galfridus Monemuthenſis. This is a heavy taſk you have laid upon me; but, as a friend, I cannot refuſe you, in hopes this will make you eager in purſuit of theſe ſtudies. In the compaſs of a letter you cannot expect that an affair ſhould be thoroughly cleared up, which hath been diſputed for ages by men of the greateſt learning in Europe, *pro* and *con*; but I can promiſe to give you and your friends ſome lights into this dark controverſy, which none of the diſputants knew any thing of; and indeed none of either ſide were perfect maſters of the matter in queſtion, or had conſidered it thoroughly, for want of being better acquainted with the original Hiſtory in the Britiſh, wrote by Tyſſilio, intituled, *Brut y Brenhinoedd.* It was impoſſible for foreigners, or for ſtrangers to the Britiſh tongue, to underſtand the affair, for they ran after ſhadows, as they had but a tranſlation before them, and that but a very ſorry one. And our countrymen the Welſh, ſince Galfrid's tranſlation appeared in print, A. D. 1508, have not taken ſufficient pains to compare the tranſlation with the original, and to inform others of the tranſlator's faults: ſo great ſtrangers did they become at laſt to the hiſtory of their country, that very few of the Literati took the trouble to peruſe the Britiſh copy, Galfrid's Latin tranſlation being taken to be more elegant and full, and in great vogue among the Learned in England; and yet of the Welſh who underſtood no Latin, and the Britiſh poets, who moſtly ſtuck to their own language, there was not one of them, that I can find, that ever heard of the name of Geoffry the tranſlator; nor is his name known at this day in Wales, except among antiquaries, for they wholly relied on the hiſtories and traditions of their own language, and they ſtill look on the Latin tranſlation as of no weight.

Sir John Pryſe, of Brecknockſhire, who wrote in Henry the Eighth's time, was a perſon of great abilities, and had good opportunities of underſtanding the hiſtory of the antient Britons, being one of the commiſſioners employed by the King to ſurvey the monaſteries to be diſſolved, and was an intimate of the induſtrious Leland, and helped him to write his *Aſſertio Artuni*, and being a noted antiquary, he had a ſight, in his travels, of many valuable old MSS. in Welſh and Latin, which corroborated the

the Britiſh Hiſtory. What he wrote under the title of "A Defence of the Britiſh Hiſtory," was an anſwer to the calumnies of Polydore Vergil, an Italian, collector of the Peter-pence here, who in his Works, dedicated to Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1533, had attacked that Hiſtory, which had been publiſhed in Latin, in the name of Galfrid, and bitterly abuſed the Britiſh nation.

Sir John Pryſe's Defence is in Latin, and was printed in London by order of his ſon Richard Pryſe, in the year 1573, about twenty years after his death. He, ſticking only to anſwer the objections of Polydore, hath not touched on ſeveral diſputable places in the tranſlated Hiſtory, where it diſagrees with the original Britiſh Hiſtory, and which gives it in Latin the air of a fable. It doth not appear to me, by his book, that Sir John Pryſe had carefully peruſed the Britiſh copy, interrupted, perhaps, by his hurry of buſineſs; for he hath not urged all that he might have ſaid to the matter in diſpute, provided he had carefully compared the original and tranſlation, and if he alſo had a thorough knowledge of our antient Britiſh Bards, who beſt knew the uſe of words, and whoſe works indeed are the very root and foundation of the antient Britiſh Hiſtory, the Hiſtories of the origin of moſt other nations in the world being on the ſame footing. But it is plain, from pp. 10, 11, 12, and other places in this book, that Sir John Pryſe was but ſlightly verſed in the Britiſh Poets, probably for want of leiſure, and could not therefore draw proper arguments from their works. Mr. Thompſon, the Engliſh editor of Galfrid (following Mr. Wynne, editor of Caradoc's Hiſtory), hath collected in his Preface ſeveral good arguments in defence of this Hiſtory; but, as your correſpondent well obſerves, the fabulous air ſtrikes a man at firſt ſight, and the grand blur is ſtill unremoved. Among abundance of other materials which I have collected, and which I intend to make public, in order to reſcue our national Hiſtory from the dirt that is thrown upon it, I ſhall mention here a few heads, for the ſatisfaction of your correſpondents, to clear up what has given a diſlike to all that ever read this Hiſtory, in Latin or Engliſh; in the firſt place, the ſtories of giants, with which Galfrid's Latin book is interlaced and embelliſhed. This is the great ſtone againſt which Galfrid ſtumbled and broke his ſhins, as he ignorantly cut capers to divert the publick, as he thought. It was the cuſtom of all writers, in thoſe early days of literature, to mix the marvellous in their works, in order to make their readers ſtare. Not one of the graveſt of the hiſtorical writers after the Norman Conqueſt is exempt from this weakneſs; and even old Bede long before. What can be more ridiculous than the miracles with which he hath ſtuffed his whole Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory? All ſuperſtition and dotage! In our Britiſh Hiſtory, in the original Welſh, of which I have a very fair MS. which hath been collated with ſeveral other antient ones, the perſons called Cowri and Cewri are tranſlated by Galfrid *Gigantes*; but thoſe really were princes, and not giants: for the word *Cawr* (plural, *Cowri*) meant, among the antient Britons, *princes*, *heroes*, and *men of great power*; and *Cawr* was an epithet given to their moſt warlike princes, and was the primitive meaning and uſe of the word, though it was afterwards applied to giants, or ſtrong men, who got dominion by force. So Nimrod is, by our poets, called Nemrwth Gawr, Sampſon Gawr; but Galfrid, not being thorough maſter of the Britiſh tongue and of our antiquities, to give the Hiſtory a pleaſant turn, turned his princes into giants. I ſhall produce ſome very antient authorities for what I have advanced, that the primitive meaning of *Cawr* among the Celtæ was *a Prince*, and was after uſed for a man of great ſtrength, or a giant. There is an old Britiſh MS. in Hengwrt Library, which I have had the peruſal of, which gives an account of the firſt founders of all the antient Britiſh caſtra, or forts, the ruins of which are in abundance on the very ſummits of mountains in North Wales, as that on Cadair Idras, Moel Othrwm, &c. which were erected by Idris Gawr, Othrwm Gawr, &c. who were princes in thoſe parts in very antient times, if not at the very firſt peopling of that country, as their firſt ſettlements ſeem to ſhew; but nobody ever dreamt they were giants; and we that are acquainted with the writings of the Britains know that the epithet of Cawr, or Hero, given their moſt valiant princes in Cambria, or Wales, was of the ſame ſenſe with Priodawr, in the dialect of Albania, or Scotland, and with Gwledig, in Lloegria, or England; but that Gwledig had a more extenſive ſignification, as the

Lloegrian

Lloegrian prince was always the ſupreme of the other two, the word being derived from *Gwlād*, a Country. My next authority is the Britiſh book of Triades, a MS. wrote about the year 700, quoted by Camden, who never ſaw it; which ſays that King Arthur had three wives; the firſt, the daughter of Gawryd Ceint; the ſecond, the daughter of Gwythyr ap Greidiawl; and his third wife was the daughter of Ogyrfan Gawr. The kings of Britain never uſed to make queens of the daughters of giants. Galfrid would have made a ſtrange piece of work of the Triades, if he had attempted a tranſlation of it into Latin. Gildas Nennius, a Britain, who wrote in Latin about the year 850, mentions Benlli, a man of great power in Jâl, who was an abettor of the Pelagian hereſy againſt St. Jerman. Jâl is a part of North Wales, well known at this day; and Benlli Gawr is mentioned by many of our Britiſh writers to have been a prince of great authority and ſway in thoſe parts. Read the 20th chapter of Gildas Nennius's Eulogium, and you will find this Benlli called Rex and Tyrannus; ſo that Benlli Gawr was no giant. Jorwerth Fynglwyd, a Demetian poet, who wrote about 300 years ago, ſays, "Camp Cawr yw Cwympo Caerydd;" *i. e.* The quality of a Cawr is to overthrow city-walls; meaning a warlike prince; giants have but little ſkill that way. Rhys Brychan, a Brecknockſhire poet, on the death of Henry the Seventh ſays, "Truan fu'r Cyfrdan dwyn Cawr y Cedryn a'u Ceidwad a'u Blaenawr."

Cawr y Cedryn is the Prince of Heroes; it would have been no credit to have made him a giant. John Brwnog, an Angleyſea poet, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. gives that king the epithet of Cawr, as deſcended from Owain ap Maredudd ap Tudur, of Penmynydd in Angleyſea,—Cawr paun Mon Carw Penmynydd. In the Welſh Bible, 1 Sam. xvii. 51, Goliah of Gath is called Cawr y Philiſtiaid, which, in the Engliſh tranſlation, is, the Champion of the Philiſtines; which ſhews the various uſes of the word Cawr even down to our days. But the moſt common acceptation of the word among the vulgar at preſent (ſince we have no Welſh native princes) is, as it is taken Gen. iv. and Numb. xiii. a man of great ſtrength, like the ſons of Anac; and in ſome parts of South Wales, y Cawr mawr, or great Cawr, ſignifies the Devil, or Prince of Darkneſs. Abundance of the moſt noted Celtic princes, eſpecially among the Cambrians, which is the chief and moſt uncorrupted branch of the Celtæ, had this epithet of Cawr added to their names; as, Rhitta Gawr, Rhuddlwm Gawr, Phili Gawr, Albion Gawr, Lleon Gawr, &c. By all this it appears, that if Galfrid had worded the exploits of Corinæus and Arthur as the original Hiſtory in the Britiſh tongue required, there would not have been that air of fable in his tranſlation; if they had fought duels with princes or champions of armies, it is what all antient Hiſtory is full of.—Moſt of the other objections of Camden, Milton, Burton, Nicolſon, &c. took their riſe from falling foul of a bad tranſlation inſtead of an original, which they never ſaw. In our Britiſh original we have no Sylvius, ſon of Aſcanius. It is Sulius; in the Latin orthography, Julius; which anſwers Milton's objection, Hiſt. Eng. p. 12, and agrees with and corroborates Mr. Lambarde's Brutus Sulius, Perambulation of Kent, p. 12, and our Britiſh Poets. Here are no Flamines and Archiflamines. Archbiſhop Uſher had obſerved, in his Primordia, p. 57, Dublin edit. that, in an antient Britiſh copy of this Hiſtory, then in the Cottonian Library, there were no Flamines nor Archiflamines; and that the MS. had been in the poſſeſſion of Humphrey Lloyd, our famous antiquary, and was ſuppoſed to be the book that Galfrid tranſlated. Moſt of the ſpeeches in Latin are Galfrid's. There are very few in the Britiſh copy, and thoſe ſhort. Galfrid's Fulgenius is here Sulien; which ſhould, by analogy, be Latiniſed Julianus. See Milton's Hiſtory, p. 100. No Leil, in the Britiſh copy, the king's name, was Lleon; Galfrid's Caerliſle is here Caerlleon, which is Weſt Cheſter. This was an intolerable blunder. Llew ap Cynfarch, which ſhould have been tranſlated Leo, he turns into Lotho; which has brought a confuſion into the Scotch Hiſtory, who miſtook him for their Llewyddyn Luyddewe o Ddinas Eiddin. We have no Belinus in the Britiſh book; the name is Beli; which ſhould have been Latiniſed Belius, or Belgius: and this would have ſaved Mr. Camden, Burton, Dr. Gale, &c. a great deal of wild gueſſing, and would have cleared the Hiſtory of the Gauliſh expeditions in Roman writers. Galfrid's Brennus is in the original Britiſh copy Bran; and

and ſo Voſſius, out of Suidas, a Greek author, calls him Βρεν. What then will become of Camden, Milton, and other random etymologiſts' gueſſes, from Brenhin, a King? Bran was a common name in Britain; as, Bran ap Dyfnwal, Brangaled o'r Gogledd, Llywarch ap Bran Arg^dd Menai, Bran ap Llyr.—It appears, by the Britiſh copy, that Carauſius's Britiſh name was Carawn, though his name among the Romans was Carauſius, as appears on his coins; and from him Tre Garawn, and the river Carawn, in the North, whence Aber Corn got their name. We have no Homer, quoted in the Britiſh copy for his building of the city-towers, for which Galfrid is laughed at, though Selden's good-nature endeavours to make an excuſe for it. We have no diviſions of books or chapters in the Britiſh copy, which plainly ſhews its antiquity. Not one word in it of the Biſhop of Lincoln, or the Earl of Glouceſter, which ſhews it to be the original Hiſtory which Galfrid had before him, and dedicated the tranſlation to them. Thoſe whom Galfrid calls Conſules at Rome, when Brenus took it, are, in the Britiſh copy, called Tywyſogion,—Princes, or, literally, Leaders. In the Britiſh copy we have no Gwalenſes, Gwalo, or Gwalas, which we find in Galfrid, l. XII. c. 19; and Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was contemporary with Galfrid, took notice there were no ſuch perſons to be found in the Welſh Hiſtory, and ſharply charges Galfrid for making this addition out of his own head. Laſtly, there are very few names of men or places, through the whole Latin tranſlation of Galfrid, but what he hath twiſted or turned, either to give them Latin terminations, or to make them agree with other hiſtorians; which is a thing not to be endured in any tranſlation, when an author is made to ſay what he never intended. With theſe baſtard Latin names all the world have been quarrelling, without looking for the right names in the original, or knowing any thing of them. And it is not only in theſe points that Galfrid hath ſlipped, but in abundance of other things, too many to be mentioned in the compaſs of a letter; but, if made public, would ſtop the current of abuſe which Tyſſilio, the author of this Hiſtory, ſuffers from perſons that are mere ſtrangers to his name and character. Add to this, that the three printed editions of Galfrid were made in foreign parts, two in France and one in Germany, where none of the publiſhers had the leaſt knowledge of the Britiſh names or the language; and they not only greatly diſagree with one another, but with all the Latin MS. copies of Galfrid which I have ſeen, and were bad enough before, and almoſt in every thing diſagreed with the Britiſh in the original. Tyſſilio was a biſhop in great renown in Wales, and was ſon of Brochwel Yſcithrog, Prince of Powys Land; and his name was held in ſuch veneration, that no leſs than ſix churches in different parts of Wales have been dedicated to him, or erected by him, and bear his name to this day. For this reaſon, the Welſh cannot help wondering at the partiality of ſuch writers as ſet up a few obſcure monks againſt the authority of this venerable author, and deſpiſe his works only becauſe they do not underſtand him. This is uſage not to be met with among the living; and why ſhould it be given the dead, who cannot anſwer for themſelves? Let this Hiſtory be tranſlated into Engliſh from the Welſh original, and taken in its true light, making ſome ſmall allowances for the Britiſh phraſe, which, like the Eaſtern languages, is too pompous for the Engliſh taſte; I ſee nothing in it but what may very well paſs with a candid Engliſh reader (as it doth in Wales) as an antient National Hiſtory of Britain, equal to moſt that we have in any other language of the origin of nations; for at beſt they are all involved in darkneſs, Moſes's writings excepted: and ſurely the antient, received traditions of any nation are far preferable to any modern gueſſes. Many paſſages in this antient Hiſtory may be corroborated by antient MSS. inſcriptions, and coins, of which Engliſh writers know very little or nothing. And whereas your correſpondent wants to know where theſe very antient MSS. and authorities are repoſited, let him read Mr. Edward Llwyd's Arch. Brit. Tit. 7. where an account is given of all the MSS. Mr. Llwyd had met with; but there are ſeveral more in the hands of antiquaries, and other perſons, all over Wales, beſides large collections in England, particularly in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Macclesfield and the Cymmrodorion Society in London.—So far rheumatic pains, or the gout, will let me write; and let this ſuffice for the preſent. I am, your moſt humble ſervant, LEWIS MORRIS.

From

From Mr. Samuel Pegge *to Dr.* James Philipps.

Dear Sir, *Whittington, May* 26, 1760.

AT my return from London I met with your obliging letters, and all the learning therein contained Mr. Morris, I find, is a moſt excellent ſcholar, and a perfect maſter of his own country language and hiſtory. I could heartily deſire he would either give us an Engliſh or a Latin tranſlation, as he pleaſes, of his genuine and perfect copy of the Britiſh Hiſtory, collated, as he tells us, with various other MSS.; adding, withal, a ſeries of annotations, to confirm and illuſtrate the author, and to dilute and diſſipate the objections that hitherto have been made againſt him by ſome great names.

I have peruſed Mr. Morris's letters with pleaſure, and return them with a thouſand thanks; but I muſt be ſo ingenuous as to add, that I have alſo taken a copy of them. 'Tis true, I had no leave for ſo doing; but as I mean to make no ill uſe of the hints therein contained, but only to keep them by me for the aſſiſtance of my memory, I hope I may be pardoned in what I have done. There is an excellent paſſage about the giants in Dr. Wilkins's Preface to Dr. Tanner's Bibliotheca, where it is obſerved to be the tranſlation of μηγενεῖς, or αυτοχθονες, and to mean no more than the original inhabitants of any country; or perhaps it may be a corruption of the word γηγενης. Methinks I could wiſh Mr. Morris would conſult that Preface, &c. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. SAMUEL PEGGE.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 20.

WITH reſpect to the great oak at Magdalen college, Oxford, concerning which your correſpondent D. T. p. 778, wiſhes for more information from Mr. Evelyn and Dr. Plott; all that the former of thoſe gentlemen (for I am not in poſſeſſion of the Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire) ſays of it is in p. 200, 5th edition, 1729, where, citing from the Doctor an account of "an oak between Newnham-Courtney and Clifton, ſpreading from bough-end to bough-end *eighty one* feet, ſhading in circumference *five hundred and ſixty* ſquare yards of ground, under which *two thouſand four hundred and twenty* men may commodiouſly ſtand in ſhelter;" he adds: "And a bigger than this near the gate of the Water-walk at Magdalen college, whoſe branches ſhoot *ſixteen* yards from the ſtem."

Your correſpondent (p. 800) who mentions ſome of the mottos inſcribed by the late Lord Berkley of Stratton over the doors of his rooms in Bruton Abbey, might have added another, which I remember ſeeing when I was there in 1776, viz. "*Contemplationi S.*" which, in a moment of gaiety, he had directed to be inſcribed over the door of the water-cloſet.

Is it not extraordinary, Mr. Urban, that neither in your General Index to the Books, nor in that of the Monthly Review, appears the name of *Arthur Collins?*

Permit me to inform Capt. Groſe, that I think it a pity there ſhould be blunders in a book ſo pompouſly printed, and adorned with ſuch beautiful prints, as his Military Antiquities. In caſe of a new edition, beg of him to inſert, in his Liſt of Maſters of the Ordnance, p. 239, between Sir Philip Hoby and the Earl of Warwick, Sir Edward Bray 1553—Sir William Pelham 158.. Let him eraſe that vile note at the bottom of p. 240, together with *David* Schomberg in the text, and inſert *Frederic Duke* Schomberg: *he cannot but know* that ſo it ought to be. Let him alſo date the Duke of Montagu, May 30, 1740, inſtead of 1730.

Permit me alſo to aſk Mr. Andrews, who was that *Sir Robert Dudley* whom he mentions twice or thrice in his "Anecdotes," as *ſon to the celebrated Earl of Leiceſter?* The Earl appears to have had only one ſon by his laſt lady, who died young, in his father's life-time: Was this Sir Robert a natural ſon? did he marry? had he any iſſue? or are there now any deſcendants from him?—He muſt have been a man of great ſagacity and penetration, by Mr. Andrews's account of him: and Dr. Playfair, in his Biographical Index, mentions him as "a learned philoſopher, mathematician, and chymiſt. Born, 1573; died, 1639."

I truſt, Mr. Urban, you will excuſe this medley, conſidering that your excellent publication is ſo truly a miſcellaneous one. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

I AM happy to find that my paper reſpecting Junius's Letters has been honoured with ſo much attention; though

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at the same time I cannot help regretting, that your respectable correspondent, *A Citizen in Retirement*, did not consider somewhat more attentively the arguments in favour of Mr. Hollis's being the author of those celebrated productions. For if I am not much mistaken, though conjectural, they are of such force, as to render it improper to propose, till they had been invalidated, a new candidate for that distinction to which they make Mr. Hollis have so good a claim. I differ extremely from your worthy correspondent, as to the sentiments and feelings which animated the breast of Junius: in my eye he looks not the disappointed courtier, who wrote from revenge; but, on the contrary, I have always considered him as an enlightened, well-informed, spirited patriot, adorned with accomplishments which add lustre even to that character, and as influenced by the most liberal views, and the purest motives; consequently, whatever strength our Citizen's objections possess, as drawn from this head, is done away.

Another objection that has been urged, represents their being anonymous as inconsistent with their being written by Mr. Hollis; an objection which never had appeared, had the author been at all read in the memoirs of that worthy person. Nor do I think Vindex's objection, which has been honoured with a place in your Index Indicatorius, p. 836, of any weight, in the manner in which he has thought fit to state it. The ignorance of the man who confounds a person whose only misfortune it was to be dissatisfied with some particulars in the established worship of one part of our island, with the Puritans of the last century, is to be pitied; nor can it be compatible with such want of information, to throw light upon a subject of this kind, unless it be merely in the capacity of a relator of facts, which it were impossible to misconceive. And as to the opinion he so wantonly hazards respecting the Memoirs themselves, it is perfectly consistent with the idea of him that the gross mistake to which I have now adverted suggests. I however readily grant, that though Vindex's manner of stating the objection be absurd, that still it must be acknowledged, that the style of Junius's Letters it is which creates the greatest difficulty in admitting the supposition, that they were written by Mr. Hollis.—All that can be said to remove it is, that the specimens we have of Mr. H's writings prove evidently that he was not unskilled in the arts of composition; for the few of his that are to be found exhibit ideas conceived with clearness, and expressed with energy, in a style that is concise, full, and in a good degree pointed, as well as in a diction that is neat and chaste, happy and perspicuous.—But I am not, Mr. Urban, so poor a judge of composition as to be insensible, nor so wedded to my own hypothesis as to dissemble, that they bear few marks of that flow of expression, and almost entirely want that fire, which are so remarkable in Junius's Letters. But who can pretend to assign the exact limit to which a patriot, animated by the hopes of doing essential service to his country, may rise! how far he may, on such an occasion, exceed himself! more especially if he be furnished with all the indispensable requisites to excellence, such as the best information and the most exact intelligence, which was Mr. H's case; for it is a well-known fact, that in getting them he spared neither trouble nor expence.

However singular I may be, I cannot help thinking, for any thing that I have heard said, or seen written, to the contrary, that Mr. Hollis was the person which has been so long looked for in vain. Who more likely than one who was so conversant with the most illustrious assertors of the rights and liberties of mankind, and who was actuated by a zeal to promote them that was of the most extensive kind! Who more likely, on observing the flagrant inroads that were daily made on the constitution, and the unparalleled corruption that was practised in the face of day by the servants of the Crown, to be induced to apprize his fellow-subjects of their danger, and to set them on concerting means to defeat the designs which those underminers of our privileges as the subjects of a free government were endeavouring to accomplish? The importance of the service called forth powers which did not appear on common occasions, and enabled the undertaker to execute his work in a style, which, judging by any of his former performances, might be thought far to exceed his abilities. It is then my opinion, that the greatness of the occasion not only might render Mr. Hollis capable of producing such compositions as the Letters in question, but that, from circumstances which I have elsewhere

where ſtated, we may conclude that he certainly did write them. The grounds of this opinion may be ſeen in my former letter. They afford, it muſt be acknowledged, no more than conjectural evidence; but then to me they appear conjectures of the moſt probable kind, of ſuch a nature as to ſtand their ground, unleſs proofs of a higher ſpecies can be produced. If matters of fact are brought againſt them, they muſt undoubtedly give way. If any of thoſe gentlemen who were happy enough to enjoy Mr. Hollis's acquaintance can bring forward circumſtances that happened within their own knowledge, inconſiſtent with his being the author in queſtion; if they can aſſure us of his converſing reſpecting Junius's Letters in a manner that was incompatible with his having written them; or if they can convince us of his being otherwiſe employed when thoſe Letters made their appearance; this will be evidence to which I will readily ſubmit: nor do I think that any thing leſs can give ſatisfaction to one who duly weighs the conſiderations contained in my former letter.

Perfectly indifferent whether my hypotheſis be finally confuted or eſtabliſhed, I am ſtill anxiouſly ſolicitous that a matter, to which curioſity ſeems ſo much awake, may not be prematurely quitted; that indeed it be not laid aſide till it has been fully cleared up, or at leaſt till every thing is brought before the publick, which can at all throw light upon this hitherto moſt myſterious of literary tranſactions. I cannot help expreſſing a wiſh, that all, who have it in their power to elucidate this event, would unite their counſels, and concert meaſures by which this ſecret might be diſcloſed. The publick ſeem to favour the inveſtigation, and undoubtedly the moment ſhould not be let to paſs unimproved: it will juſtly be conſidered by poſterity as a diſgrace to this age, ſo inquiſitive in other things, if it allows a point of ſuch moment to remain in darkneſs, without any attempt being made to remove it. And, Mr. Urban, give me leave to ſay, it will reflect no ſmall additional luſtre on your truly valuable Miſcellany, which is already covered thick with the laurels it has acquired by ſervices done to literary hiſtory, to be inſtrumental in bringing about a diſcover intereſting.

Truſting that you will give every encouragement to the endeavours that may be made with this view by any of your numerous and reſpectable correſpondents, I am, &c. ANICHNEUTES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 7.*

IT would give me great pleaſure to be informed, through the medium of your uſeful publication, that *Coventrienſis*, either ſeparately, or in conjunction with ſome other friend, has undertaken the topographical hiſtory of the city of Coventry, and whether he thought any great encouragement would be given to ſuch a work. Dugdale has in ſome degree prepared the way, and laid the foundation; but a great deal is yet wanting. The entering upon ſo large a field is not only a laborious, but a very difficult taſk: it is a rich ſoil, ſo abundantly fertile in matter of hiſtory and antiquity, as to require a diligent and ſerious inveſtigation. Several new plates ought to be added to thoſe which Sir William Dugdale has already given; there being many buildings, and other objects, which he has paſſed over negligently, that deſerve more particular notice. Theſe, with other like additions, would greatly embelliſh the work, and at the ſame time render it more conſequential to the curious who delight in local reſearches. Something may be gathered with precaution from *Pennant's* Tour from London to Cheſter; wherein he has made a ſmall miſtake, which I cannot overlook. It is this: Over the entrance or porch leading into the court of St. Mary's-hall, there is repreſented, on the key-ſtone of the arch, the Deity crowning the V. M. who is ſitting with her hands conjoined, in the attitude of prayer. Mr. Pennant deſcribes it as intended for Henry VI. the founder, and his Queen: but was Henry VI. the founder?—On a projecting ſtone, whence the inward arch ſprings, is ſculptured the Annunciation, faſt mouldering away: the figures of Mary and the Angel are ſtill diſcernible, as alſo a flower-pot in the middle. The correſpondent ſtone in the oppoſite abutment is likewiſe wrought with unmeaning groteſque animals. A deſcription of this building would be a fund of exerciſe for the pen of an Antiquary: but though Mr. Pennant has introduced me to the place, I will not enter into a minute detail, ſince it would exceed the proper limits of paſſable obſervation. I ſhall on that account only add a few remarks, which may be omitted, if you conſider them of little moment.

ment.—In the windows of the great hall, much of the hiſtorical and armorial painted glaſs remains unnoticed by *Dugdale*, who only cauſed ſome ſelect figures to be engraved. At the upper end, where the aſſizes have been ſometimes held, there is a very ancient and curious piece of tapeſtry, with a numerous variety of figures, moſt of them eaſy to be explained, when neceſſary.—A copy from this piece would make a good plate. There is, however, one circumſtance attending, which ſtruck me on a cloſe inſpection. The original principal figure is gone, that is, cut out; and the figure of Juſtice holding the ſcales is ſubſtituted in its place: round this are angels bearing the inſtruments of the paſſion. It is therefore clear that the original was ſome repreſentation of our Saviour Chriſt, perhaps the crucifixion, for all the figures ſeem kneeling or turned towards it. In the middle, underneath the above, is the Virgin Mary, crowned, with the creſcent at her feet: but it would be tedious to deſcribe the whole. The room has a noble appearance, and, though not very large, is well-proportioned. At the bottom ſtands an ancient wooden chair of ſtate, carved in Gothic tracery, which probably was preſerved from the priory, where it might have ſerved for the Biſhop's throne, or the Prior's ſeat, who was alſo a Baron in Parliament; and I have good ground to ſay, the priory-church was uſed as a cathedral ſo long as the Biſhops reſided at Coventry.—This Hall of St. Mary was not the only one for public meetings. I am perfectly aſſured there were ſeveral others, as well as private chapels, where the different gilds or confraternities aſſembled; ſuch like places being obſervable in many old habitations at this day, converted at the Diſſolution into private dwellings, if lofty rooms, large windows, fragments of painted glaſs, imagery, and other carved work, be accepted as a certain indication: the frequency whereof in many of the houſes of this city and vicinity, is a proof that it abounded formerly with capital artiſts, ſculptors both in wood and ſtone, beſides tolerable painters, and ingenious ſtainers on glaſs. They had indeed in thoſe days great encouragement, for Coventry was then in its meridian of wealth and trade. The opulence and taſte of its ancient citizens ſhews itſelf even now in what remains of their former grandeur. How different the preſent taſte and diſpoſition! and who can excuſe the want of judgement in placing a long pole on the top of Bablake ſteeple, diſfigured by cobweb-like inſignificant iron ſcrowl-work? Pinnacles erected at the four corners, and united by a light Gothic parapet or embattlement, would have had a more pleaſing effect, and terminated the perſpective view with greater beauty. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

DE rebus non eſt finis. A century or two ago the ſcience of rebuſes and devices was much ſtudied and in vogue; but they are now out of date, and we laugh at ſuch conceits. Of the two, a device has generally the moſt wit; but they ſeem both kindred of the ſame ſhallow brain. Dugdale mentions one for the name of *Clapton, viz.* a pair of wings diſplayed over a tun: it might have ſuited better a *Wington*, or a *Featherſton*. I have heard of a rebus for *Babington*; a baby iſſuing out of a tun. Theſe alluſions appear many times falſe; at leaſt, for the moſt part evidently forced, creating monſters which have no exiſtence: ſuch as the one repreſented in your Plate III. p. 805, which is no more like a cock, than a bull *. What ſtrange rebuſes might there not be invented for *Aſton, Smokington*, or *Bulkington? Weddington, Preſton*, i. e. *Prieſton*, and *Miſton*, with *Monkton*, may be contrived with more decency and humour; but common-ſenſe will not allow us to thruſt them into a tun. Beſides, a tun is a bad hieroglyphick for *ton*, a termination which originates from *town*. It would be no deep ſtudy to imagine a hundred rebuſes to a hundred different names: *hic labor, ſed non opus*. This folly (for ſo it muſt be called) found its way ſome years paſt into heraldry, *e. g.* the arms of Abbot Shears, p. 800, col. ii. l. 25, with numberleſs other examples. More ſo on the continent than in England, and there called *des écus parlans*: which ſpoke nothing to the honour or anceſtry of the bearers. AD REM.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

AFTER a minute examination of the mould, p. 798, I remark, that the caſt does not correſpond exactly with the matrix. The engraving is neatly executed; but why is the left ſide ſo far ſhaded

* It has at leaſt only a bull's *tail*; and if our correſpondent is not an Hibernian, it would make a good ſtory of a cock and a bull. EDIT.

ſhaded as to obſcure part of the legend?—It would have been proper alſo to be informed of what metal the inſtrument was compoſed, probably braſs. In decyphering this ſeal, the drawing of the mould (conſidered as more accurate) ſerved the purpoſe better than the impreſſion. The figure, by the croſier and veil, is an abbeſs, perhaps the Patroneſs-Saint; behind which is a ſmall animal, but of what ſpecies is not determinable: the inſcription, IN DOMO DEI AMBULAVIMUS CUM CONSENSU, from Pſal. liv. 15. of the Vulgate, (not as p. 881.)

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Comit. Ebor. Oct.* 15.

IN your Magazine, vol. LV. p. 953, there is an anſwer made to ſome enquiry in a former number after the family of Daniel Defoe, mentioning him as the author of *Robinſon Cruſoe*, *The Hiſtory of the Plague in* 1665, and of a novel, intituled, *The Hiſtory of Colonel Jack*. In a note by your editor at the bottom of the page, the reader is referred to "an accurate and copious life of the ſaid Defoe, prefixed to his *Hiſtory of the Union*, lately republiſhed," where one might have expected a circumſtantial account of the ſaid Defoe's works, when publiſhed, and on what occaſion. The reader, however, will be greatly diſappointed, ſhould he expect to find any account of the ſaid *Hiſtories of the Plague*, and of *Colonel Jack*; ſo that he will be ſtill left in the dark as to the circumſtances of the publication and character of thoſe two tracts. In the Life prefixed to the republication referred to, there is indeed a very accurate detail of his Political Tracts, and a circumſtantial account of his family, collected with great induſtry. But the editor did not perhaps know, that he was likewiſe the author of *A New Voyage round the World, by a Company of Merchants*, printed for Betteſworth, 1725; *The Hiſtory of Roxana*; *Memoirs of a Cavalier*; *The Hiſtory of Moll Flanders*; and of a book, intituled, *Religious Courtſhip*, the twenty-firſt edition of which I ſee lately advertiſed. All his productions of the romantic ſpecies, but eſpecially the laſt-mentioned, are much in vogue amongſt country readers; and, on account of their moral and religious tendency, may very probably in ſome meaſure counteract the pernicious effects produced by the too general circulation of modern novels, thoſe occaſional vehicles of impiety and infidelity.—It is well known, that Defoe's principles were in favour of public liberty, and of the rights of Proteſtant Diſſenters, being a Diſſenter himſelf. It is equally well known, that Dr. Smollett's principles were of a different complexion, which occaſioned his treating not only his *Robinſon Cruſoe*, but the romance of *Colonel Jack*, with great contempt, in his own *Roderick Random*.

If any of your correſpondents can give a more enlarged catalogue of Defoe's works, he will very much oblige more than one of your conſtant readers. And if, in the mean while, you would admit the above into your entertaining Miſcellany, you would confer an additional favour on one who is a ſincere admirer of the character and productions of honeſt Daniel. BOREALIS.

P.S. It has been ſaid, that Norton Defoe was the author of the *Political Hiſtory of the Devil*; and of *A Syſtem of Magick, or, A Hiſtory of the Black Art*; both in the ſtyle and manner of his father.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

I SEND you a drawing, by Mr. Schnebbelie*, of the ruins of Wolſtrop, in the neighbourhood of Belvoir caſtle, which is ſaid to have been demoliſhed in the time of the civil war, by the cannon of the caſtle pointed at a battery which ſtood near it. Perhaps ſome correſpondent in that neighbourhood may tell you more of its hiſtory.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, Oct.* 9.

IT ſhould ſeem that your learned and circumlocutive correſpondent PHORBAS, p. 807, is, as he terms himſelf, rather like "an odd fiſh, out of its element," in his conjectures concerning *ſtarboard* and *larboard*.

There is not the leaſt doubt but *ſtarboard* and *larboard* are corruptedly from *ſtri-bord* and *bas-bord*, the French terms for the right and left ſides (*bords*) of a ſhip. *Board* is a corruption of *bord*, for it has the ſame meaning among the Engliſh ſailors, as *bord* with the French; hence *bas-bord* became *lower-bord*, which a quick and vicious pronunciation might in a ſhort time convert to *larboard*.

Starboard and *ſtri-bord* ſound ſo nearly alike, that it is obvious they are the ſame word, but at this time ſpelt differently by the two nations. *Stri-bord*, or *tri-bord*, as it is ſometimes ſpoken, are contractions of *dextri-bord* (*dextrum latus*). MERCATOR.

* See Plate I.

Grant, Printer, Vol. 1, 179 Strand.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

MR. Barrett, in his newly-publiſhed "Hiſtory of Briſtol," ſpeaking of the *Calendaries*, who formed a gild in that city ſo early as Robert Earl of Glouceſter, Robert Fitz Harding, &c. (Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 479, Leland Itin. VII. 71), ſays, p. 449, "it appears, from records, that they were a ſociety of religious and laity, like a college *de propaganda fide*, wherein Jews and other infidels were converted, youth inſtructed, and liberally maintained, in the ſame manner, and under the like direction, as at the Rolls in Chancery-lane, London; and as the cuſtody of the Rolls was committed to the latter, ſo the former preſerved the archives of the town of Briſtol, whence they were called *the fraternity of the Kalenders*, from keeping a *kalendar*, or monthly regiſter of all the public acts, regiſtering deeds, rolls, &c. as that of London took the *Rolls*, both implying the ſame office of chroniclers, or public regiſters, of which no great cities were deſtitute"

Du Cange, in his Gloſſary, v. *Fratres Kalendaria*, ſays, "Nomen a *kalendis* ſortiti quod modum ordinemque feſtorum quæ ſingulis menſibus celebranda forent, quæ anniverſaria recolenda, quæ eleemoſynæ diſtribuendæ, quæ jejunia ſervanda 1ª cuiuſlibet menſis die indicarent." They occur in the foundation-charter of Ottenburg in Marten. Collect. I. 1219. See alſo Paullinus' Chron. Monaſt. Ottenburgenſis init.

Of the religious object of this gild Mr. B. brings proofs from a Latin deed in the little Red Book, in the chamber of Briſtol, by him *tranſlated*; an inquiſition into their rights, 1318; but the *library* mentioned in a ſettlement of their diſputes with the mayor by the biſhop of Worceſter, 1464, to be then *newly founded*, is not deſcribed as containing any thing more than *books*. It was indeed a *public* library, and a weekly lecture was given in it to all who choſe to come: but not a word of the public records being there kept. This is inferred from one of the fraternity having been town-clerk in the reign of Edward IV. and having left ſeveral records of the city affairs, &c. and from Leland's quoting "a remembraunce of memorable actes done in Brighſtowe, out of a litle boke of the antiquities of the houſe of Calendaries in Brighſtowe." It. VII. 71. Leland expreſſly ſays this was nothing more nor leſs than "a gylde or fraternitie of the clergie and commonaltie of Brighſtowe, kept in the church of the Trinitie, ſeen at Al-Halowes." William of Worceſter, the Briſtol Antiquary, calls it a college of prieſts, p. 190, and, in p. 253, a college or fraternity, founded in honour of the feſtival of Corpus Chriſti. Mr. Barrett's inference, therefore, is drawn from the *eight hundredthe* bookes mentioned by *Rowley*.

This is juſt ſuch a proof as it would be to ſay, that becauſe Matthew Paris, a monk of St. Alban's, wrote a Hiſtory of England, therefore the monks of St. Alban's were the hiſtorians of England.

As to the *Domus Converſorum*, founded by Henry III. and now called *The Rolls*, it was not till after the expulſion of the Jews in 1377 had leſſened the number of converts, that the chapel was applied to the purpoſe of keeping the rolls and records in chancery, and the maſterſhip of this houſe was annexed to the office of keeper of the rolls of chancery, who is ſince called Maſter of the Rolls. Stowe's Survey of London, p. 435; Tanner's Not. Mon. pp. 314, 315. It is eaſy to ſee, therefore, that, as the original deſtination of the houſe was for a very different purpoſe, ſo the rolls were only lodged in its chapel as in any other public office. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

IF it would not be thought too much like the preaching of a miſanthrope, and unſuitable to the deſign of your Miſcellany, I would call the attention of your readers to the conformity of events, at this time, to the predictions of our Saviour, reſpecting the deſtruction of Jeruſalem and the Jewiſh polity, which are generally ſuppoſed to have a double meaning, and a reference to the diſſolution of the world.

The *ſigns of the times* are to be divided into three: the political and the natural circumſtances of the world, and the character and temper of its inhabitants. The riſing of nation againſt nation is generally underſtood of *internal* commotions in nations; and can we heſitate a moment to pronounce, that America, Holland, and France, have reſpectively been ſhaken by internal commotions? Has not our own happy iſland had her ſhare of them? Then, as to natural phænomena, has not the world, within the courſe of the laſt fifty years, had its ſhare of them: of earthquakes, beginning with Lima and Liſbon, and ending with Calabria and Sicily?

cily? Have not dreadful famines and plagues deſolated many parts of Europe? Does not the former calamity impend over Europe at preſent? and is Turkey ever free from the latter?

But the compariſon holds too ſtrikingly in the leading features of the times: in infidelity, heterodoxy, luxury, diſſipation, debauchery, exceſs and extravagance of every kind, total want of principle, impunity of crimes, and miſtaken pretences and pleas for humanity;—in ſhort, in the pride of human wit and human wickedneſs; an univerſal paſſion to do what every one likes. Was there any period in which the old world was ſo generally wicked? Falſe Chriſts have been ſet up in the midſt of the pureſt Proteſtantiſm. Chriſtianity has been miſrepreſented, and refined away. Jeſus Chriſt has been thruſt out of the Church, and God out of the moral and natural government of the world. The inventions of men have been ſet up againſt both. Man is left to univerſal liberty and unlimited ſpeculation. Experiments have been tried, and are daily trying, with the deareſt intereſts of Mankind, Religion, and Government, and at the deareſt rate. Faction and Party, abuſing the names of Liberty and Patriotiſm, and ſubverting eſtabliſhed governments, without ability, authority, or temper to ſubſtitute better, or to maintain that ſubordination to the laws which can enſure men's lives and properties. Some governments, as that of Holland, have recovered their antient tone. Perhaps that of America, the ſeat of Diſcord and Diſcontent, may never cement; or that of France, where arbitrary power has had its full ſwing, be re-eſtabliſhed, and that kingdom, which, to extend its empire or intereſts, by fiſhing in troubled waters, aſſiſted the rebellious ſubjects of Britain, may, by the courſe of over-ruling Providence, bear the indelible marks of divine juſtice, and be itſelf involved in civil war or anarchy.—To wiſe and conſiderate minds all theſe events will be found not to have their foundation in the wiſdom of man, but in the providence of God; who, after bearing with human impertinence, folly, and madneſs, to the utmoſt, will leave mankind to tire themſelves with groping about in their voluntary blindneſs, or put a complete end to all their viſions and ſchemes, by the deſtruction of the world, as he finally puniſhed the Jews in the deſtruction of their city and polity, and thus made their hiſtory a key to explain the double meaning of his Son's predictions.

At leaſt, Mr. Urban, theſe thoughts deſerve a ſerious conſideration from the calm ſpectators of what paſſes in the world, who can read, in the hiſtory of mankind, how much the *wiſdom* of this world is *fooliſhneſs* with God.

Yours, &c. IEROPHANTES.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

A VISIT to Dalkeith ſome time ago gave occaſion to the following effuſion, expreſſive of my feelings on the lapſe of years, and ſeeing again ſcenes which warm the heart with ſomething akin to vernal delight. In tracing the features of two eminent maſters, a ſketch is alſo given of the old and new modes of ſchool-education in Scotland. Mr. Love died in the year 1750, Mr. Barclay in 1764. While at Dumbarton, the former had Dr. Smollett for his pupil; and was therefore, by a natural connexion of ideas, ſuppoſed to be ſatiriſed in Roderick Random. He was a whig on principle, and an admirer of Buchanan to a degree of enthuſiaſm. Profeſſor Hunter of Edinburgh and he publiſhed, in conjunction, an excellent edition of that author's Pſalms. And, the year before his death, he publiſhed a pamphlet, vindicating his favourite from the charge of having repented of his political writings on his death-bed.

Mr. Barclay was one of the firſt in this country that ſeemed to ſlight Solomon's rule with regard to the rod. Into this, perhaps, he was led by the wits of the Tatler, Spectator, &c. who condemned too harſhly the conduct of the great pedagogues of the preceding age, to whom we owe ſo many Engliſh claſſics of the firſt rank. He had, therefore, a gradation of puniſhments founded on ſhame, which at firſt wrought like magic. The greateſt of theſe was, putting delinquents naked to-bed on a holiday; which, though a ſevere chaſtiſement on high-ſpirited boys, fond of play, loſt at length its terrors, and afforded the ſtupid or hardened an opportunity of taking a hearty nap. This, when diſcovered, made him forget his own rules, and give them a hearty flogging. If many of his ſcholars went to college too early, it was more the parents' fault than his; they had views for their children that were not compatible with the old ſtyle of grammar-ſchools: and it was in his time that the great revolu-

tions

tions in the notions and manners of the people of Scotland took place. Theſe have been productive of manifold good and bad conſequences: if the taſte of our youth be improved, their erudition is in general decreaſed. J. R.

Quantum me juvat,
Pueritiæ ſedes amatas,
Multos poſt annos reviſentem,
Dare lachrymam cineri
JOANNIS LOVE, atque JACOBI BARCLAY,
Quibus humaniorum literarum debeo ſcientiam.
Ambo magni nominis ludimagiſtri!
In cæteris quidem multo diſſimiles!

Hic vero facetus, volatilis, benignus,
Sectarum partiumque ſatis negligens,
Pædagogi dignitatis plus nimio contemptor;
Novellam ſibi finxit diſciplinam,
Quâ et parentum et filiorum animos captabat.
Deficientibus enim ſuadela et reprehenſione,
Ignominia, non ferula, ſontes punivit.
Artis grammaticæ admodum peritus,
Magna fama, ſed majore lucro,
Docuit ac perfecit ſæpe puerulos.
Si quid tamen innovando peccaverit,
Temporum hominiſque genio leviculo
Solum imputetur,
Nam rei literariæ nemo unquam amicior.
Puerilis indolis judex callidiſſimus,
Diſcipulos ad virtutem dulceſque camœnas,
Exemplo et ſermone alliciebat.

Ille enim vultu moribuſque auſterus,
Nunquam tamen crudelis,
Diſciplinam quam a majoribus acceperat
Inviolatam tenuit,
Nolens mollibus placere materculis.
Diſcipulos igitur eruditos efficit,
Veterum libros diu ſeduloque evolvendo.
Buchanani in laudandis imitator,
Gregem ſuam juvenilem
Libertatis puræque religionis amore
Studebat imbuere,
Scilicet ut foret maturioribus annis
Reipublicæ utilis et fidelis.
Jam nunc ſcholam prætergrediens,
Vox *egredimini* videtur mulcere aures,
Qua vage effuſos adoleſcentulos
Lufum dimittere quotidie ſolebat.

Domum illam, in me olim hoſpitalem,
Amœnaque vireta ad Eſcæ marginem,
Ubi futuri improvidus erravi puer;
Nec non primæ juventutis amicos,
Longe lateque ſparſos,
Vel morte reciſos,
Deſiderio ſuavi revoco quinquagenarius,
Fallentis vitæ reſpiciens ſemitam.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE account I ſent you of Hinckley Shew-Fair* having deſerved your attention, permit me to trouble you once more on a ſubject relating to the ſame place, of far ſuperior conſequence to its honour and credit than any pageantry whatſoever the inhabitants can deviſe. As a ſincere well-wiſher to the proſperity of the town, I with pleaſure now communicate to you and your inquiſitive readers, a detail of ſome improvements lately made, and a proſpectus of others propoſed at a future time. Hinckley gains freſh advantages, and ſeems now to riſe into a more independent ſtate of trade. The ſtocking manufacture, formerly ſubſervient to two principal neighbouring towns, is at preſent carried on chiefly on its own account, and without the help of their medium. A mail-coach has been eſtabliſhed to and from Cheſter, which paſſes daily through this town, beſides ſeveral other regular ſtage-coaches from different parts. A poſt-office is fixed, and a poſt-maſter appointed. Before this regulation, the letters only arrived from Coventry three times in the week; the ſame from Leiceſter, which occaſioned a very great delay and detriment to buſineſs. The mail now accommodates the market-towns of Lutterworth, Hinckley, Nuneaton, Atherſtone, and Tamworth, which had no regular poſt before. It turns off at Northampton, and enters the old road again at Lichfield, taking in a new track of nearly ſixty miles of midland country, unattended to heretofore. The trade of Hinckley experiences already the benefit of ſo proper an appointment; the inhabitants at large, with thoſe of the villages contiguous to the road, partake in the general utility. It is left to the conſideration of the directors, whether a croſs poſt from Leiceſter to Coventry would anſwer three times a week. It might go and return the ſame day from either place, and open a direct communication between two principal roads.

A

* Vol. LVII. p. 463.

A ſubſcription was opened, and, by the liberality of the inhabitants, the ill-proportioned old ſpire of the church at Hinckley was laſt year taken down, and a new one erected with more taſte and elegance. The two principal avenues to the town are widened, and made more commodious by the removal of ſome old houſes. Several new buildings are going on. The town-hall, now in ruins, it is preſumed, will ſoon be rebuilt upon a more modern plan, and is to conſiſt of a large public room ſupported by pillars, with a piazza for the uſe of the market, over which it is projected to raiſe a turret for a clock and dials. The Holy-well water, conveyed by pipes to the middle of the market-place, as it is practicable, may poſſibly be done alſo ſome time after. A baſon or conduit might be connected at one end with the new building without offence to propriety of taſte. This ſcheme, when compleated, will be very ſerviceable to the central inhabitants; but more ſo in a large ſupply of water through a reſervoir, in caſe of accidents from fire. This water may, at the ſame time, eaſily be converted into a *jet-d'eau*, or fountain, playing over the reſervoir to a conſiderable height, there being ſo great a fall from the head of the ſpring as to give it a local advantage for the purpoſe not often to be met with. The people talk, moreover, of a new free-ſchool, an organ, and two additional bells to the ſix; but ſo many improvements are not likely to be accompliſhed all at once; they probably may take place in time.

Yours, &c. ROB. CURTHOSE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

YOUR claſſical readers will wonder that Mr. Madan, in his "New and literal Tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius" (*literal* to a degree of baldneſs and poverty), in his note on the latter Sat. VI. 47, where *Caſonia* is mentioned, refers to Ant. Univ. Hiſt. XIV. 297, note, for ſaying, that "ſhe was propoſed to be married to the Emperor Claudius after he had executed the Empreſs Meſſalina for adultery." The compilers of that uſeful work ſay no ſuch thing, but expreſſly concur with Suetonius, Dio Caſſius, and Joſephus, in relating her death by the hands of an aſſaſſin ſent by Chœrea after he had killed Caligula; and, p. 350, mentioning the three ladies propoſed to him, make no mention of Cæſonia. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

CORRESPONDENCY in authors is often ſtrained; perhaps in no inſtance ſo much as in Rowley, or rather Chatterton, with his contemporaries.

There is, however, a paſſage in Plutarch's compariſon of Nicias with Craſſus, p. 301 of Du Soul's edition, vol. III. which may be brought to reſemble one in Ovid's Metamorphoſes, II. 328; and ſo Du Soul cited it.

Ημαρτε μεν, ωρεχθη δε μεγαλων. PLUT.

Quem ſi *non tenuit magnis* tamen excidet *auſis*. OVID.

Craſſus *failed* in the Parthian war; Phaeton in the driving the chariot of the ſun. The *aims* of both were equally great. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

MONTAIGNE by miſtake cites *St. Paul* for a ſentence which he has compounded of two uttered by Jeſus Chriſt. Matth. xi. 12, "The violent take the kingdom of Heaven by force;" which, in xxi. 31, is expreſſed by the publicans and harlots going into the kingdom of Heaven. The other part of the ſentence is Luke x. 15, "Thou Capernaum ſhalt be *thruſt down into hell.*" (See Mr. Andrews's Anecdotes, p. 56.) Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

THE incloſed letter, ſimple as it is, may afford ſome entertainment to your readers. It was ſent to Dr. Richard Grey, rector of Hinton, by the clerk of the pariſh, when the Doctor was in London; who informed *George Oliver*, that GEORGE THE KING was then very buſy packing up to go to Hanover, and, being waſhing-week, he could not trouble his Majeſty upon that ſubject till after his return. As to the loſt land, ſo it is, for it has not found an owner, though many a *treſpaſſer*, for many years. Yours, &c. P. T.

"To His Magiſts Royall Hineſs King George of Great Brita. I beg his Magiſtis pardon for being ſo rude to pen theſe few lines to his Magiſty but I owing his Magiſty ſo much duty and ſarvis that I was obliged to do no leſs than to aquaint his Magiſty with this litel afair that there is a litell paſel of land that has ben loſt from ages to ages and nobody can tell no farder then as one generation tels another that this is loſt land and nobody ones it This land lies in Croaton feild joying to Hinton feild where I live This land muſt ſertinly belong to his Magiſty

giſty or to home his Magiſty pleaſes it has bin loſt for ſo maney agis and nobody dos or can own it it muſt to my thinking fall to his Magiſty with out any diſputting If I have ſaid any thing here amis I hope his Magiſty will pardon my igrance.

"I beg leaſe to ſubſcribe myſelf your dutiful ſervant to command

"GEORGE OLIVER

"Reverend Dr. Grey

"I beg your aſſiſtance here if you pleaſe I ſhall be very much oblidg to you if you can do me this favour to his Magiſty.

"Your obliging ſervant to comand

"GEORGE OLIVER.

"*Hinton, March* 19, 1751."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

YOUR known candour and impartiality will, I am convinced, induce you to rectify a miſtake and a miſrepreſentation, p. 889, in which Dr. Warton is cenſured for not mentioning, in his *Eſſay on Pope*, Dr. Jortin's Life of *Eraſmus*. The *Eſſay* was printed and publiſhed 1756, and the Life 1758, two years after the firſt of theſe dates; which inconteſtably vindicates Dr. W. for not mentioning a work that did not exiſt when he wrote his *Eſſay*. The inſinuation, that Dr. Warton diſliked the principles of Dr. Jortin, is equally groundleſs and futile; Dr. Warton is known always to have admired Dr. Jortin, for the extenſiveneſs of his erudition, the elegance of his taſte, and the liberality of his ſentiments; of which he had given ſufficient proof ſo early as the year 1753; for, having occaſion to mention a happy emendation of Dr. Jortin's, on a paſſage of Euripides, in his Notes on the fourth Georgic of Virgil, p. 345, he introduces it by calling Dr. Jortin, "an author, whoſe meaneſt praiſe is his critical taſte and judgement."

As to the *Atys* of *Catullus*, when Dr. Warton ſaid of it, that "it had been *ſo little* remarked on, and ſo *ſtrangely* neglected," he very well knew that it had been conſtantly publiſhed in all the editions of *Catullus*, and that *Joſeph Scaliger*, and *Iſaac Voſſius*, as well as Dr. *Jortin* in the *Obſervations*, had, in many places, corrected the Text, which was, and is ſtill, corrupt; but he plainly meant, and could only mean, that the ſtriking and uncommon beauties of this ſingular poem had not been noticed and pointed out by any critics, antient or modern, ſo much as they deſerved to be. Yours, &c. Z. Z.

GENT. MAG. *November*, 1789.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

HAVING returned, a few days ago, from an excurſion of about three weeks in Glamorganſhire, Monmouthſhire, and ſome other counties of Great Britain, I take the liberty of ſubmitting to your readers ſuch curſory obſervations as were the fruit of that tour.

Early in the morning of Monday, the 17th of laſt month, I ſet out for Reading, in my way to Briſtol. The road to Bath and Briſtol being ſo well known, it is unneceſſary to trouble the reader with any length of detail reſpecting the various towns and villages through which I paſſed in my journey to the latter of thoſe cities; a few remarks will ſuffice for that part of my tour.

The abbey of Reading, founded by Henry I., is now in a very ruinous ſtate; but the remains are not unworthy of antiquarian inſpection. The abbey-gate is in good preſervation, being the only part that has been kept in repair. The form of one of the rooms may yet be ſeen, part of the ſides remaining. The exterior walls appear to have been very thick; and ſome parts of them are interwoven with the adjoining houſes. The reſt of the ruins conſiſt of ſcattered pieces of wall, and fragments mis-ſhapen by Time, to whoſe attacks they will ſoon completely yield. This relic of religious magnificence ſtands in a pleaſant ſituation on the banks of the river Kennet. A commodious gaol, which has been lately built within the precincts of the abbey, forms a ſtriking contraſt to the ruins.

On entering Thatcham, a village about three miles diſtant from Newbury, I obſerved, to the right of the road, a ſmall building, conſiſting only of a ground floor, which ſeems to have formed part of an old religious houſe. On the Weſt front are two well-wrought niches. It is now uſed as a ſchool.

At Froxfield, on the Eaſtern borders of Wilts, is a large eleemoſynary foundation, for the maintenance of fifty poor widows, who have each a ſmall tenement and a garden, with an allowance of 15*l.* *per annum*, and a certain proviſion of fuel. Sarah, Ducheſs Dowager of Somerſet, was the foundreſs of this inſtitution, which took place in 1694. Only thirty widows, however, were then provided for; and it was not till 1733 that the intentions of the benevolent Ducheſs were finally executed, by

by the addition of twenty widows to the eſtabliſhment. The building is of brick, and conſiſts of a ſpacious oblong quadrangle, with a chapel near the middle.

The market-houſe of Marlborough, which was erected in 1653, is a curious building, having two rows of windows in each of the ſloping ſides of the roof. It is ſupported by thick ruſtic pillars. In the high-ſtreet of this town, which is diſgraced by having ſhambles in the midſt of it, there is a piazza before moſt of the houſes.

The Caſtle Inn at Marlborough was once the reſidence of the unfortunate Protector Somerſet, uncle to Edw. VI. who fell a victim to the intrigues of his ambitious and powerful rival the Duke of Northumberland. It is a large handſome houſe, and is, in point of building, the beſt inn on the Bath road. The high-road goes through the back gate of this inn.

On Marlborough Downs are ſeveral *tumuli* or barrows; one of which, near the road, is very large.

The church of Calne is a large well-built Gothic edifice, ornamented with a handſome tower. Almoſt every houſe in this borough is built of a coarſe ſtone, which abounds in this part of the country.

On the brow of a hill, about three miles Eaſtward of Calne, is the figure of a white horſe, very well formed by art, on ſo large a ſcale, as to be diſcerned even from Briſtol, which is near thirty miles diſtant from it.

For three or four miles before you reach Briſtol, from the Kingſwood road, the country is very populous, and the road is, for the moſt part, lined with habitations. This population may be partly accounted for from the ſituation of the Kingſwood coal-pits, which lie within the ſpace abovementioned, and furniſh employment for a number of hands; and partly from the proximity of ſo large and flouriſhing a city as Briſtol.

The Methodiſts are very ſtrenuous in their endeavours to convert the colliers in this neighbourhood, who are not a very virtuous or religious ſet of people, from the error of their ways. I obſerved three meetings of this ſect within the purlieus of Kingſwood, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, near the high-road. As perſons not unfrequently proceed from one extreme to the other, it is probable that ſome of the moſt abandoned of theſe colliers are now become great ſaints.

I arrived at Briſtol on Wedneſday the 19th, and immediately perceived an appearance of activity and buſtle, that brought to my recollection the hurry of the metropolis. It will doubtleſs be a ſuperfluous taſk to enter upon a formal deſcription of this very reſpectable *emporium*, which, for wealth, commerce, and populoſity, ſurpaſſes every city in England except London. It may not, however, be improper to mention ſome particulars relative to it.

In the principal ſtreets of Briſtol, the houſes are chiefly of brick, and are, in general, lofty and commodious. The moſt elegant public ſtructure is the Exchange, but the ſtreet in which it ſtands is inconveniently narrow; a fault which is imputable to many, if not to moſt, of the ſtreets of this town. The majority of the churches are very large ſubſtantial buildings, and ſome of the towers with which they are adorned are majeſtically ſtriking, particularly that of St. Stephen's church.

The greater part of Briſtol is ſituated in Glouceſterſhire, on the North ſide of the Avon; on which ſide are alſo the Hot-wells, at the diſtance of a mile from the city. Below the new bridge, the Frome unites its waters with thoſe of the Avon; and there is a good quay along the banks of both thoſe rivers. The cathedral ſtands between them, on the college-green. This church originally belonged to a monaſtery of Auguſtin Friars, founded in 1140 by Robert Fitzharding, Lord of Berkeley, the anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Berkeley. This Fitzharding was a deſcendant of the kings of Denmark: he married the heireſs of the Berkeley family, and was in high favour with Henry II. His monument, which is in the cathedral, has been lately repaired.

This church bears no very high rank among the cathedrals of England. It is neither large nor magnificent, and its tower is low and inelegant. The inſide, however, is very neat, and the Gothic pillars have a handſome appearance. Near the altar are ſeveral monuments of the earlier biſhops of this dioceſe, with their figures in recumbent poſtures. There are alſo, in different parts of the church, many modern monuments of elegant workmanſhip.

On the South ſide of the cathedral are the antient cloiſters of the monaſtery

abovementioned; and, towards the South-weſt end of the College-green, is a gateway adorned with a curious Norman arch; which probably belonged to the monaſtery.

The pariſh of St. Mary Redcliffe, which is on the Somerſetſhire ſide of the Avon, is diſtinguiſhed by a large and ſtately church, equal in external ſplendor to many cathedrals. The tower is ornamented with very neat carving, and has a ſort of lantern at the top of it. This church owes its foundation to a Briſtol alderman of the name of Canning, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. Some of Chatterton's forgeries relate to this worthy citizen; for the poems, which he publiſhed under the ſpurious name of Rowley, were alledged by him to be found in a cheſt in this church.

The beſt-built parts of Briſtol are the College-green, ſome of the ſtreets in the neighbourhood of the green, and Queen-ſquare. The ſuburb called King's-down abounds with good houſes; and, as this part ſtands pleaſantly in an elevated ſituation, removed in ſome degree from the ſmoke and noiſe of the city, additions are frequently made to the number of its habitations.

Near the Hot-wells, the Avon runs between craggy rocks of conſiderable height and ſteepneſs. From the ſummit of thoſe rocks the view is extenſive and romantic. The village of Clifton, which is daily increaſing in conſequence of the great reſort of ſtrangers to the wells, ſtands on that rocky eminence at the foot of which the hot ſprings ariſe.

After ſtaying two nights at Briſtol, I embarked on the Uſt in a paſſage-boat for Newport, in Monmouthſhire. During my paſſage, which was of nine hours duration, I had a diſtant view of the ſailing-match that took place on that day between King-road and the Holms (two ſmall iſlands in the Briſtol channel, one called Steep-Holm, and the other Flat-Holm). This nautic conteſt was deſigned in honour of the Duke of Clarence, whoſe birth-day it then was. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN. *July* 27.

I THINK I have diſcovered a little miſtake in the Note to the firſt volume of the late edition of the TATLER, under the article "Tradeſcant, ſen.;" where it is ſaid, that he "entered himſelf on board of a privateer going againſt Morocco, ſolely with a view of finding, or making, an opportunity of ſtealing apricots into Britain." In Ben Jonſon's Every Man in his Humour, there is this paſſage in a letter from Well-bred to young Knowell: "Leave thy vigilant father to number over his green apricots, morning and evening, on the North-weſt wall;" which induces me to believe that apricots were not uncommon here in the reign of James the Iſt.—Beſides, in Shakeſpear's Midſummer Night's Dream, the Fairy Queen ſays, "Feed him with apricocks and dewberries;" which play was undoubtedly written in the reign of Elizabeth, to whom a very elegant compliment is paid in the ſecond act.

Capt. Richard Synge, mentioned in No. 41, was a goldſmith in Cary-lane, near Goldſmiths-hall; he was the ſecond huſband of my grandmother by the mother's ſide; he died in 1734; ſhe died in 1761, aged 83. She was a woman of good education, very intelligent, and full of anecdote. I have frequently heard her ſay, that Capt. Synge, who was a man of ſome humour, told her, he had ſent the orders for the exerciſe of arms (which he, with the other officers, had received from Sir John Woolfe, the commanding officer of the regiment), incloſed in a letter, to *Sir Richard Steele*, as he thought it would produce a very good Tatler.

He had the honour of dancing with Peter the Great at an anceſtor's of mine in Rotherhithe, and was acquainted with Prior. Yours, &c. A. B.

LUNAR ECLIPSE, *obſerved at* HINCKLEY, *Nov.* 2, 1789.

	h	′	″
Beginning	11	24	30
Middle	12	27	30
End	13	30	30
Duration	2	6	0

The tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, Nov. 5, could not be ſeen from the unfavourableneſs of the day; but a particular calculus of it, with a type adapted to London, has been already given in your Magazine for January laſt, p. 9. Yours, &c.

J. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

I SOMETIMES amuſe myſelf with the peruſal of a volume of your Magazine; and, as I have the whole from the commencement of its publication, I frequently look into the old ones.

This day I was ſtruck with the account

count given of Mr. Charles Mitchel, who died at Dover on the 24th of February, 1756, *viz.*

"24th Feb. Died at Dover, Mr. Charles Mitchel, master of the Swine-bridge and Pier-head. By his own invention of a line, when ships have been coming for the harbour in distress, and boats could not go to their relief, he has saved many a man's life, and many a ship and cargo."

I confess, Sir, that it appeared to me, at the time I was reading that article, to have been a very great omission, that the method invented and practised by Mr. Mitchel, with so much success, was not described; if it had, the invention would have been perpetuated to future ages, and the knowledge of it would have been disseminated to every part of the world through the channel of your very useful and entertaining Magazine.

My intention, however, is not to censure the negligence of the editors of those days (for I do not suppose you are THAT Mr. Urban), but to attempt, if possible, to recover the invention, for the benefit of mankind.

I beg, therefore, that you will give me your aid in this pursuit, by publishing this letter; and I hope the perusal of it by the inhabitants of Dover may recall to the recollection of some of them, the method by which Mr. Mitchel "saved many a man's life, and many a ship and cargo." Perhaps it is in use still; and, in that case, I hope it may be described by some public-spirited person.

If you will be pleased to reflect, Sir, on the importance of this discovery, and on the benefit which may accrue to navigators from the recovery of it, you will perceive, that the subject is as worthy of attention as many articles which may be found in your Publication. Consider, that Dover is not the only sea port in the kingdom which is of difficult entrance; and consider also, that if Mr. Mitchel's invention was so very beneficial at a single port, how great the advantage will be, if it is extended to every harbour in the kingdom, nay, I may say the world.

In the Obituary of your present monthly Magazines, if any thing similar should at any time occur, I am persuaded you would be at pains to furnish your readers with a description of such an invention as Mr. Mitchel's: and why should not some pains be taken to recover this discovery, if it is lost?

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

THE public statue of the late Sir G. Savile, bart. is at length finished, and erected in York cathedral. It is fixed on an elegant marble pedestal, six feet high, on the frize of which are introduced the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity. Sir George is represented leaning on a pillar, holding in his right hand a scroll, on which is written, *The Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York.* The back ground is of white marble, and the whole height of the monument is sixteen feet, and is executed in so masterly a style as to do great credit to the statuary. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

To the memory of
Sir GEORGE SAVILE, Bart.
who,
In five successive parliaments,
Represented the county of
York,
The public love and esteem of his
Fellow-citizens
Have decreed this
Monument.
In private life he was benevolent and sincere;
His charities were extensive and secret;
His whole heart was formed on principles of
Generosity, mildness, justice, and
Universal candour.
In public, the patron of every national improvement;
In the Senate, incorrupt;
In his commerce with the world, disinterested.
By genius enlightened in the means of doing
good,
He was unwearied in doing it.
His life was an ornament and a blessing
to the age in which he lived;
And, after death, his
Memory
Will continue to be beneficial to mankind,
By holding forth an example of
Pure and unaffected virtue,
Most worthy of imitation,
To the latest posterity.
He departed this life, January the 9th, 1784,
In the 58th year of his age,
Beloved and lamented.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover, Nov.* 10.

IN my way to the Continent, I stopped to take a hasty dinner at this place; and, being a solitary traveller, I generally endeavour to keep up a *species* of conversation with landlords, waiters, and hair-dressers, a class of men who are always ready to provide answers as long as you will find questions.

Inter alia—I find there is a charitable foundation

Fig. 2. p. 1002.

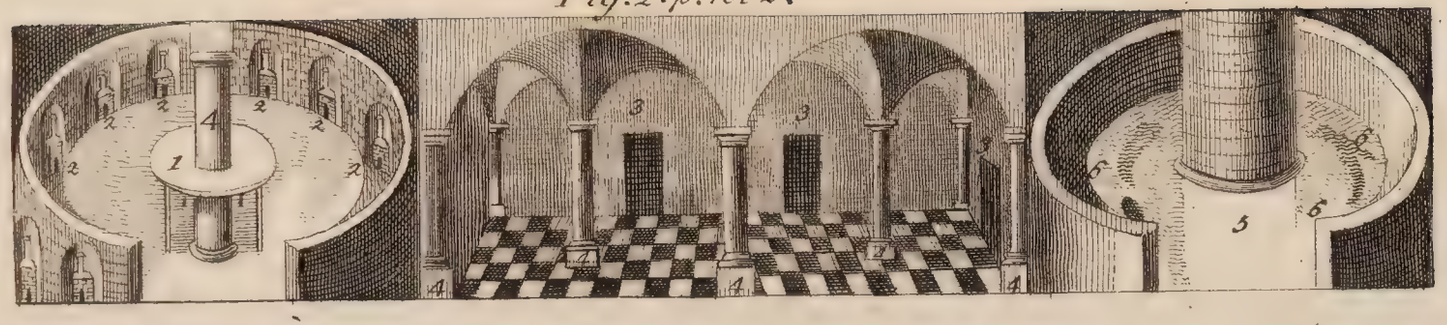


Fig. 3. p. 1002.

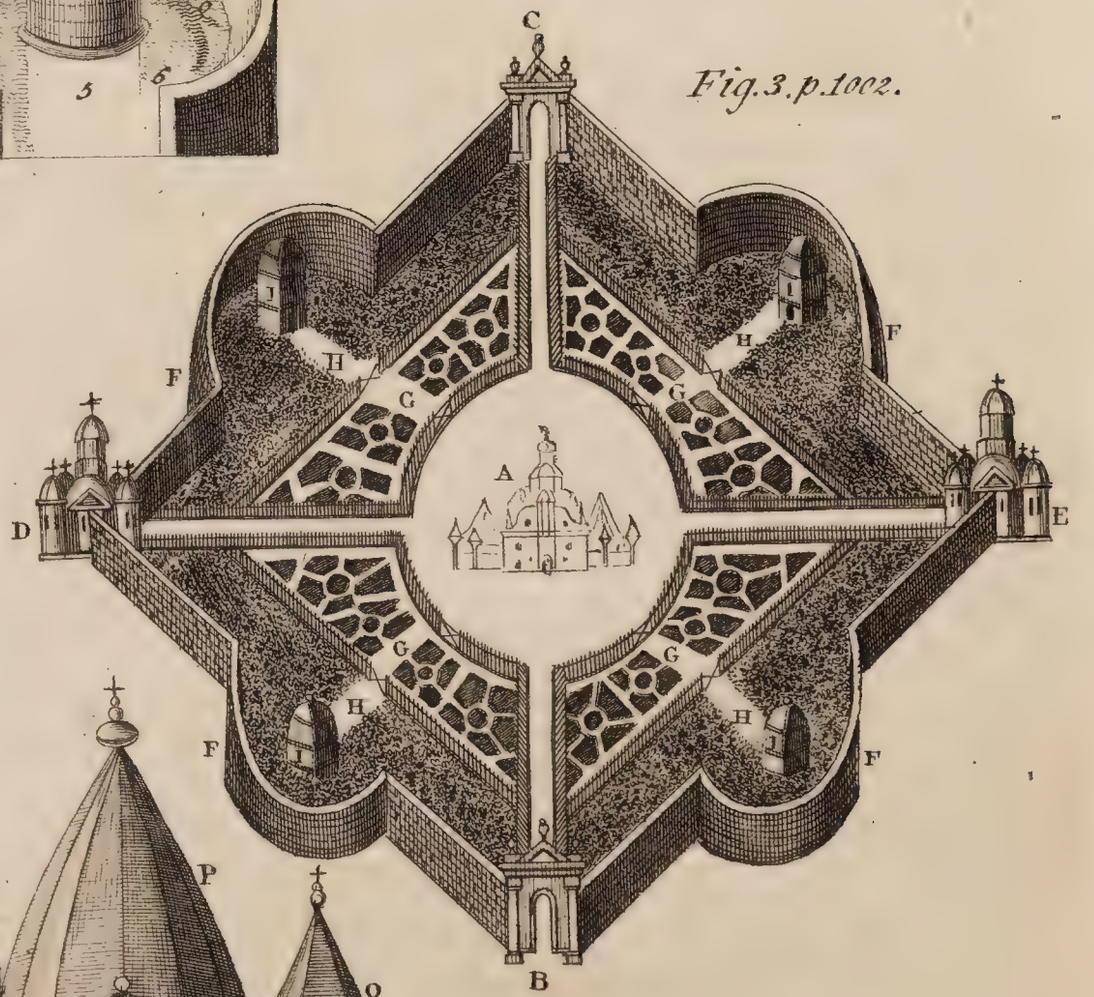


Fig. 1. p. 1002.



foundation here of a very remote date, bequeathed with a good eſtate, for the reception and ſupport of ſoldiers, ſailors, and ſtrangers, in ſickneſs and diſtreſs; the allowance ſpecified for the ſupport of each patient is eight-pence a day, beſides lodging, fire, medical attendance, and nurſing.

There are, I underſtand, twenty-four beds; but, from the variety of difficulties and obſtacles created and laid in the way of all who apply for relief, the houſe is ſeldom or never applied to the charitable purpoſes of its benevolent founder; and an old woman is ſuffered to let the room to itinerants, and occaſionally to *good-natured* females.

I am interrupted by the appearance of the Captain, who informs me, that if he does not directly ſail he ſhall loſe his tide; I therefore muſt conclude, by begging your correſpondents to favour us with ſome communications with reſpect to the hoſpital in queſtion; at the ſame time, I beg leave to hope that the income, deſigned for the ſick and the ſtranger is not applied to pariſh dinners, or corporation treats.

Yours, &c. LENIS ET ACER.

DESCRIPTION OF TYCHO BRAHE'S OBSERVATORY; *in an* ORIGINAL LETTER *from Mr.* R. POWLES, *of* Loweſtoft, *to* Mr. ISAAC GILLINGWATER, *the Hiſtorian of that antient Town.*

SIR, *Elſingoer, Nov.* 15, 1788.

IT is with infinite pleaſure I do myſelf the pleaſure of ſending ſome drawings of Uranianburg, which I have done from ſome ſketches that a friend at Copenhagen procured for me. I am rather doubtful whether you meant the original building, or the ruins; but as I was not able to procure any drawings of the latter, I have ſent you the former.

Frederick II. king of Denmark, to whom the Landgrave of Heſſe had recommended Tycho Brahe as a young nobleman of great merit, gave him the iſland of Hueen, which lies oppoſite Copenhagen, for an aſtronomical retreat; and furniſhed him with money for building an obſervatory, for inſtruments, and for the ſupport of himſelf and family. In conſequence of this munificence, the firſt ſtone of the Obſervatory, afterwards called Uraniburg, was laid Aug. 8, 1576, and finiſhed with great expedition. The building was ſquare, one ſide of it being about 60 feet in length; and on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides there were two round towers, each thirty-two feet in diameter. No expence was ſpared in the conſtruction of the inſtruments, which were ſo large and ſolid, and of ſuch exquiſite workmanſhip, as no aſtronomer had ever ſeen before. The whole expence is ſaid to have amounted to 200,000 crowns.

After the death of Tycho, who died of a retention of urine, Oct. 24, 1601, in his fifty-fifth year, the caſtle of Uraniburg did not long remain entire; for in 1652, when Mr. Huet went that way to Sweden, it was almoſt level with the ground, and but few traces of the walls could be diſcovered. The inhabitants, even the paſtor of the church, had never heard of the name of Tycho or Uraniburg. One old man only, who had been a ſervant in his family, and wrought at the building, recollected theſe names.

I have been very particular in my enquiry after the preſent remains; but cannot learn any thing further, than that in Hueen iſland there was lately diſcovered a vault, which muſt certainly have been a part of Tycho's palace, as it was built in the very center of the iſland; but it ſeems there are no other remains of it left. I intend, however, to take the firſt opportunity of going to the iſland, when I hope to obtain ſome better information than what I have hitherto been able to procure. I have ſubjoined to each of the drawings a direction, tranſlated, as well as I am able, from the German.

It appears to have been a very curious piece of architecture, and it is a great pity that no remains of it are left. As far as I can hear or learn, the place where it ſtood is now cultivated ground; and the manner that the cellar aforementioned was diſcovered, was by the ground ſinking when a boor was ploughing over it. You will find, by my numbering the drawings (*plate II.*), that

Fig. 1. is the Eaſt front of the palace, which was of itſelf an exact four-ſquare, ſixty feet long each way; the height of the wall was forty-five feet, but from the earth to the top of the Pegaſus was ſeventy-five feet.

Fig. 2. are the cellars or vaults, which were twelve feet deep, and arches, have ſome very curious workmanſhip in them.

Fig. 3. ſhews the wall and garden which encompaſſed the palace, and which were laid out with great taſte and elegance. I am your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD POWLES.

Expla-

Explanation of Plate II. Fig. 1.

A, the door on the Eaſt ſide, of Ionic and Doric architecture.

B, the winter apartments.

C, the ſtrangers apartments. (On the Weſt ſide were two of the ſame.)

D, the red room.

E, the yellow room, which was eight-ſquare.

F, the blue chamber. To this chamber joined a ſpacious ſummer apartment running Weſterly, which was elegantly ornamented with paintings of flowers, &c.

G, the foundation-ſtone, which was laid by the French ambaſſador (Carolo Danzeo), Aug. 8, 1576, over which was an inſcription.

H, cellar-windows.

I, a hole to caſt the coals into the laboratory.

L, a window to the chymical laboratory.

M, ſtudy and library.

N, the ſmall obſervatory next the South.

O, great obſervatory next the South.

P great obſervatory next the North.

Q, ſmall obſervatory next the North.

R, an eight-ſquare room.

S, entrance to laboratory and obſervatory.

T, eight chambers for the ſtudents, with round windows.

U, two eight-ſquare chambers.

V, the clock-work.

X, a gilded Pegaſus.

Y, window to the wood-cellar.

Explanation of Plate II. Fig. 2.

In the cellar under the South obſervatory was the chymical laboratory, where, No. 1, ſtood a round table in the middle.

2, are ſixteen chymical ſtoves for diſtilling, which were made of Bergen ſtone from Norway.

3, the cellar-doors under the palace, where all ſorts of houſhold furniture were kept.

4, the pillars which ſupported the roof of the cellar.

5, a well made of cement, under the North obſervatory, which was eighty feet deep.

6, are ſome caſes of cement, where the proviſions were uſually kept.

Note, The walls of the cellar were twelve feet high.

Explanation of Plate II. Fig. 3.

A, the palace.

B, the Eaſt gate.

C, the Weſt gate.

D, a houſe or tower, wherein was the preſs.

E, a ſimilar building for ſervants.

FFFF, the wall round the palace, the length of which on each ſide was 300 feet, in height 22 feet, and in thickneſs 20 feet; every half-circle was on the inſide 90 feet.

G, the pleaſure-garden.

HHHH, the fruit-garden or orchard.

IIII, four handſome pleaſure-houſes.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

IN *Plate III. fig.* 1. is an inſcription on the ſecond buttreſs from the termination of the choir of Saliſbury cathedral, diſcovered on pulling down the South porch. The drawing was taken by Mr. Schnebbelie, Aug. 22, 1789.

Fig. 2. is a ſcarce token of "Robert Pe.... of Iſlington, confectioner, 1667."

Fig. 3. and 4. are two tokens from Loweſtoft, communicated by Mr. Iſaac Gillingwater.

Fig. 5. is a curious old ring found lately at Aldborough in Yorkſhire.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Aug.* 1.

IN the Life of John Huſs, by William Gilpin, M.A. 2d edit. 1766, that elegant Biographer writes, p. 231: "A very remarkable Medal was ſtruck in honour of him, on which was repreſented his effigies, with this inſcription: *Centum revolutis annis, Deo reſpondebitur et mihi.* Theſe words are ſaid to have been ſpoken by him to his adverſaries, a little before his execution; and were afterwards applied by the zealots of his ſect as prophetic of Luther, who lived about an hundred years after him."

At the beginning of that Life, as indeed at all the other Lives of the volume, *viz.* Wicliffe, Cobham, Jerome, and Ziſca, the author has placed an etching of his head, *with this very motto*, together with emblematic devices. I always took this for an etching of the Medal; but, having lately become poſſeſſed of this, I am convinced it has not been ſeen by the ingenious author, as it is altogether unlike what he has drawn.

I know not if it be ſcarce, but I am ſure it deſerves to be preſerved: and as many, reſpecting as I do in a high degree the merit of that excellent man, would wiſh, it is probable, to ſee it, I have got it etched, and ſend you an impreſſion of it. *(See plate III. fig.* 6.)

Allow me to expreſs my regret, that this truly elegant Biographer ſhould have modernized not merely the language of theſe great men, but even their ſentiments and their faith.—Let any man compare *his* ſpeeches of Lord Cobham and the account of thoſe by Fox, and he will be at no loſs which to deem moſt authentic. *The articulus ſtantis vel cadentis eccleſiæ* was with them, as with Luther, their *glory*; but this is far from being prominent in their

Bio-

Fig. 1.

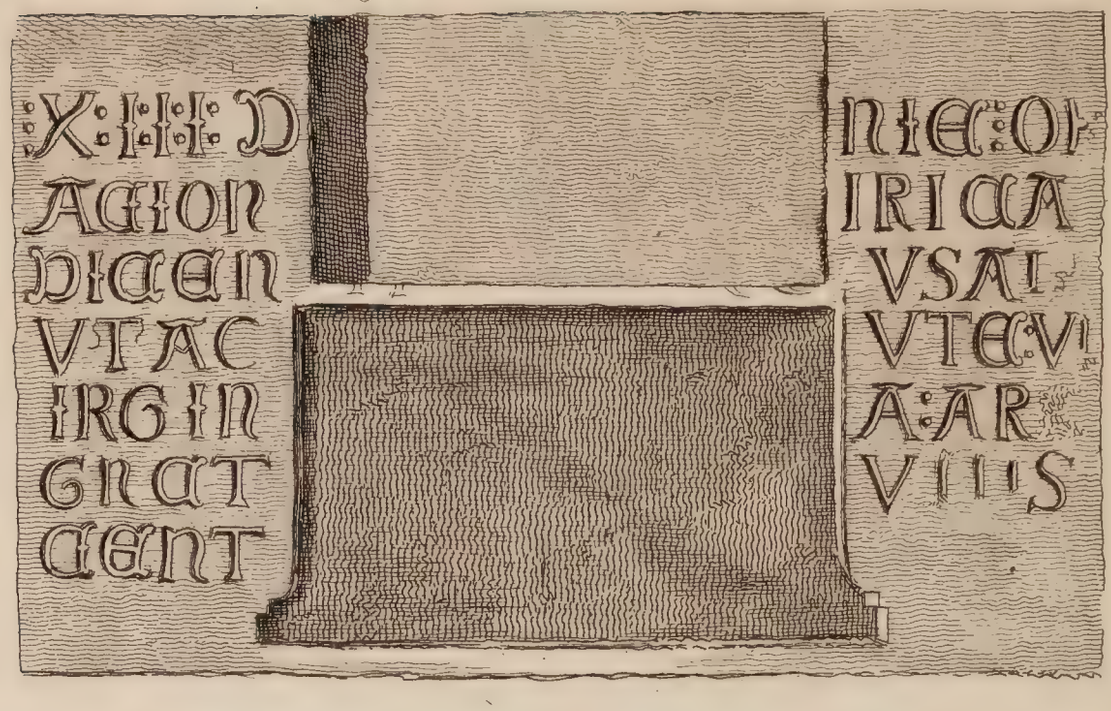




Fig. 2.





Fig. 3.





Fig. 4.



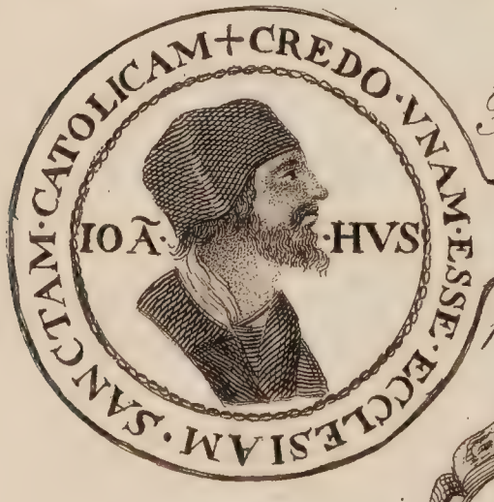


Fig. 6.

p. 1003.





Fig. 5.

p. 1003.

Biographer's account; and his elegance and perspicuity do not make up for the want of it.

I observe you allow your correspondents to introduce *Miscellanea* in their letters. May I request those of your readers, who from curiosity or esteem have enquired into the history of the *Brownists*, and in particular of Henry Ainsworth*, the author of the learned Annotations on the Pentateuch, to compare a late account of him, though brief and imperfect, with the account of him in the Biographia Britannica, and in Neal's History of the Puritans.—This account is prefixed to an edition of his book *On Communion*, lately reprinted; and, I apprehend, it rectifies several vulgar mistakes of those Writers which pass current.

Allow me to add, that the etching of Huss inclosed is the work of a very young lad, who from his birth was deaf and dumb, the son of an officer who fell in the service of his country. Perhaps some engraver may read this article, who from benevolence of heart may be glad to hear, that, though a little instructed, he can find no employment even in the coarsest manual part of the business.

If the plate will be acceptable †, be so obliging as to signify this in your next. I consider it as a small testimony of the entertainment and information which I have derived for years from your excellent Magazine. C. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov* 3.

A Correspondent (to whom you know how to direct) desires to inform your correspondent E. p. 896, that the Biographer of Bishop Waynflete is Dr. Chandler, of Magdalen coll. Oxford, who had such an idea, but has not pursued it lately, being, it is believed, at present on the continent ‡. Any communications E. may think proper to make to your present correspondent by your means, will be thankfully acknowledged, particularly if they relate to the Bishop's father, whose monument is in Wainflete church.

I do not understand why *Zenodotus*, p. 910, thinks that a great and long labour must *injure the temper* at the time.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

"THERE is an old house still existing in Crosby-square, London, whose singular history occurs just now to our recollection. It was originally a palace for some of our ancient kings; then it was converted into a church; and now it is a merchant's warehouse. These revolutions exhibit no bad emblem of the progress of human society. In the earliest ages mankind were governed by kings; then succeeded the empire of priests; in process of time, the great body of people becoming opulent and powerful, commerce supplanted both. Not that the spirit of commerce is necessarily hostile either to kings or priests: the merchant respects a king who governs by just laws, and reigns for the happiness of his people; and he reveres a priest, whose conduct is regulated by the pure and simple principles of the gospel: but to all others, whether civil or ecclesiastical tyrants, he entertains an utter antipathy, and irreconcileable aversion."

THUS the Reviewer of M. Anquetil de Perron's "Dignité de la Commerce," 8vo. This is all very specious; but unfortunately not all very *true*.—Crosby-place was built by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, who may be supposed to have raised a handsome fortune by trade, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. by which last prince he was knighted, 1471, and died four years after. "So short a time," says Stowe, p. 181, ed. 1633, "enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building." Stowe adds, "Richard Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector, afterwards King by the name of Richard III. since which time, among others, Anthony Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelled there; after him Garman Ciell, then William Bond, alderman, increased this house in height, by building a turret on the top thereof. He died 1576. Divers ambassadors have been lodged there from Denmark and France. Sir John Spencer, Alderman, lately purchased it, and kept his mayoralty there, and added a most large marsh near it." At this time it lodged Rosuey, the French Ambassador, and probably afterwards the youngest son of William Prince of Orange, &c. In Strype's time it was built into a square of good houses, and called Crosby-square.

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* See "Two Treatises, &c. by H. Ainsworth."

† We are obliged to our correspondent; but it was more convenient to copy it faithfully in our Miscellaneous Plate. EDIT.

‡ We are well assured, however, that there is great reason to hope for a speedy publication. EDIT.

ſquare. The hall, which was all that was left of the original building, was converted into *a diſſenting meeting-houſe*, I believe pretty early in this century; and within the laſt ten or fifteen years, on the diſperſion of the congregation, whoſe laſt paſtor was the Rev. Mr. Jones, now paſtor of a congregation at Peckham, has been converted to its preſent uſe, a merchant's warehouſe.

You ſee then, Mr. Urban, that the houſe was *originally* built by a wealthy merchant of the city of London, and ſerved the purpoſes of commerce till its ſite was converted into dwelling-houſes for merchants. No *King* was ever lodged in it, unleſs we ſuppoſe Richard's deſigns on the crown originated there. No part of it was ever uſed as a *church* for the purpoſes of prieſtcraft or eccleſiaſtical tyranny; but by a ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters, avowed friends of freedom, civil and religious; and its hall has reverted to a uſe for which it was never intended, ſince it loſt the ſplendors of commercial conviviality.

If you think it worth while to break the cobweb of futile reaſoning in a brother Reviewer, you will ſhew the world what inferences can be drawn from reaſoning founded on falſehood,—inferences which might effect the demolition of every fair or ancient fabrick in the kingdom, by miſrepreſenting them as neſts of tyranny and oppreſſion, and, if carried to their fulleſt extent, bring about the ruin of the conſtitution of the kingdom, or the death of individuals.

Yours, &c. D. E.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 26.

MR. Andrews, in his entertaining "Anecdotes," has well vindicated the monks from the reproach of being *lazy drones*. But he has omitted one part of their character, which will tranſmit them to the lateſt poſterity with honour, until a true ſuccedaneum ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the legiſlature for their mode of ſupplying the wants of the poor. Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, though he charges the religious houſes with encouraging the poor in habits of indolence and beggary, the inconvenience of which was quickly felt through the kingdom on the diſſolution, (Comment. I. 360.) is yet forced to acknowledge, that the number of indigent perſons was greatly increaſed by withdrawing the alms of the monaſteries. (Ib. IV. 432.) I wiſh to ſee ſome able pen enlarge upon the brief encomium Biſhop Tanner paſſes on the hoſpitality and charity of our monaſteries, in the preface to his Not. Mon. p. xxxii. Far be it from me to charge our legiſlators with neglect or hard treatment of their poor fellow-citizens; but I will be bold to ſay, no man who has not actually held the office of overſeer one year (and by the time he has made himſelf maſter of the ſubject, or formed a uſeful or practicable plan, he is to quit his office by rotation) can form an idea of the neceſſities or ſufferings, and, I may add, the diſcontents of the poor. B. B.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 4.

A VERY ingenious, learned, and lively correſpondent, p. 806, has ſearched for the origin of *ſtarboard* and *larboard* among the Greeks; my voyage of diſcovery ſhall be nearer home, being much inclined to ſuſpect that our Saxon anceſtors, who certainly made uſe of the former word, might not have any knowledge of either Caſtor or Pollux. *Starboard*, according to Johnſon, in his Dictionary, is derived from ſtreorbord, interpreted in Vocabul. Anglo-Sax. Somneri, *dextra navigii*, the right ſide of the ſhip, and, in the ſame Vocabulary, ſtreor-næder is *clavis nauticus*, the rudder of the ſhip, and ſtreor-man, the pilot. But it being agreed that *ſtarboard* and the right ſide of the ſhip are ſynonymous terms, might not *ſtarboard* be appropriated to this part of the ſhip, from its being on the right-hand of the ſteerſman, who when at the helm, in the execution of his office, muſt have his face to the bow of the veſſel? The right, as Phorbas has obſerved, is the poſt of more eminent honour, and therefore more likely to have been diſtinguiſhed by the peculiar appellation of *ſtarboard*, from the relative poſition of the pilot, than the oppoſite, that is, the left ſide. The etymology of *larboard* is not given by Johnſon; but, in the example he has cited from Harris's Dictionary, it is deſcribed as being oppoſite to the ſtarboard ſide. Now Leeward is another ſea term, derived from le and peapd, Saxon, and always ſignifies oppoſite to the wind; why then might not lee-bord have been the original word, and intended to denote the left ſide, oppoſite to *ſtarboard*, the right? It is no very improbable ſuppoſition that *le* might be corrupted to *lar*, in order to make *larboard* jingle with

with *ſtarboard*; and certainly it is not a greater variation than from *ſovereign* to *ſufferance*; and often have I heard ſailers thus denominate the Royal Sovereign.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

*** See another explanation, p. 992. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Sept.* 14.

IT muſt give pleaſure to every friend of the Humane Society to find that one great obſtacle to the recovery of perſons apparently dead, and which has undoubtedly often fruſtrated the practitioner's well-grounded hopes of ſucceſs, is at length likely to be very ſoon removed: I mean, that ſaviſh fear of offending the coroner, by removing the body to a proper place of reception before an inqueſt has been taken.

As the *legality* of this meaſure has been *lately determined*, and publicly *confirmed*, by the opinion of counſel, it ſhould be made univerſally known, that no perſon may hereafter plead ignorance as an excuſe for their own ſupineneſs, or want of humanity, eſpecially where the life of a fellow-creature is at ſtake.

As your Magazine, which circulates among all ranks of people, contains the counſel's opinion at large, p. 723, it is to be hoped no perſon will hereafter preſume to ſhut their doors againſt the apparently dead object, and thereby defeat the benevolent views of the Humane Society, by loſing thoſe precious moments in unſeemly altercation which can never be redeemed!

Surely a moment's reflection might be ſufficient to convince the common people, that the duties of the coroner could never be meant to ſuperſede the higher duties of humanity; otherwiſe it were better the coroner's office, that bugbear to ſociety, had either never exiſted, or that it were totally aboliſhed. A. F. M. D.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I BEG leave to offer a query to your learned correſpondents, of which I cannot find a ſolution in any writer. It is allowed that the Lydians and Medes had a battle near the river Halys, which was interrupted by an eclipſe of the ſun, predicted by Thales. The queſtion is, when was this eclipſe? Pliny fixes it to the fourth year of the forty-eighth Olympiad. Uſher, on the other ſide, fixes it to an earlier period. His words are theſe (Chron. p. 85): "Out of Ptolomy's ſun and moon tables, which are the ſame with thoſe of Hipparchus, it appeareth plainly that the ſun was eclipſed in the fourth year of the 44th Olympiad, to wit, in the 147th year of Nabonaſar, on the fourth day of the Egyptian month Pacon (or 20th of September according to the Julian Calendar, on a Sunday), 3 hours 25 minutes before noon; and this eclipſe was of nine digits, and continued two hours."

Such is the decided opinion of the learned primate. The firſt query that occurs is, in which work of Ptolomy are theſe tables to be found, and in what part of the work? Some of the learned contributors to the Magazine may give an anſwer; but the author of this paper could never find it.

2. Suppoſing there was an eclipſe this year, would the obſcuration affect the Northern parts of Aſia Minor, where the battle was fought? The particular deſcription of it in Uſher ſeems to have been drawn from ſome calculation on which he thought he could depend.

Yours, &c. S. R.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* LORDS *and* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. *(Continued from p.* 916.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, February 10.

A PETITION from the nobility, clergy, freeholders, and gentry of Southampton, againſt ſo much of the bill before the Houſe as tended to the diſtraction of Government, and the diſſenſion in the Royal Family.

Ch. of Exch. moved the order of the day; when the clauſe relative to the appointment of her Majeſty's council came before the committee, and occaſioned much warm converſation; but was carried by the Miniſter for the following perſons, in excluſion to the Princes of the Blood, and in excluſion to the Royal Family:

Edward Lord Thurlow. Objected to, and Lord Chanceſlor for the time being propoſed.

William Lord Archbiſhop of York.

Lloyd Lord Kenyon.

Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold for the time being.

Lord Chamberlain for ditto.

Maſter of the Horſe for ditto.

Firſt Lord of the Bedchamber; and

Groom of the Stole.—All paſſed without oppoſition. Lord

Lord *North* then roſe, and moved, that his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York and Albany be one other of her Majeſty's council.

Ch. of Ex. was aware, he ſaid, that, whatever reaſons he might offer, his objections to the motion would be added to the liſt of his diſreſpect to the Royal Family. He was, however, acting upon an high and important duty, and no miſapprehenſion or miſrepreſentation ſhould deter him from the exerciſe of it. The council propoſed for her Majeſty was a council of advice, and not of controul. There was no neceſſity to bind their Royal Highneſſes to give their advice to her Majeſty; they might do it whenever they thought proper, or when it was aſked. He was confident there would be no neceſſity to force ſuch advice to be given.

Lord *Maitland* warmly ſupported the motion. He was convinced that, if the Houſe exerciſed their judgement and their feelings on the preſent queſtion, there could not exiſt a difference of opinion. He was confident that, however the Houſe might decide, there would be but one opinion in the country, which would be, the impropriety of excluding from the council his Majeſty's ſons and brothers.

Mr. *Addington* agreed with the Noble Lord, that there would be but one opinion in the country, and that would be in favour of his right hon. friend Mr. Pitt. He approved of the appointment of the perſons made choice of, the nomination of whom did honour to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. *Burke* roſe, and quoted the 5th of his preſent Majeſty, to ſhew, that all who were not of the royal blood were excluded from the care of the Sovereign during a Regency. On that act, he ſaid, he would lay his hand, and aſk the Rt. Hon. Gent. and thoſe who voted by the eye with them, Whether they were not acting directly contrary to that act? He reprobated the excluſion of a ſon from the care of his father when afflicted; and concluded with an appeal to every father in the Houſe, Whether they would not conſider thoſe as murderers, who prevented the attendance of their ſons in their hours of calamity and affliction?

The queſtion being called for, the committee divided upon Lord North's motion. Ayes 130. Noes 177.

Lord *North* perſiſted in dividing the committee on the nomination of the other Princes of the Blood, who were all ſeparately negatived on ſimilar majorities.

The committee then proceeded with the 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th clauſes; which were put, and carried without any debate.

The *Ch. of Ex.* then moved, that progreſs be reported, &c. And the Houſe adjourned.

Wedneſday, February 11.

The order of the day being moved, and the Houſe being reſolved into a committee;

The 26th clauſe was moved, for the reſumption of his government whenever it ſhall appear to the Queen and her council that his Majeſty is reſtored to health, &c.

Ch. of Ex. ſaid, the point they were then about to conſider was of the greateſt importance; they were about conſidering the right of his Majeſty to reſume his throne. As long as there exiſted a neceſſity for his Majeſty's remaining in the care of thoſe provided for his royal perſon, they could not look to him for one royal act; but when the Queen and her council ſuggeſted that his infirmity no longer exiſted, his Majeſty would then have a clear indiſputable right to reſume the government; but not till the notification of his recovery is communicated through ſome oſtenſible channel; that thoſe who were in executive departments at the time would be unfit perſons; but that thoſe who were and had been of his Majeſty's privy-council would be the proper channel through which his Majeſty's recovery was to be communicated to the country, for which they would be reſponſible; and upon ſuch notification the Regency would ceaſe. There could no doubt exiſt, he ſaid, under ſuch guards, that his Majeſty would prematurely be reſtored to his government; the Queen and her council were to make ſuch notification to the Preſident of the Council; and, on his Majeſty's requiſition, under his ſign manual, a privy-council were to aſſemble; and by that reſponſible channel was his Majeſty's proclamation to be counterſigned, and the Parliament were to meet immediately. It was impoſſible that, under ſuch care, a reſumption could take place under doubtful circumſtances.

This mode was ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. *Powys*, Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Sheridan*, the Hon. Mr. *Marſham*, Mr. *Vyner*, and others;

others; and as ſtrongly ſupported by Mr. *Sutton*, Mr. *Dundas*, Col. *Phipps*, and the *Attorney-General*.

Mr. *Sheridan* propoſed, as an amendment, that a certificate of his Majeſty's recovery be laid before the two Houſes of Parliament. On which the committee divided. Ayes 113. Noes 181.

Majority for the clauſe 68.

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks of the clauſe. After which the five remaining clauſes were put, and carried.

The *Ch. of Exch.* then moved an additional clauſe, which was agreed to, the Houſe reſumed, and the report immediately brought up and read. At One in the morning the Houſe broke up, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, February 11.

A petition was preſented from Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward, ſtating, that his brother, the late John Lord Dudley, died on the 9th of October laſt without iſſue; but the Viſcounteſs Dudley, from motives of perſonal pique to him, refuſed to ſay whether ſhe was or was not pregnant, by which he was deprived of his ſeat in Parliament. He therefore prayed their Lordſhips to grant a writ *de ventre inſpiciendo*, and alſo a writ of *ne exit regno*, as he underſtood ſhe was in the meditation of going out of the kingdom.

The Marquis of *Stafford* moved, that it ſhould lie on the table. Ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, February 12.

Ch. of Ex. the order of the day being read, brought up the Regency bill, and moved, "that this bill be now read a third time;" which motion was carried without objection.

Mr. *Pulteney*, after ſtating briefly the danger that would ariſe to the conſtitution by the clauſe for reſtraining the Regent from creating Peers, propoſed, by way of rider to the bill, a clauſe to limit the reſtriction to the period of *three years*.

Ch. of Ex. retaining the ſame principles he had all along profeſſed, ſaid, he was happy to give his aſſent to the motion of his hon. friend, as it was not ſubject to the ſame objections which aroſe to motions for limiting the reſtrictions to a ſhort period.

Some objections were ſtarted by Mr. *Powys* and Mr. *Sheridan* to this clauſe, which, however, were over-ruled, and the clauſe agreed to. After which, the motion being made, "that the bill be engroſſed," the ſame was agreed to.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* then roſe, to expreſs his diſapprobation of the whole bill. He reprobated every clauſe, as calculated to ſpread a diſtruſt in the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Ald. *Watſon* was happy in being able to give his conſcientious approbation of the whole bill; and received no ſmall ſatisfaction in having it in his power to boaſt of the ſupport of his conſtituents, the merchants and traders of the city of London.

Mr. *Brandling* ſpoke in very loſty terms of the bill, and placed his future hopes of favour from his conſtituents on the merit of having given it his ſupport from its commencement to the preſent moment.

Sir *Cha. Gould* objected to many parts of the bill; and expreſſed his hopes that his Majeſty's recovery, of which there were ſome flattering appearances, might ſpeedily put an end to the neceſſity of the bill.

The queſtion on the paſſing of the bill was then put, and carried; and the Ch. of the Exchequer ordered to carry it to th Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, February 13.

The Ch. of Exchequer, attended by ſeveral members of the Houſe of Commons, came to the bar of the Houſe, and preſented the above bill; which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord *Sydney* then moved, that the bill be read a ſecond time on Monday.

Lord *Walſingham*, after lamenting the ſituation in which Mr. Haſtings ſtood, and the hardſhip of having his trial delayed, and after ſhewing the impoſſibility of proceeding without the Judges being preſent, moved, that the former order relative to the ſaid trial be diſcharged, and that the Houſe do proceed in the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. on Monday the 6th of April next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 16.

Lord *Dover* (late Sir James Harris) appeared at the bar with Sir Iſaac Heard, Principal King at Arms, and produced his patent of peerage.

Lord *Sydney* moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the Regency bill; when

The Duke of *Grafton* took occaſion to

expreſs

expreſs his entire approbation of the whole ſyſtem that had been adopted in the Commons Houſe reſpecting the bill, and of the principles that pervaded it.

Lord *Southampton*, on the contrary, declared, that though he had been long accuſtomed to bow with reverence to the political ſyſtem of the noble Duke, yet, on this occaſion, he found himſelf obliged to differ from his Grace, and to declare that, ſo far from thinking with the noble Duke, the meaſures that had been purſued, and which had been made the ground-work of the bill, were conſonant to the true principles of the conſtitution, he conſidered them as the moſt nefarious meaſures, the moſt unconſtitutional, and the moſt dangerous that had ever been adopted.—Such were, in general, the ſentiments of the oppoſite parties that divided the Houſe. It were, therefore, unneceſſary for us, who pretend to nothing more than exhibiting *impartially* the ſenſe of both parties, to enlarge on a ſubject thus ſtrongly characteriſed. And as the bill was happily never brought into act, we ſhall embrace this opportunity of taking leave of the ſubject, which we hope never again to be obliged to reſume.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 16.

Petitions from Cheſhire and Lancaſhire againſt the county election bill.

Petition from Colcheſter in favour of Mr. Jackſon. Ordered to be conſidered on the ſame day with that of Mr. Tierney.

Meſſage from the Lords, that they would proceed to the trial of Warren Haſtings on Monday, April 6.

Some private bills received.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, Feb. 17, *and Wedneſday* 18.

Lord *Grantley* (late Sir Fletcher Norton) took the uſual oaths, and his ſeat.

The Regency bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir *Alexander Hood* preſented a petition from Lord Hood, complaining of the election of Lord J. Townſhend for the city of Weſtminſter as undue. He moved, "that the Houſe would take the ſame into conſideration on Tueſday the 6th of March."

Lord *J. Townſhend* ſaid, he had not had the leaſt intimation that ſuch a petition was to be preſented. He was, however, ready to meet it.

The motion paſſed without oppoſition.

Petition from Liverpool againſt the county election bill.

Mr. *Pye* moved, that an account be laid before the Houſe of the expence already incurred for books, printing, &c. ſaid bill. Ordered.

An account was delivered at the bar of the Houſe of the particulars of the land revenue.—Ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, February 19.

Order of the day for going into a committee on the Regency bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* left the woolſack, and expreſſed his happineſs in being able to inform their Lordſhips, that, ſince his Majeſty's phyſicians had pronounced him to be in a ſtate of convaleſcence, the accounts of the King's progreſſive improvement in that ſtate had increaſed daily; and the accounts that day from Kew were ſo very favourable, that he conceived every Noble Lord on either ſide of the Houſe would agree with him in acknowledging, that it would be improper to go on with the buſineſs in which they were engaged, when the principle on which the bill before them was founded was entirely done away. He humbly ſubmitted the propriety of the committee's being adjourned; and for that purpoſe moved, that the Houſe ſhould meet again on *Tueſday*, Feb. 24.

Several Lords roſe to expreſs their joy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, February 20.

New writ ordered for Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, in the room of the Right Hon. Gen. Robert Cunningham, he having accepted the three Chiltern Hundreds.

His Majeſty's printers delivered an account of printing, &c. The expences incurred, and the probable future expence, will amount to 55,000l.

Naturalizing bills, church bills, bills for particular purpoſes, were preſented.

Maſter of the Rolls moved to revive the committee for ſettling the fees, &c. to be paid to certain officers, by a bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion to amend Mr. Grenville's bill.

Ch. of Ex. moved to adjourn to Friday next.

Mr. *Fyner* ſaid, a motion for an adjournment at this period of the ſeſſion, when none of the public buſineſs was in any degree of forwardneſs, was ſomewhat

what extraordinary. They had heard a report of his Majeſty's being in a ſtate of recovery, in which they all moſt fervently rejoiced; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would condeſcend to give the Houſe ſome information on that ſubject, it would be very ſatisfactory. No reply was made, and the queſtion of adjournment carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, February 24.

Order of the day for their Lordſhips going into a committee on the Regency bill.

Lord Chancellor moved a ſecond adjournment. See p. 265.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, February 24.

The Houſe broke up, for want of members to try the Colcheſter controverted election.

Thurſday, February 26.

Colcheſter election came on to be tried.

New writ was ordered for Worceſter in the room of the Hon. William Ward, now Viſcount Dudley and Ward.

Mr. *Addington* moved to diſcharge the order of the day ſtanding for Friday, the 6th of March, for the purpoſe of moving to have the committee appointed on Friday, the 3d of April.

The ſame was agreed to.

Ch. of Ex. moved to adjourn to Monday. Agreed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 2.

Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward took the oaths and his ſeat; as did the Duke of Leinſter as Viſcount Leinſter.

Mr. Moreton, from the Eaſt-India Houſe, preſented ſeveral papers relative to the preſidency of Bengal. Ordered to lie on the table.

Proceedings on the Regency bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monaay, March 2.

Richard Ford, eſq. took the oaths and his ſeat for Eaſt Grinſtead. And

Mr. Barnard the ſame for Ayleſbury.

Ch. of Excb. moved an adjournment to Thurſday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, March 5.

Their Lordſhips in a committee on the Regency bill. *Lord Chanc.* roſe, and acquainted the Houſe that, ſince their laſt adjournment, his Majeſty had found his health ſo far re-eſtabliſhed and confirmed, that he had expreſſed his intention of ſignifying on Tueſday next to his Parliament what buſineſs was neceſſary to be laid before them; he ſhould, therefore, move their Lordſhips to adjourn to that day. Agreed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, March 5.

A bill for reducing the tolls and duties of the harbour of New Shoreham being read; and the queſtion put, that this bill be read a ſecond time;

Mr. Ald. *le Meſurier* roſe to oppoſe the motion. The harbour, he ſaid, wanted repair; and, were the tolls to be reduced, there could not be a ſum ſufficient found for that purpoſe. He wiſhed, therefore, the ſecond reading might be poſtponed.

Mr. *Pelham* ſupported the bill.

A petition was then preſented from the inhabitants of New Shoreham, praying to be heard by counſel againſt it, on the ſecond reading. Agreed that counſel ſhould be heard.

Ch. of Exch. acquainted the Houſe that, from the preſent happy ſtate of his Majeſty's health, there was reaſon to hope that they would ſoon receive a communication from the King reſpecting the future buſineſs of the ſeſſion. He wiſhed, therefore, to move the Houſe to adjourn to Thurſday next. The Houſe accordingly adjourned. And on that day Parliament was again opened by a formal ſpeech; which ſee p. 268.

Public Buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons *ſince the Parliament opened on the* King's *Recovery.*

ON the 10th of March the Lord Chancellor opened the Parliament by commiſſion. See his ſpeech on that occaſion, p. 268.

The Earl of *Cheſterfield* moved the addreſs in the Houſe of Lords; and Lord *Gower* did the ſame in the Houſe of Commons. Both addreſſes paſſed unanimouſly. In the ſpeech of Mr. *Yorke*, who ſeconded the addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, the words, "the ſtrong and wiſe alliances we were engaged in on the Continent, reſulting from the great ability of his right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt), in whom every foreign court placed, as this country placed, the utmoſt confidence," gave occaſion for Mr. *Fox* to riſe, and remark on "the impropriety of mixing in his ſupport of an addreſs

dreſs to his Majeſty his approbation of the King's Miniſter, which could be done for no other purpoſe than to cauſe diſſenſion. He thought, on that day, the gentlemen on the other ſide might have kept a little back, and made the King their only ſubject."—No reply was made, and the ſubject dropped.

On the 11th, the Lords addreſs was preſented; and, on the 12th, the Earl of *Saliſbury* reported to the Houſe his Majeſty's anſwer.—An addreſs had likewiſe been preſented to the Queen, and Lord *Morton* reported her Majeſty's anſwer—The ſame day a divorce bill was read in the Houſe of Lords.

On the 11th, in the Houſe of Commons, the report of the committee appointed to frame the addreſs was read, and agreed to *nem. con.*

A committee was appointed to prepare an eſtimate of the pay and cloathing of the militia for the year 1789.

On the 12th, the Houſe in a committee to conſider of the trade between this country and America.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the county election act of laſt ſeſſion. The purport of this act was, to regiſter the names of the freeholders in every county entitled to vote at county-elections. Great progreſs had already been made in this regiſter, at an expence to the nation of not leſs than 30,000 l. which act is now to be repealed.

On the 13th Lord *Courtoun* reported to the Houſe of Commons his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs.

Mr. *Gilbert*, at the deſire of the committee, moved for leave to bring in a bill, for continuing the laws now in force for regulating the trade with America.

On the 14th, the Marquis of *Graham* reported to the Houſe her Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs.

The army eſtimates, ordnance eſtimates, and navy eſtimates, were brought up; and, being ſeverally read, were laid on the table.

Mr. *Aldridge* gave notice that he would, on Monday, move the Houſe to take into conſideration the army eſtimates.

The *Secretary of War* declared the neceſſity of going into the conſideration of the army eſtimates on the ſame day.

Gen. *Burgoyne* oppoſed it, on the ground that due time would be wanting for the conſideration of both; but the neceſſity being apparent, he waved his objection.

On the 16th, the Marq. of *Carmarthen* laid before the Houſe of Lords the treaty of alliance with the King of Pruſſia.

Made progreſs on the divorce bill.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the 16th, the navy, army, and ordnance eſtimates, were taken into conſideration.

Mr. *Hopkins* ſtated the nature of the navy ſervice, and its requiſitions; and moved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that 20,000 ſeamen be voted for the year 1789, including 3860 marines; and that 4l. per month, for 13 months, be iſſued for pay, including ordnance for ſea ſervice. Agreed.

The *Secretary at War* then moved, "that a number of land forces, including 1620 invalids, amounting to 77,448 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1789;" and that a ſum, not exceeding 658,652l. 19s. 1d. be granted for defraying the charge of ſuch forces for guards, garriſons, &c. for 1789.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

WE are informed, in a daily paper, that the Biſhop of Kilmore, in Ireland, has recently been ordaining, at Windſor, a gentleman from Oxford. Though theology be not my immediate department, I find it allowed by all mankind, that ſome analogy holds good between the three learned and liberal profeſſions of divinity, phyſic, and law. In the two latter, ſuch is the regard ſhewn to the preſervation of our healths and properties, that if the whole body of Iriſh phyſicians, or the chancellor and all the judges of that country, were to viſit England, they could not introduce a ſingle Fellow to the college in Warwick-lane, or a barriſter into Weſtminſter-hall, by their own *fiat*; nor would either profeſſion connive at ſuch an attempt, even though their previous aſſent were ſolicited. Suppoſing the fact true; I could much wiſh to be informed, whether ſuch authority in a foreign prelate be *inherent* or *delegated:* if inherent, it muſt be extremely grating to every orthodox worſhiper to view ſuch defects in eccleſiaſtical juriſprudence; if delegated, he will have as little reaſon to exult on obſerving a degree of ſupineneſs in the church unheard of among the guardians of medicine or law.

In making this enquiry, I am very far from meaning any thing; being ignorant who is Biſhop of Kilmore, or in what dioceſe Windſor is ſituated: and am determined not to look into my Red

Book for information till I have sealed and dispatched this letter. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Sulgrave, Nov.* 10.

I WISH to preserve in your Miscellany the following, from the old church at Noke, near Islip, co. Oxford:

On an antient monument, enriched with various carving, several figures in a kneeling posture; at the back of the monument a black slate divided into six partitions, whereon,

"Here lyeth the bodye of Johan Bradshawe, davghter and coheir of John Hurst, of Kingston on Temes, in the countie of Surry, gent. who had to her first husband William Mainwayringe, of Estham, in the countie of Essex, gent. who died the 10 day of October, a° 1529; and to her second husband Henry Bradshawe, esq. late Lord Chiefe Barron of Thexchequer; who had issue between them 4 sonnes and 4 davghters, who died 27° day of July, 1553. The said Johan all her life was very charitable to the poore, and p'chased lands and rents for ever to the vse of the poore of the towne of Noke, in the countie of Oxon, and to Halton and Wendover, in the countie of Buck; and at her chardg newlye builte this chappel, and died 27° day of Febrvary, a° 1598. A° R^ne Elizabethe 41°."

"Hic jacet Benedictus Winchcombe, armiger, filius et hæres Thomæ Winchcombe. Duxit uxorem Annam Falconer, filiam et cohæredem Gulielmi Falconer, armigeri, et ex hâc vita emigravit apud Noake, vicesimo Maii, anno Dni milesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo tertio, sine liberis, et reliquit unam fororem Mariam sibi hæredem, que nupta fuit Gulielmo Hall, a'ro, inter cujus proles aliosque quosdam cognatos et ad nonnullos pios usus omnia sua distribuit in pace. Amen.

"We know thou art not lost but sent before,
Thy friends all left thy absenc to deploare;
Nor can thy vertues ever be forgotten,
Tho in thy graue thy corpes be dead and rotten;
For ill-tongu'd Envie to the world must tell,
That as thou livdst thou didst, & that was well.

"Benedict Winchcombe made Benedict Hall, his sister's eldest son and heire, sole executor; and in remembrance of the said Benedict Winchcombe, his uncle, this monument was erected."

"Also hereby lyeth bvried the bodye of of Johan Bradshawe, grandmother to the said Benedict Winchcombe, who willed his bodye to be interred neare this place. He in his life repayred this chappell, after his death provided it should be repaired, and gave money to repayr this church of Noake."

Arms, quarterly.

1. On a chief, a fleur-de-lis between two spear-heads, a chevron engrailed between three .....

2. Two bends dexter.

3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a cross bottony; 2d and 3d, on a cross five mascles; over all, a bend dexter.

4. A fret of six pieces.

Impaling, quarterly,
1st and 4th, three falcons.
2d and 3d, a cross de moulin.
Another shield.
A fret of six, impaling, quarterly,
1st and 4th, two bends dexter.
2d and 3d, on a cross, five mascles.

On a stone slab in this church:

ANNO . DOM . 1665
MENSE . IANUARIUS . 24
DIE . ETE . POST . DILVVIVM
HVIVS . VITA . HIE . STETIT
ARCA EVOLAVIT COLVMBA

MORITVR . ANNA . HALLA
GEMMA . PARENTVM
CALESTIS . SPONSI
DELIEVM

On a nearer inspection of the date on Sulgrave church porch, I am inclined to agree with your correspondent A. C. Index Indicatorius, p. 838. By the assistance of a ladder, I found that the upper part of the figure was broken off, and that some person had waggishly cut the curve to give a resemblance of the figure 3, which, at a distance, it very much resembles. This must have been done [from appearance] long ago.

Yours, &c. J. HENN.

☞ The "Account of Stean chapel" shall appear when our correspondent sends the drawing. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

YOUR correspondent Caroloman, p. 610, has made an attack on Christianity in general, and on the Church of England in particular, which ought not to pass unnoticed. As Mr. Milner, in his answer to this correspondent, p. 769, has not expressly considered this part of his letter; and as the assertions remain also unnoticed in your Magazine for last month; I beg you to insert a few lines on the subject.

In respect of indecency, your correspondent dares to assert, that "the pages of Christianity are far from being immaculate." And, "in the reverend service of the Church of England," he says, "there daily occur passages which no cautious parent would suffer their daughters to peruse in plays or novels."

But of the truth of these very extraordinary and alarming assertions no instances

ſtances whatſoever are given. The aſſertions ſtand wholly unſupported. I call on your correſpondent, therefore, either, in common juſtice, to retract his aſſertions, or to bring his proofs; which, in ſuch caſe, ſhall be fairly and properly diſcuſſed, and which may be done by referring only to the paſſages, without citing the expreſs words. But I am confident that he cannot bring any real proofs of the truth of his aſſertions.

A Country Rector.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 12.

I AM ſo ardent a lover of truth, that I can ſcarcely ever paſs over any aſſertion that appears to me to be a deviation from it, whether it comes in my way in print or converſation, without animadverſion. I am, at the ſame time, exceedingly open to conviction; and, if I find that I have been miſtaken in any aſſertion of my own, I readily acknowledge my error, and avowedly embrace the opinion which I then diſcover to be right. I ſincerely wiſh, Mr. Urban, that all your correſpondents, or, rather, that all enquirers after truth, were as candid, as impartial, and as unbiaſſed by prejudice and paſſion as myſelf.

After this introduction, your correſpondent Caroloman, p. 609, will forgive me for requeſting, that he would be ſo obliging as to inform us what he underſtands by the word *indubitable*, when he ſays, he had "ſeen indubitable inſtances of the domeſtic dunghill-cocks dropping eggs." Caroloman will readily conceive, that I do not mean to requeſt an explication of the word *indubitable*, abſtractedly conſidered; but what were the grounds of the indubitability, that it may appear whether they were ſuch as would ſatisfy an accurate Naturaliſt. I cannot help obſerving to Caroloman, that I am of a different opinion from thoſe houſewives, who hold in ſuperior eſtimation the eggs laid by hens without the previous company of cocks; for, as to eggs laid or dropped by cocks, I profeſs to be an entire ſtranger.

I would alſo requeſt the favour of Caroloman to inform your readers, what he means by the "pages of Chriſtianity," when he ſays, they "are not immaculate." If he means the pages of authors profeſſing Chriſtianity, he is certainly right. Gibbon's Hiſtory may be adduced as a proof of his aſſertion; for they are confeſſedly not immaculate, and they are the pages of an author profeſſing Chriſtianity. But that Caroloman did not mean to allude to Mr. Gibbon, at leaſt is evident from the concluſion of his letter to you, where he fully acquits Mr. Gibbon of endangering virtue and innocence, even if his obſcenities (I believe, Mr. Urban, this is the proper word to be uſed as a contraſt to immaculateneſs) had been in his native language. Is it not, therefore, incumbent on Caroloman to inform us which are thoſe pages of Chriſtianity whoſe obſcenities have excited his regret? When Caroloman inſinuates, that young female Pagans were as unſuſceptible of any immoral ideas, ariſing from their devotions, as young women now-a-days are at the ſervice of the Church of England (I do not ſay that I am a member of that church), he muſt ſurely be very ignorant, or very forgetful of the practices of Pagan worſhip. Did he recollect the impurities, the open proſtitutions, practiſed as parts of worſhip by the votaries of Venus and other goddeſſes? If Caroloman is as ſincere a lover of truth as I profeſs to be, he will either explain or retract this aſſertion. Yours, &c. M. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 10.

THE following anecdote may not be undeſerving of a place in your uſeful and entertaining Repoſitory, as it exhibits a celebrated character of Engliſh hiſtory in a point of view very different from thoſe in which he is generally placed by the admirers of the Houſe of Stuart.

The night after Charles I. was beheaded, Lord Southampton, with a friend, obtained leave to ſit up with the body, which lay in the Banqueting-houſe at Whitehall. While they were employed in the melancholy ſcene, about one o'clock in the morning they heard the noiſe of a perſon coming up the ſtairs. By-and-by the door opened, and a man entered, ſo muffled up in a cloak that his face could not be diſtinguiſhed. He advanced ſlowly towards the body, and, having conſidered it ſome time with great attention, ſighed, and uttered theſe words, *Cruel neceſſity!* He then retired with the ſame ſolemnity he had uſed in coming. Lord S. averred that, from his ſtature, voice, and gait, he was certain that this perſon was Oliver Cromwell; and, from his behaviour on this occaſion, inferred, that his heart was not ſo deſtitute of ſenſibility as the Royaliſts have been aſſiduous in repreſenting it.

This anecdote was related by the great Lord Peterborough to Mr. Spence; by a friend of which gentleman I heard it repeated. Academicus.

288. T. Livii Patavini *ſingularum quæ ſuperſunt Decadum Liber prior, ex Editione* Drakenborchii, *cum Notis ejuſdem ſelectis.*

THIS is a compreſſion of Drakenborch's, and the variorum notes in his ſeven volumes, into a compaſs recommended by Scheller. Such notes as relate to ſubjects of criticiſm and chronology, and could not be abridged without injuring the ſenſe, are added at the end of each book. The books here given are, the 1ſt, 21ſt, and 31ſt (for the 11th is loſt); the two former becauſe moſt commonly read in the academical ſtudies; the latter becauſe the *editio princeps*, Rome, 1469, or 1470, but undated, in the public library at Cambridge, contains but three decads. There is, however, part of a fourth in ſubſequent editions. Crevier's marginal notes are preſerved, and an account prefixed of the MSS. uſed in this edition, as well as a catalogue of the ſeveral editions of this hiſtorian; Facciolatus' epiſtle on Livy's *patavinity*, objected to him by Aſmius Pollio, but which, as Crevier rightly obſerves (Præf. ix), no modern critic is qualified to detect or judge of; diſſertations on weights, money, and meaſures, from Crevier, and on the *æs grave*, from Brotier's Tacitus; alſo, the fragment diſcovered and publiſhed by Bruns. A copious index, chiefly for the notes, is ſubjoined.

Landini claimed the honour of having firſt diſcovered and tranſcribed Livy; but Petrarch was before poſſeſſed of a MS. of him. That edition contains book 1 to 10, and 31 to 40, without the 33d. The 2d was at Venice, 1470, but none at Vienna this year. Succeeding ones at Rome, 1471, 1472. Milan, 1478, 1495, 1501, 1505; without place, 1480. Paris, 1481, 1485. Tarbes, 1482, 1483, and 1485. Venice, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1495, 1498, 1501, 1506, 1511. Paris, or rather Lyons, 1510, or 1511. Paris, 1513, 1516. Mentz, 1518, or 1519. Venice, by Aldus, 1518, 1519, 1520, in 3 vols. 8vo.; and 1521, a fourth, and 1533, a fifth; with the books found by Grynæus. Florence, 1522, 1532. Cologne, 1525, 1528. Par. 1527, 1529, 1530, 1532. Baſil, 1531, with a Preface by Eraſmus, under the care of Grynæus, who found the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, and 46th books in the abbey of Lauriſheim, which MS. is now in the imperial library at Vienna, and deſerving of further collation. (Part of books 33 and 40 had been found in the cathedral library at Mentz, 1518.) Other editions: Venice, 1532, 1541. Paris, 1538, 1541, 1543, 1552, 1562, 1573. Lyons, 1537, 1540, 1542, 1548, 1553, 1589. Baſil, 1535, 1539, 1540, 1543, 1549, 1554, 1555, 1614. Venice, 1555, 1566, 1572, 1592. Straſborg, 1544. Lovain, 1545. Antwerp, 1595. Francfort, 1537, 1551, 1568, 1578, 1588, 1599, 1608, 1609, 1619, 1628, 1634, 1659, 1696; ſome of the *later* by Gruter, who firſt divided the books into chapters. London, 1589. Rome, 1616, with the firſt 17 chapters of book 33, miſnumbered 43, from a Bamberg MS.; book 33 firſt printed alone. Venice and Paris, 1616. Paderborn, 1617, inſerted in the editions of Francfort, 1619, Lyons, 1621, and Geneva, 1609, 1622. Gruter's edition was reprinted at Paris in 1625, very incorrectly. Editions at Amſterdam by Bleau, 1635, and Elzevir, 1634, with Heinſius' notes. Gronovius undertook an edition at Leyden, 1645 and 1654, and at Amſterdam 1661, 1665, 1678; reprinted by his ſon James, 1679, at Amſterdam and Cambridge. Baſil, 1740. Several editions appeared at Padua in the 17th century and 1707; Dujat's at Paris, 1676, 6 vols. 4to, in uſum Delphini, with Frenſheim's ſupplements. Hearne reprinted Gronovius at Oxford, 1708, 6 vols. 8vo, and Le Clerc at Amſterdam, 1710, 10 vols. 8vo.; alſo at Leipſic, 1735, London, 1703 and 1722, 2 vols. 8vo.; Crevier at Paris, 1735, 1740, 4 vols. 4to. with a few notes and corrections from MSS. and afterwards in 12mo. But far the beſt edition is Drakenborch's, with variorum notes, at Amſterdam and Utrecht, 7 vols. 4to. 1735—1746, the ſeventh conſiſting of different diſſertations, and a liſt of MSS. conſulted by him, and of editions. The text of this was reprinted at Leipſic, 1769, 3 vols. 8vo. by Erneſti.

Livy was tranſlated into *French* by Vigenere, Paris, 1583, 1606, 1617; Du Ryer, Paris and Lyons, 1653, Rotterdam, 1700; by Giuchard, Paris, 1562, Faye, 1582, 1583, 1583: beſides anonymous tranſlations, Paris, 1515, folio; the 2d book of the 1ſt Decade by Salleneuf, at Poitiers, and Gohorie at Lyons, 1553. Book 33 by Malherbe. A *Dutch* tranſlation at Antwerp, 1541, 1562, and 1571; *Italian*, by Laudini, Rome, 1476, folio; by others at Venice, 1478, 1481, 1490, 1511; by Nardi, Venice, 1544, 1547, 1562; *German*, Mentz, 1505, 1541, 1546, Straſburg, 1574, 1594, 1616, Francfort, 1568; *Swediſh*, Stockholm, 1626; *Spaniſh*, 1553.

The fineſt MS. of Livy was Du Puy's, in uncial letters, and no diviſion of words. (Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina Erneſti, I. 276—302.)

Drakenborch conſulted two MSS. in the Grand Duke's library at Florence, one of them ſecond to Du Puy's; two in Havercamp's, one in Gaertner's at Leipſic, beſides others there; two at Leyden, beſides four others of Voſſius's there; four Harleian; one at Berlin; one from Portugal; one in Trinity College, Cambridge; two of Dr. Mead's. But his greateſt aſſiſtance was from five in the poſſeſſion of the late Thomas Coke Lord Lovel, and now in the library at Holkham, the firſt of which belonged to Alphonſus the Wiſe, King of Spain, who was ſo great an admirer of Livy, that he ſent a ſpecial ambaſſador to beg a bone of his arm from Padua.

289. *Voyages de* M. P. S. Pallas *en differentes Provinces de l'Empire de* Ruſſie, *et dans l'*Aſie Septentrionale; *traduits de l'*Allemand, *par M.* Gauthier de la Peyronie. *Tom. I.* Paris, 1788.

THIS is the firſt of five large quarto volumes, with a ſeparate volume of plates. The advertiſement prefixed ſets forth, that this work contains "exact "obſervations, intereſting and curious "facts in natural hiſtory, aſtronomy, "&c. and relative to manners, cuſtoms, "religions, languages, traditions, antient "monuments, &c." — The author left Peterſburg on the 21ſt of June, 1768; paſſed through Moſkow, Volodimer, Kaſſimof, Mourom, Arſamas, Kazan; examined the latter province; and paſſed the winter at Sinbirſk. He reſumed his journey in March, 1769; paſſed by Samara and Orenburg; arrived at Gourief; viſited the ſhores of the Caſpian Sea; returned to the province of Orenburg, and arrived at Oufa, where he wintered. After having examined the neighbouring countries, he departed on the 16th of May, 1770; paſſed the mountains of Oural to Ekaterinburg; viſited the mines of that diſtrict; went to Tcheliabinſk; and arrived at Tobolſki in the month of December. In 1771 he croſſed the Altaian mountains; followed the courſe of the Irtich to Omſt and Kolivan; went to Tomſk; and arrived at Kraſnoiarſk, a town upon the river Eniſſei, under the 66th degree of latitude. He left that town on the 7th of March, 1772; proceeded to Irkoutſk; paſſed the lake Baikal to go to Oudinſk, Selinguinſk, and Kiakta. He coaſted the rivers Ingoda and Argoun, and went to that called Amour; then returned to Selinguinſk, and paſſed a ſecond winter at Kraſnoiarſk. He there felt a degree of cold ſo violent, that he ſaw four ounces of mercury freeze on the 6th day of December. The ſummer of 1773 he employed in viſiting the more Southern countries; paſſed to Tara, Aſtracan, and Tzaritzin. He reſumed his progreſs the following ſpring, and arrived at Peterſburg on the 30th of July, 1774, after an abſence of 6 years and 1 month.

290. *A Journal of the Paſſage from* India, *by a Route, partly unfrequented, through* Armenia *and* Natolia, *or* Aſia Minor. *To which are added, Obſervations and Inſtructions, for the Uſe of thoſe who intend to travel either to or from* India *by that Route. By* Thomas Howel, *M.D. and in the Service of the Honourable* Eaſt India *Company.* 8*vo.*

DR. H. left *Madras* Sept. 1, 1787, and reached *Trichinopoly* the 17th, *Madina* the 29th, *Palamcota* Oct. 5, *Calcade* the 10th, *Anjango* the 16th; miſſing of conveyance to Bombay, went to *Quilora* on the 18th, *Cochin* the 21ſt, *Tellichery* the 29th; ſailed for *Bombay* Nov. 9, and after touching at Goa on the 17th, reached it the 19th, where he again miſſed conveyance to Buſſora, and waited till Jan. 13, 1788, when he ſet ſail in the Drake ſnow, commanded by Capt. Borlaſe; landed at *Muſcat* on the 27th, and, Feb. 12, at *Bouſhier*, in Perſia, and, on the 16th, off the mouth of the Euphrates, which they entered, and anchored off the ruins of antient *Buſſorah*, or *Balſora*, which was formerly *fifteen miles long*, and on the 23d reached *Buſſora*. This town, whoſe houſes were walled with mud and ſun-burnt bricks, and roofed with palmetto rafters covered with mud, was ſurpriſed, 1787, by an Arabian chief, without any interruption to trade, or injury to the inhabitants, but was diſpoſſeſſed of it in three months. From thence the Doctor proceeded up the Euphrates by the following courſe:— March 3, at *Corny*, at the conflux of this river and the Tigris, where ſome place the *Garden of Eden*, to which it has not the leaſt pretenſion. The Arabs call the Tigris *Shat Frate*, and make it the moſt conſiderable river of the two, and the Euphrates, *Shat Imraude*, here the broadeſt; the united ſtream flows to the Perſian Gulph, under the name of *Shat ul Arab*, or, the river of the Arabs. This voyage reminds us of the adventures

adventures of Mr. Norden up the Nile, where the ſame miſchance, thievery, miſrepreſentation, and demand of *buckſhek*, or preſents, obtained. Paſſing by the villages of *Arja*, *Semeva*, *Sobay*, *Lemloon*, and *Devanee*, they came, in about a fortnight, to *Hilla*, on the ſite of antient *Babylon*, and quitting it next day, paſſed in ſight of the ruins of antient *Cteſiphon*, called *Tank Keſſera*, and reached Bagdad March 20. Their fellow-traveller to this place was one Meer Joad, who, for aſſiſting Monſieur Chevalier the French governor of Chandarnagore in bringing his large fortune to Europe, obtained a command in the French army, and was taken priſoner in the unſucceſsful attack on Jerſey, but was now returning to make his peace in his own country. From hence to Conſtantinople is 1500 *computed* miles, which the *Tatars*, or couriers, perform in 12 days, and which the Doctor and his eight companions were to be 20 or 25 about.—They quitted Bagdad March 29, at noon, on horſeback, habited *à la Turque*; travelled, with proper relays, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and in the third day 76 miles, which diſagreed with the Doctor and two Aſiatics of the company; and at one time they were on the ſame horſe 17 hours, and with ſhort ſtirrups and looſe girths.—The *Curds*, or inhabitants of *Curdiſtan*, are ſuppoſed the deſcendants of the antient Parthians, and lead a wandering life of rapine, worſhiping the devil. The travellers paſſed by *Evril*, the antient *Arbela*, a ſmall village, with a fort on an artificial hill. Several perſons, who refuſed to furniſh them with neceſſaries, were flogged into a compliance by the Aſiatic travellers, as, we remember, Tott relates of the Tatars. At *Moſul* no remains of *Nineveh*, which was on the oppoſite ſide of the river. *Niſibis* is reduced to a few huts and one moſque. The province, or pachalic, of Diarbekir comprehends antient Meſopotamia, or Diarbekir proper, on the Weſt; Irac Arabic, or Chaldæa, or Babylonia, on the South; and Curdiſtan, or Aſſyria, on the Eaſt. Beyond Diarbekir, in the middle of April, there was ſnow on the mountains. *Tocat*, the reſidence of a baſhaw, and famed for its excellent wines, is in a ruinous ſtate. *Amaſia*, the birth-place of the geographer Strabo, in the midſt of a barren country, produces mulberry-trees. By the time they reached *Toſia*, about 12 ſtages diſtant from Conſtantinople, Mr. Morris, one of the party, was ſo weak and ill, from pain and fatigue, that the Doctor was obliged to ſtop there with him, and, after much difficulty, fatigue, and hazard, in a country which grew leſs and leſs travelable the nearer they approached the capital, not to mention the horrid inconvenience to which they were expoſed by the body of undiſciplined Turkiſh ſoldiery, thro' whom they paſſed, and even the danger of Mr. M's life, he was forced to proceed from *Iſnirt* to Conſtantinople in a boat, and be carried on a man's back to an Engliſh merchant's houſe in that city, at a fortnight's end. A week's ſtay here enabled him to quit it on board a French ſhip, which landed them at Trieſte. After viſiting Venice, they came, in 9 days, to Oſtend; and after a dangerous and difficult journey of 12 months and 16 days, 1940 computed miles in Aſia, through countries barren or uncultivated, and 100 in Europe, arrived in London Sept. 16, 1788.

We have been agreeably entertained with this narrative, the deſign of which is, to aſcertain the ſuperior advantages of this route to that by Aleppo and Cairo, for thoſe who can endure fatigue and the want of baggage. "From "England you may reach Vienna in 10 "days, and Conſtantinople, I preſume, "in 15 more: from thence you may go "to Bagdad, by Diarbekir, in 12 days; "and from Bagdad to Buſſora, in a "light boat along the Tigris, in four "days. If a light veſſel is ready there "to receive you, Bombay may be "reached in 21 days." p. 177.—The inſtructions about baggage, health, &c. conclude the whole. A map of the route, from the mouth of the Euphrates to Conſtantinople, by 63 ſtages, is prefixed. Moſt of theſe have *konacs*, a kind of inn or poſt-houſe, where horſes are furniſhed by Government for the Tatars, or meſſengers, and to ſuch travellers as have proper paſſes. Along the coaſt from Madras *churches* ſupply the place both of inns and *choultries*, being erected at the diſtance of a mile or two from each other.

291. *An Eſſay to direct and extend the Inquiries of patriotic Travellers; with further Obſervations on the Means of preſerving the Life, Health, and Property of the inexperienced, in their Journies by Land and Sea. Alſo, a Series of Queſtions intereſting to Society and Humanity, neceſſary to be propoſed for Solution to Men of all Ranks and Employments, and*

and of all Nations and Governments; comprising the moſt ſerious Points relative to the Objects of all Travels. To which is annexed, A Hiſtory of Engliſh *and Foreign Works, intended for the Inſtruction and Benefit of Travellers, and a Catalogue of the moſt intereſting* European *Travels which have been publiſhed in different Languages, from the earlieſt Times down to* Sept. 8, 1787. *By Count* Leopold Berchtold, *Knight of the Military Order of* St. Stephen *of* Tuſcany, *&c.* 2 *Vols.*

WE venture to recommend this manual of information and inſtruction to all travellers who would travel to purpoſe. We do not recollect any work on the like plan. The ingenious and benevolent author has extended his views to every object of a traveller's curioſity, and to every circumſtance in which he may poſſibly find himſelf. His language is pure and poliſhed, and needs not the apology he offers for it. His ſentiments are the genuine reſult of his own travels, which he has hitherto purſued with every advantage that a finiſhed education, a polite addreſs, and invincible courage and perſeverance, can give a nobleman of independent and affluent fortune. The work is dedicated to Arthur Young, Eſq. "as a public teſti-"mony of gratitude for the important "ſervices his labours have rendered to "the Count's native country, Ger-"many."

We cannot better recommend this Eſſay, which might have been intituled, "The Traveller's Catechiſm," than by laying before our readers a view of its contents.

Sect. I. treats of the moſt neceſſary qualifications for a young perſon intending to travel.

II. The objects moſt worthy a traveller's diſcovery and inveſtigation in foreign countries.

III. Information, and the means of obtaining it.

IV. Committing obſervations to paper.

V. The means of providing for a traveller's ſafety and property.

VI. Means of preſerving health, particularly in hot countries.

VII. Means of being ſupplied with money.

VIII. Letters of recommendation.

IX. Inns. X. Luggage.

XI. Sea voyages. XII. Miſcellanies.

Directions for recovering perſons drowned or ſuffocated.

The queſtions are,

1. Geographical account of the country, and regiſter of lands. 2. Population. 3. State of the peaſantry. 4. Agriculture. 5. 6. 7. Cattle. 8. Woods. 9. Mines. 10. 11. Manufactures. 12. Foreign trade. 13. Foreign colonies. 14. Inland navigation. 15. Navigation on the ſea. 16. Sea-ports. 17. 18. 19. 20. Fiſheries. 21. Conſtruction of merchant-men. 22. 23. Laws, and adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice. 24. Police. 25. Charitable eſtabliſhments. 26. Education. 27. Origin, manners, and cuſtoms of nations. 28. Women. 29. Religion and clergy. 30. Nobility. 31. Government. 32. Taxes and Impoſts. 33. Finances. 34. Land forces. 35. 36. Navy, and conſtruction of men of war. 37. Sovereign. — General rules to judge of the comparative poverty or riches of a city, town, or country in paſſing through it, contained in Dean Tucker's *Inſtructions for Travellers*, 1757.

The catalogue of deſcriptions of different parts of Europe is capable of much improvement and enlargement. We obſerve a great number written in German or other Northern languages, which, as we doubt not they contain much uſeful information, we could wiſh to ſee tranſlated into ſome more familiar language. Among the reſt we notice, p. 278, a Political and Natural Hiſtory of the Bannat of Temeſwar, a tract of country enquired after in our vol. LVIII. p. 1007, and the theatre of all the horrors of war. The article of deſcriptions of Great Britain and Ireland is both incorrect and incomplete. Not the leaſt mention of Camden's labours, though Leland's have found a place. For *Angleſey* we are referred to Hackluyt's Voyages. The letters on the North coaſt of Antrim are aſcribed to *Sir* William Hamilton inſtead of the *Rev.* William Hamilton, M.A. fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The ſeveral countries through which Mr. Bray made his tour are divided into their reſpective articles, and yet not one tenth of the County Hiſtories are enumerated, and Mr. Wallis's Hiſtory of *Northumberland* is given to *Durham*. The ſea of Aſſow and the Black Sea are made two diſtinct articles. For Edinburgh we are referred to R. J. Sullivan's Tour through Part of England, Scotland, and Wales, a book of no credit (ſee our vol. LVI. p. 45—48). Laſſel's *Engliſh* Travels into Italy are omitted, though two tranſlations are given. No notice taken of our countryman Carter's Travels in Spain. We learn, from this liſt, that Dr. Pococke's

cocke's Travels have been tranſlated into German, French, and Dutch; and Mr. Boſwell's Corſica into French, German, and Italian. But we forbear to enlarge on theſe matters, or on the typographical errors in this liſt, which we would recommend to the ingenious author to new-model when he returns from the journey he has at preſent undertaken to Ruſſia; and we ſincerely wiſh ſo capable a traveller will not leave the world without obliging them with the reſult of his own obſervations.

292. *The Tranſactions of the* Royal Iriſh Academy. 1788.

THE firſt volume of theſe Tranſactions we reviewed in vol. LVIII. p. 528. The preſent, which is the *ſecond*, contains the following articles.

SCIENCES.

I. Account of a Bog moving and covering Thirty Acres, and ſucceeded by a Lake of Fifty-five Acres, at *Addengoole*, in the County of Galway.

II. Account and Deſcription of Three Pendulums, invented and conſtructed by John Croſthwaite, Watch and Clock-maker, Dublin.

III. Account of a new Method of illuminating the Wires, and regulating the Poſition, of the Tranſit Inſtrument. By the Rev. Henry Uſher, D.D. S.F.T. C.D. M.R.I.A. and F.R.S.

IV. Eſſay to improve the Theory of defective Sight. By the Rev. John Stack, F.T.C.D. and M.R.I.A.

V. Account of ſome Obſervations made with a View to aſcertain whether Magnifying Power or Aperture contributes moſt to the diſcerning ſmall Stars in the Day. By the Rev. H. Uſher, D.D. M.R.I.A. and F.R.S.

VI. Eſſay on the Variations of the Barometer. By Richard Kirwan, Eſq. M.R.I.A. and F.R.S.

VII. Account of ſome Experiments on Wheel Carriages; in a Letter from Richard Lovel Edgeworth, Eſq. M.R.I.A. and F.R.S. to the Rev. Dr. Henry Uſher, M.R.I.A. and F.R.S.

VIII. An Enquiry into the different Modes of Demonſtration by which the Velocity of Spouting Fluids has been inveſtigated *à priori*. By the Rev. M. Young, D.D. F.T.C.D and M.R.I.A.

IX. Obſervations on Gunpowder. By the Hon. George Napier, M.R.I.A.

X. Obſervations on the Magnetic Fluid. By Capt. O'Brien Drury, of the Royal Navy.

XI. Critical and Anatomical Examination of the Parts immediately intereſted in the Operation for a Cataract; with an Attempt to render the Operation itſelf, whether by Depreſſion or Extraction, more certain and ſucceſsful. By Silveſter O'Halloran, Eſq. M.R.I.A. Honorary Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and Surgeon to the County of Limerick Hoſpital.—Intended to remove a material error in the treatment of cataracts, founded on an error as to the form of the iris, which, from the time of M. Petel, has been ſuppoſed *flat*.

XII. Account of Experiments made to determine the Temperature of the Earth's Surface in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Year 1788. By the Rev. William Hamilton, F. T. C. D. and M.R.I.A.

XIII. Obſervations on Coral Mines. By Richard Kirwan, Eſq. M.R.I.A. and F.R.S.

XIV. Obſervations on the Properties commonly attributed, by Medical Writers, to Human Milk, on the Changes it undergoes in Digeſtion, and the Diſeaſes ſuppoſed to originate from this Source in Infancy. By Joſ. Clarke, M.D. M.R.I.A.—Proving, by experiments, that human milk does not *coagulate*, nor is it *aceſcent*, or the ſource of infantile diſeaſes or deaths.

Eclipſe of the Sun, obſerved June 3, 1788, by Dr. Uſher, and others.—Aurora Borealis, ſeen in *full ſunſhine*, May 24, 1788, by the ſame.

POLITE LITERATURE.

Examination of an Eſſay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falſtaff. By the Rev. Richard Stack, D.D. F.T.C.D. and M.R.I.A.

Obſervations on the firſt Act of Shakeſpear's Tempeſt. By a young Gentleman, an Under-graduate in the Univerſity of Dublin. Communicated by the Rev. Digby Marſh, F.T.C.D. and M.R.I.A.—Longinus celebrates as ſublime a paſſage in Herodotus, VI. 26:

"The whole theatre was melted into tears."

The young gentleman thinks a paſſage in Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt is ſimilar to to this, but *much more* ſublime:

"No, not ſo much perdition as an hair
"Betid to any creature in *the veſſel*
"*Which thou heard'ſt cry.*"

Dr. Smith, on Longinus, brings a different one from Anthony and Cleopatra.

Thoughts on ſome particular Paſſages in the Agamemnon of Æſchylus. By Francis

Francis Hardy, Esq. M.R.I.A.—Mr. H. proposes a question, why Homer does describe the Greeks and Trojans using two different languages, when it is so expressly said in Æschylus that Cassandra could not speak the Grecian language; and when she prophecies in it the chorus seem astonished at her sudden acquaintance with it? Mr. H. offers no solution for this difficulty, which, we think, may be got over by supposing that Cassandra obtained her knowledge of the Grecian language by inspiration, and continued to hold her conversations in it by the same mode. Whether the Trojans were descended from the Greeks, as Dionysius of Halicarnassus thinks he has clearly pointed out, or were a mixture of Greeks or Phrygians, it cannot be supposed that an Epic poem would be made up of speeches in two languages, or that an interpreter must be introduced on every occasion. The Greek and Roman historians, who abound in speeches, do not introduce foreign languages when the kings either of barbarous or polished foreign nations, or the commanders or ambassadors of the Greek states, converse with Roman consuls and commanders. Neither does Virgil introduce interpreters between the Trojans and Latins, or Tasso between the Christians of Europe and the Saracens.

Essay on Wit and Humour. By William Preston, Esq. M.R.I.A. In Two Parts.

We wish the Irish Academicians would bestow a few pages less on *Polite Literature*, and a few more on the next article.

ANTIQUITIES.

Account of Three Metal Trumpets found in the County of Limerick, 1787. By Ralph Ousely, Esq. who deems them *unique*. We think them the same with those engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, II. XX. copied in the new edition of the *Britannia*, vol. III. pl. XXV. 3. 4. p. 477.

A Martial Ode, sung at the Battle of Cuncha, by Fergus, Son of Fimm, and addressed to Goll, the Son of Moma; with a literal Translation and Notes. By Silvester O'Halloran, Esq. M.R.I.A.

Memoir of the Language, Manners, and Customs of an Anglo-Saxon Colony settled in the Baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the County of Wexford, 1167, 8, 9. By Charles Vallancey, Esq. Another instance of the fallacy of the proof derived from languages, on which the Colonel lays so much stress.

A descriptive Account of the Fort of Ardnorcher, or Horseleap, near Kilbegan, in the County of Westmeath. By Mr. John Brownrigg.

Account of an antient Sepulchre, discovered in the County of Kildare, at Calverston, near Kilcullen, 1788;—composed of large flat stones, about five feet long, and four feet deep and wide, in which was a skeleton *sitting* facing the South, and by its side, near the head, a small urn, or rather bason, of baked light-brown earth, of rude workmanship, adorned with carvings in zig-zag, both in crux and relief. Mr. William Beauford, A.B. who communicates this account, refers it to the Danes, and supposes the vessel intended for the purpose of drinking.

Description of an antient Monument discovered in 1753 in the Church of Lusk, in the County of Dublin. By Col. Vallancey;—who reads the inscription thus:

Hic jacet Walterus Dermont et uxor eius Mornia quorum a'iabus propitietur Christus amen Jesus. Anno D'ni CCCCLXXXU.

This stone was engraved separately by M. Hanbury, after a drawing by Martin Gavin. The word following *propitietur* we incline to think **ihs** *reversed*. No force of conjecture can make it *Nion*, the *Chaldean* word for the Messiah. This would be too glaring a departure from the usual form; nor can we find any resemblance to *Jesus* in the illegible word after *amen*; neither are we satisfied with the Colonel's ingenious explanation of the *two hands* proceeding from the right side of our Saviour on the cross, though we are not prepared to offer a better.

On the Silver Medal lately dug up in the Park of Dungannon, in the County of Tipperary, the Seat of Lord Willes. By Col. Vallancey.—On the front is the word *Ali*, and under it, in *European* numerals, 1187. On the reverse, two mystical characters, crowned with a *star*.—The whole appears *cabalistical*, and of no authority.

An historical Essay on the Irish Stage. By J. C. Walker, Esq.—"No production in a regular dramatic form is extant in the Irish language, nor even alluded to by any of their antient writers. So that, if the stage ever existed

"exiſted in Ireland previous to the "middle age, it is like the baſeleſs fa-"bric of a viſion, it has melted into air, "leaving not a trace behind."—— Mr. M'Pherſon's tranſlation of the little dramatic piece of Oſſian, called *Comala*, wants the ſupport of its *original*. Myſteries and mummeries firſt appeared in the beginning of the 16th century, and were improved by John Bale, biſhop of Oſſory, 1552. Common players of interludes were reſtored by act of parliament 10 and 11 Charles I. A theatre was firſt erected 1632 in Dublin.

We have not been able to find to what the ſecond plate, numbered p. 142, relates.

293. Leith Hill, *a Poem.*

IN blank verſe, high-ſounding language, without clear ideas, "though "the hill commands the moſt exten-"ſive proſpect in England, perhaps in "Europe."

294. Conway Caſtle: *Verſes to the Memory of the late Earl of* Chatham *and the Moon, a Simile. By* James White, *Eſq.*

IN the firſt poem Mr. W. uſes old verſes injudiciouſly, and calls his verſification "a new-conſtructed meaſure," and talks of his "novelty of metre," which is not the truth. The ſecond contains ſome good lines; and the third compares a faſhionable wife to the moon.

295. *Chriſtian Duty of Thankſgiving, a Sermon, preached at* Hanworth, Middleſex, *on his Majeſty's Recovery. By* Thomas Lancaſter, *Curate of* Feltham, *and Maſter of an Academy at* Parſon's Green.

A proper improvement of the very ſolemn and important occaſion, and recommendation of Sunday-ſchools, which have been introduced in his pariſh.

296. *The univerſal Rights of Humanity aſſerted, and applied to the State of the ſuffering* Africans.

A very long ſermon on the ſlave-trade, from Acts vii. 24, 5, 6, containing ſome ſerious and forcible arguments for abolition, not without ſome miſrepreſentations, ſuch as confounding the *Africans* with the *Negroes.*

297. *Obſervations occaſioned by the Attempts made in* England *to effect the Abolition of the Slave-trade; ſhewing the Manner in which Negroes are treated in the* Britiſh *Colonies in the* Weſt Indies. *By* G. Franklyn, *Eſq.*

A complete anſwer both to Mr. Clarkſon and Dean Nickolls, by a favourable and juſt account of the ſlaves' ſituation. Of thouſands of negroes made free by their maſters in the colonies, ſcarce one has ſought his way to his native land.

298. *A Reply to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Conſi-"derations on the War with the* Turks. *By "M.* de Volney."

OF Mr. V's work ſee our vol. LVIII. p. 536. M. Peyſſonel, the venerable French conſul at Smyrna, had written one anſwer to Mr. V's ſanguine predictions of the downfall of the Ottoman power in the preſent war with the Emperor and Empreſs; which idea had appeared in the moſt flattering light to the author of *The Morſels of Criticiſm.* The preſent writer, though anonymous, maintains the ſame ground as the conſul, with calm reaſoning, weighty arguments, and good information. He alſo points out many hiſtorical and political miſtakes, and vindicates the Turks from the want of ſpirit or enthuſiaſm; ſhews how little the world would gain by the conqueſt of them by the Ruſſians, which Sweden, Poland, Pruſſia, and the Germanic league are intereſted to prevent, as much as France, were ſhe now in a condition to do it. The Turks have reſources to weary out their united enemies.

299. *A true and minute Account of the Deſtruction of the* Baſtile. *By* J. J. Calet, *a* French *Proteſtant, who had been a Priſoner there upwards of Twenty Years, and aſſiſted at the Demolition of that infamous Priſon.*

Infamous indeed, if it be true that in the whole twenty years the writer never ſpoke to a human being, during which he lay in the Baſtile for the ſole crime of ſpeaking freely, at a friend's table in Paris, againſt *letters de cachet*, after he had been in England during the conteſt between Mr. Wilkes and general warrants; which converſation, he ſuſpects, was overheard by his friend's Engliſh groom. We have the whole narrative, however, on the credit of the anonymous tranſlator, who, on Mr. C's refuſing any relief in money, adviſed him to publiſh it.

300. *Liberty; a Pindaric Ode. By* Charles Crawford, *Eſq.*

A horrid picture of negro ſlavery, in very indifferent poetry. Mr. C. has either never read, or chuſes to forget, Horace's advice to Iulus:

Pindarum

Pindarum quiſquis ſtudet æmulari,
Iüle, ceratis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis. ———

If we miſtake not, Mr. C. wrote an Ode to the Sun ſome time ago, and, we fear, ſinged his wings, if he did not melt the wax.

301. *Poems. To which is added, The Humours of* John Bull, *an Operatical Farce, in Two Acts. By* Sylveſter Otway.

NO deſcendant, we venture to ſay, of Thomas Otway, whom Dr. Johnſon calls "one of the firſt names in the "Engliſh Drama." Sylveſter is a mere epithet monger, and has as many compounds to ſell as any country apothecary; for ſample take *gain-inſidious, ſtep-arreſting, zephyr-pinioned, genius-kindling, odour-drunk, mother-reeking eyes,* the *ſoul's deſire-dilated cell, chill fear, fainting* waves, *death dew-dropping* boughs, freſhy griefs, greeny graces and youths. He deals in *w*'s like any German poet.

302. London's *Glory, on* St. George's *Day,* April 23, 1789; *with entertaining Obſervations on the Royal Excurſions. By* J. Weſt.

WE recollect a pageant with the title of *London's Glory*, by Jordan or Tatham, ſome of the lord mayor's day poets of the laſt century, who, compared with the preſent, might have at leaſt a ſide-box on Parnaſſus. This is not called a *poem*, for there is neither rhyme nor reaſon in it, nor any lines worth quoting, except thoſe which record and are the only recompence the heroes have yet received:

"The brilliant loyalty of GILL, *lord-mayor*,
"The glorious aid of Sheriffs *Curtis* and
"Of *Hammet*; both in their important truſt."

303. *The* Poliorciad; *or, Poems on the Siege of* Derry. *Written for the Prize-Medal,* ſeventh December, 1788. London Derry, 1789.

THE ſiege of London Derry is well known in the hiſtory of the laſt age; and Mr. Douglas, bookſeller there, has inſtituted an annual commemoration of it, by a prize-medal to the beſt poem on it. The reverſe of the medal ſtates that it was given to *Leonidas* (not a deſcendant of Leonidas Glover), Dec. 7, 1788, though the poems were to be kept in a box, and the prize not adjudged till the 8th of December. The public-ſpirited bookſeller certainly intended this prize for the little maſters of Derry ſchools; for all the poems together, we may venture to aſſert, will not make one *grown gentleman* poet.

304. *A Fifteen Days Tour to* Paris; *containing ſeveral intereſting Particulars, particularly the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent Revolution, and confined Situation of that Country; including the Mode now adopted of paying Bills at the* Paris Bank. *By an* Engliſh *Gentleman of Veracity, juſt returned.*

WE do not doubt the gentleman's *veracity*, but his memory is very treacherous, or he was ſo frighted that he left Paris before he had any information about the ſurpriſing *revolution*, for there IS NOT A WORD ABOUT IT IN THE BOOK.

305. *A Diary of the Royal Tour in* June, July, Auguſt, *and* September, 1789; *interſperſed with Anecdotes, Poetry, and Deſcriptions hiſtorical, typographical, &c. To which is added, that of the Prince of* Wales *and Duke of* York *to* York; *with Characters of the King, Prince of* Wales, *and Dukes of* York *and* Clarence. *By an Obſerver of the Times.*

306. *The Tour to* York; *a circumſtantial Account of the Prince of* Wales's *Viſit to that City,* A. D. 1789: *with a Deſcription and Engraving of the Gold Box preſented to him by the Corporation.*

WHEN Kings and Princes of the blood make *Tours*, ye *Pennants, Johnſons, Wyndhams, Shaws*, and all your anonymous imitators, ſhrink into nothing! for their obſervations, or thoſe made for them, muſt be far more acute and penetrating, and their reflections as brilliant as that of the clerk of the works of a certain cathedral, who obſerved to his Majeſty, that the *centre* of the church was in the *middle* of the building.—It is aſtoniſhing how theſe touriſts (we mean the *writers*, not the *makers*, of the tours) live, or pay for publication.

307. Alfred's *Apology, firſt and ſecond Parts; with a Summary of the Trial, &c. for a Libel, on the Proſecution of Mrs.* Fitzherbert.

Calculated to reimburſe the author the expences of his trial and fine, or to eſtabliſh certain poſitions he pledges himſelf to prove. See before, p. 144.

308. *An Account of the Nature, Properties, and Medicinal Uſes of the Mineral Water of* Nottington, *near* Weymouth, Dorſet. *By* J. Crane, *Phyſician at* Dorcheſter. *With a View of its Well, in its preſent State.*

THIS water has a ſulphureous, or hepatic impregnation; and the Doctor wiſhes that thoſe who have drank or uſed the water with advantage, would communicate

communicate to him their caſes. Of this ſpring ſee an analyſis, by Mr. Godfrey and Dr. Rutty, in Hutchins's *Hiſtory of Dorſet*, vol. I. p. 420; and of Dr. Crane ſee our laſt, p. 890.

309. Aſiatic *Reſearches; or, Tranſactions of the Society inſtituted in* Bengal, *for enquiring into the Hiſtory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of* Aſia. *Vol. I. Printed at* Calcutta, 1788. 4*to.*

OUR readers who have any taſte for the literature, hiſtory, or phyſics of the Eaſt, will doubtleſs be pleaſed to learn that this is the firſt volume of Tranſactions of the Aſiatic Society, formed January 15, 1784, nearly on the plan of the Royal Society of London, by Sir William Jones, under the patronage of the Governor-general and Council of Bengal. Governor Haſtings was invited to accept the preſidency, but requeſted to decline the offer, and yield his pretenſions to the gentleman who had planned the inſtitution. Sir Wm. Jones's elegant diſcourſe on his taking the chair is prefixed. When men of ſuch enlarged minds as Gov. Haſtings and Sir William Jones are inveſted with characters that enable them to promote ſuch laudable inſtitutions, we may augur ſucceſs to inveſtigation.

This volume contains twenty-ſix articles, and an appendix; of which the following are the titles:—1. On the orthography of Aſiatic words. 2. Aſtronomical obſervations. 3. A royal grant, found at Mungar. 4. An inſcription on a pillar near Buddal. 5. On the ruins at Mavalipuram. 6. Hints on friction in mechanicks. 7. An interview with the young Lama. 8. A journey to Tibet. 9. On the gods of Greece, Italy, and India. 10. On a cave, with an inſcription, near Gayá. 11. An inſcription at Buddha Gayá. 12. On the Sichs, and their college. 13. On the Viná, or Indian lyre. 14. On the Madhúca-tree. 15. On the mode of diſtilling at Chitra. 16. On the moon's parallax, the artificial horizon, and the interſection of curves. 17. On extracting the eſſential oil of roſes, and on the gold of Limong in Sumatra. 18. On the literature of the Hindus. 19. A royal grant, found at Taná; and on the city of Tagara. 20. On the Vairauta, or Pangolin. 21. Inſcriptions on the ſtaff of Firuz-Shah. 22. A converſation with an Abyſſinian. 23. On the Indian trial by ordeal. 24. The ſecond anniverſary diſcourſe. 25. Diſcourſe iii. on the Hindus. 26. The lunar obſervation corrected.—Appendix, A meteorological journal.

310. *The Critic Philoſopher, &c. &c. By* A. G. Sinclair, *M. D. late in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh. *With a Frontiſpiece.*

311. *A Doſe for the Doctors; or, The* Æſculapian *Labyrinth explored, in a Series of Inſtructions to young Phyſicians, Surgeons, Accoucheurs, Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Chemiſts. Interſperſed with a Variety of riſible Anecdotes, affecting the Faculty. Inſcribed to the College of Wigs. By* Gregory Glyſter, *an old Practitioner.*

WE join theſe together, as compoſitions void of meaning, humour, principle, or common ſenſe.

312. Junius *Diſcovered**, (ſee p. 989). *By* P. T[hicknеſſe], *Eſq.*

MR. HORNE, now Mr. Horne Tooke, ſuppoſed to be Junius, and the letters to and from him tricks of authorſhip.—"Junius, ſays our author, attacked Horne, as having ſold himſelf to the Miniſtry. But who but Junius, either then or ſince, ſuſpected Mr. H. to have ſold himſelf to any party? and who elſe has Junius attacked, that he has not treated in the ſevereſt terms, but H.? to whom he addreſſes his letters in the cloſet, and tells him he is at liberty either to publiſh or withhold them!—H. however, deſpiſing the charge, *orders Junius and Printer* to publiſh it; and well he might, for, after refuting Junius by ſuperior argument, *and equal language*, Horne gives the publick a particular account of his own patriotic conduct; and, inſtead of appearing guilty of the fooliſh charge brought againſt him by Junius, proves that he has ſacrificed his time, his fortune, and every thing deſireable, for the public good.—We will not take upon us to ſay that Horne is Junius; but the arguments *in his favour* ſeem pretty ſtrong. Who then, ſays the writer, would not diſregard being ſo beſpattered with clean dirt, ſo eaſily wiped off, for the ſake of ſo complete a *white-waſhing?* By Junius thus attacking Horne, Horne (who was ſuſpected to be Junius) miſled the publick, and thouſands of heads were every day employed to find him out.

* One of "the peculiarities" of Mr. Harte was his ſtyle; which is moſt aſſuredly not in the leaſt ſimilar to that of Junius, who is ſtill undiſcovered in the opinion of SCRUTATOR.

Our

Our author apprehends this artful ſtroke of Junius was the only ſhield which concealed him; for Junius was a man well acquainted with the *Eaſt* as well as the *Weſt end* of the Town; and Horne was the man who encouraged Bingley to reſiſt Lord Mansfield's arguments at the bar of the Houſe of Lords."

313. *A Letter addreſſed to the Delegates from the ſeveral Congregations of Proteſtant Diſſenters who met at* Devizes, *on* September 14, 1789.

SINCE the Diſſenters have taken ſo decided and open a part in oppoſition to Government, it behoves all who wiſh well to the preſent happy conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, in church and ſtate, to open their eyes, and exert their influence to prevent the removal of that barrier, which, being once broken down, may let-in a flood not eaſy to be checked hereafter. The reſolutions voted at a late anniverſary meeting, which ſo few of the candid and moderate among the diſſenters attended, though truly ridiculous, mark the ſpirit and views of thoſe who framed them, and their hearty diſpoſition to introduce that anarchy into their own country, which one of their members, whoſe account of it we alluded to in our laſt month, p. 831, was ſo *heartily frightened* at the ſight of. They muſt be men of peace indeed, who would vote thanks to an aſſembly that ſanctions ſuch acts of oppreſſion and blood, and are compelled to carry their king about as a puppet, but with leſs tranquillity; but as it was a maxim with the Greeks, that all ways of increaſing the power of their conſtitution were allowable, and that the end would juſtify the means, ſo do the patriots of modern times reaſon in reſpect of liberty.—The writer of this little pamphlet reaſons candidly on the very ground taken by the diſſenters, and concludes thus: "When it was known "that gentlemen of opulence, credit, "education, underſtanding, virtue, and "piety, had aſſembled to complain of "grievances under a government ſo "mild and equitable as our own, a go"vernment which reſts on the broadeſt "line of *practicable* liberty, the writer "thought it proper to conſider the "grounds which could occaſion com"plaints from ſuch a body. The re"ſult of his conſideration has been "communicated to you, in a manner, "he hopes, inoffenſive as it is cool and "dispaſſionate."

314. *A Deſcription of* Blackpool, *in* Lancaſhire, *frequented for Sea-Bathing.*

THE writer in recommendation of this which would be to us reviewers a dreary ſpot is Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, whoſe literary labours we have before attended to in vol. LV. p. 979, and vol. LVIII. p. 726.—The ſpot is in *Biſpaham* pariſh, 25 miles South of Lancaſter, 12 South-eaſt from Garſtang, 5 from Poulton, and 20 Weſt of Preſton; a hamlet on a ſtraight line of ſea-coaſt, many miles in length, without a tree or hedge near it, but good high roads to it, four good boarding-houſes in it, an extended ſea before it, without any fiſh but ſhrimps, and a beautiful beach of level ſand.

315. *Facts relating to the Rev. Dr.* White's Bampton *Lectures. By* R. B. Gabriel, *D.D. late Fellow of* Worceſter College, Oxford.

IF Dr. G. is conſcious of his innocence, why not keep the ſilence which the pride of innocence entitles himſelf to? If apprehenſive the charges brought againſt him can be proved, why not make a better apology? Sixteen pages at the beginning of this are taken up with *extracts from news-papers*, which if any man makes the teſt of truth, he will find himſelf woefully miſtaken, and his time miſ-ſpent in refuting them: twenty pages more contain extracts from Dr. White's letters to Mr. Badcock; in which, as well as in the news-paper extracts, we meet with many omiſſions, marked by aſteriſks. The *note* in queſtion runs as follows:

£. 500. *Wadh C. Ox. Aug.* 7, 1786.

I promiſe to pay to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, of South Molton, Devon, the ſum of five hundred pounds, at or before the times hereafter ſpecified, viz. fifty pounds in the preſent month, one hundred pounds in the next Oxford Lent term, and three hundred and fifty in July or Auguſt, 1787. Witneſs my hand, JOSEPH WHITE.

On this note we remark, that it is a ſimple promiſſory note, not for value received, or any other conſideration. It might be for money borrowed of Mr. B, or his friends, or for any conſideration of a literary or other kind. But how the Profeſſor, with all his careleſſneſs about money matters, could ſuppoſe the Bampton lectures, with all their celebrity, would raiſe the ſum of 500l. or indeed how the aſſiſtance of friends to all his literary labours put together could be an equivalent for ſuch a ſum, or all his then labours united could produce ſuch a ſum,

a ſum, is to us a phænomenon in literary property. One thing we are, however, ſure of,—that the confidence of correſpondence has been groſſly violated, and, under the pretence of aſſiſting Miſs B. to diſcharge her brother's debts, and ſupport herſelf, an illiberal attack has been made on the character of a profeſſor of the Univerſity of Oxford, unworthy the concurrence of a graduate of the ſame Univerſity; and the melancholy truth of the impropriety of truſting papers to women is confirmed by this freſh inſtance ſince the deſtruction of the ſecond part of Dr. Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity. Another caution we are taught by this publication,—that the propriety and decency of returning, or rather exchanging correſpondence, where either of the correſpondents are no more, is here treated as a fineſſe to *recover* letters by which the writer has *much to gain*, p. 81.

But what, after all, is the proportion of reputation loſt to the Profeſſor by the aſſiſtance of his friend?—the Iſt and VIIIth lectures, and to *fill* up a *large ſkeleton* of the VIIth. Dr. G. hardly knows what is meant by lecture VIII. (ſee p. 22, note); and the plan of the lectures had been communicated to Dr. Parr, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Mr. Stinton. There is not a word in the letters about the lectures, from p. 22 to 34, which might not have been uſed for common aſſiſtance or reviſal, for which the offer of 50l. and "whatever can be procured by the ſale of "the copy," muſt have overpaid. After what Dr. G. has publiſhed of the Profeſſor's letters, he need not have left an hiatus from motives of delicacy, p. 35. If Dr. W. has no talents but what he borrowed of his friends, why was Dr. G. ſo ſolicitous to borrow them, p. 86?——This mighty apology ends with ſaying, "I never profeſſed to examine, "much leſs determine, whether Dr. "W's ſhare was not equal or even ſu"perior to that of Mr. B. All I con"tend for is, that Mr. B. was *frequently* "*conſulted* upon the propriety of ſuch "matters as Dr. *W. himſelf furniſhed*; "that he has written enough to eſtabliſh "his own credit as a man of great ta"lents; and to juſtify my aſſertion of "Dr. W. being under *particular obliga*"*tions* to Mr. B.;"—obligations, ſurely, which could never be worth 500l.

316. *A Letter to* R. B. Gabriel, *D. D. in Anſwer to "Facts relating to the Rev. Dr. "White's Bampton Lectures."*

THE writer of this letter, who concurs with us in opinion, gives Dr. Gabriel a Rowland for his Oliver. Many people may however wiſh the Profeſſor would anſwer for himſelf.

317. *A Sermon delivered on the* Wedneſday, *the 6th of* May, 1789, *at the Meeting-houſe in the* Old Jewry, London, *to the Supporters of the new Academical Inſtitution among Proteſtant Diſſenters. By* Hugh Worthington, *Jun.*

THE text, Rom. xv. 14. As nobody can object to any inſtitution or plan that tends to promote or revive the character which the apoſtle Paul draws of his brethren in the text, ſo nobody can think that the two Univerſities, ſo long and ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, ſuperſede the neceſſity of this new academical inſtitution for lay-ſtudents, "becauſe every "one knows that perſons of all denomi"nations out of the pale of the eſtabliſh"ed church will never conform to the "terms of univerſity education." It was therefore unneceſſary, not to ſay uncandid, in the deliverer of this ſermon, to introduce this fling at the two Univerſities, that, "however venerable "they may be by time, rich by endow"ments, or learned by culture, it has "been largely and juſtly ſhewn, on a "former occaſion [by Dr. Rees, in his "ſermon, p. 42—57, on which ſee our "vol. LVIII. p. 811], that they are not "adapted to our principles as diſſenters, "becauſe either the *entrance* or the *pro*"*greſs* is clogged with articles of ſub"ſcription; and, without any reflection "on thoſe who preſide in them, we may "aſſert, both from theory and experi"ence, that the danger to *morals* is im"minent." As well might Mr. W. have ſaid, that the Quaker's ſeminary in Yorkſhire is not calculated for Proteſtant diſſenters. All ſectaries muſt have their own ſeminaries to propagate and inculcate their opinions. It is the glory of our conſtitution, that they are tolerated in ſo doing. But we may venture to pronounce, that, had theſe candid Proteſtants once the power to ſuppreſs or aboliſh thoſe venerable, rich, and learned inſtitutions, they would prefer their riches to their antiquity or their learning, and ſhare the ſpoils of the church as they chuſe to do the emoluments of the ſtate. Mr. W. does well to recall them to the practice of their forefathers, though

though he almoſt fears he ſhall incur the cenſure of being *puritanical*. He retracts his opinion, that divinity and lay-ſtudents ſhould not be trained in one houſe. But now he is of opinion, that "youths of "fortune, having been educated with "miniſters, will not be ſo diſpoſed to "ſlight them, or to ſpeak evil of, and "unkindly to, them, as if they had had "no connexion with them in early life. "Having been witneſſes of the labour "and expence of their education, they "will form advantageous conceptions "of the office in general, and a ſteady "attachment to ſuch preachers in par-"ticular. They will be ready to help "them. They will be inclined to aug-"ment the public funds for this pur-"poſe, or to aſſiſt by private donations, "and in either way become the means "of ſupporting religious worſhip in diſ-"tant and perhaps ignorant parts of the "iſland. They will co-operate with "them in all uſeful ſchemes; thus ren-"dering miniſters much more ſervicea-"ble, and, let me add, their own cha-"racter and condition more reſpectable. "Such connexions, commenced in the "period of youth, will be of great and "permanent benefit to themſelves. "Many an hour ſacrificed at the ſhrine "of Pleaſure will thus be ſecured to "Wiſdom and Virtue: for they will be "happy in converſing with men whoſe "education, profeſſion, and habits raiſe "them above frivolous purſuits. Lov-"ing knowledge, they will aſſociate "with thoſe who can revive and en-"large their ſtock." p. 61.

We are ſurpriſed to hear, p. 60, that the *diſcipline* of ſuch a houſe cannot be adjuſted at once, and that it requires a ſeries of experiments and ſucceſſion of years to bring it to that perfection which its friends in general, and the committee in particular, have conſtantly in their eye.

The preacher dilates too much in beſpeaking the candour of his audience for a diſcourſe which, as he apprehends, is inferior to the two preceding ones. See our review of Dr. Price's ſermon in vol. LVII. p. 516.

318. *A Letter to the Right Reverend* Samuel *Lord Biſhop of* St. David's; *occaſioned by his Sermon on the Principle of Vitality in Man, &c. preached on* Sunday, March 22, 1789, *for the Benefit of the Humane Society.*

WE might apply to this letter-writer the words of the Jewiſh Sanhedrim to the blind man: "As for this fellow, "we know from whence he is." But Candour and Decency forbid that we ſhould treat thoſe who would be thought "Maſters in Iſrael" with leſs decorum than they treat the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church. The drift of this letter is, to aſſert the materiality of the human ſoul, from the words of Moſes, Gen. ii. 7, which moſt evidently diſtinguiſh a material body of earth from an immaterial, immortal ſpirit, infuſed into the former at the moment of its creation. The compariſon of that text with the words of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 45, clearly ſhew that the Apoſtle underſtood it ſo; and that when he ſays, "the firſt "man, Adam, was made a living ſoul, "and the laſt Adam a quickening "ſpirit," he contraſts the vital, immortal principle infuſed into the firſt Adam at his creation, and loſt at his fall, with the principle of immortality reſtored by the ſecond Adam, Jeſus Chriſt. Can we ſuppoſe, according to Dr. Dawſon's explanation of Eccleſiaſtes xii. 7, here cited, that God is repreſented as receiving the *mere principle of vitality?* for as to the objection, that if the *ſoul* is meant, God muſt then receive the ſouls of the *wicked*, this alſo is true in a degree, for he receives even them to *an account for their ſins*. From the doctrine of materialiſm one conſequence inevitably reſults, that the Creator infuſed no higher ſpirit into man than into brutes. How this is conſiſtent with the *dignity of human nature*, ſo much inſiſted on by our modern philoſophers, let them determine. The immortality of the ſoul was held by heathens on far leſs certain grounds than by Chriſtians, who are endeavouring to invalidate the ſtronger evidence; for if the ſoul is not *immaterial*, by what act of ſuperintending power can it be rendered capable of immortality? The queſtion has been diſcuſſed by Dr. Prieſtley and Dr. Price, in a more candid controverſy; to our opinion of which, in our vol. XLIX. p. 34, we beg leave to refer.

The letter concludes with one of the accuſtomed denunciations: "For theſe "things your Lordſhip will ſpeedily *be* "*brought into judgment*. Chaſtiſement "awaits you from a hand ſtronger than "mine. To that hand I leave you, "with the wiſh (fruitleſs, alas! but yet "ſincere) that it might prove, not an "inſtrument of correction, but the oc-"caſion of repentance."

319. *The*

319. *The Origin and Importance of Life, conſidered in a Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of* St. Giles, Northampton, Sept. 13, 1789, *introductory to the Inſtitution of the Preſervative Society in that County, and at the Pariſh Church of* Carſhalton, *in* Surrey, *for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society,* Oct. 25, 1789. *To which are added, Reflections on the Preſervation of Life. By* William Agutter, *M.A. of* St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.

OF the excellent inſtitution at Northampton ſee our laſt, p. 948. Mr. A. touches very ſlightly on the *origin* of life, except in a note p. 7, extracted from an author of the laſt century, and an anſwer to the Letter reviewed in the preceding article, and alſo in another note p. 15. The reſt of the ſermon is in the uſual ſtyle of ſuch occaſions; and having been preached a ſecond time on the anniverſary of his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion, the preacher makes a proper uſe of that circumſtance. We learn alſo, that Lord Fife, whom we underſtand to be a worthy and active promoter of every uſeful improvement and ſcience, has introduced the apparatus and reports of the Humane Society into Scotland with good effect.

We had occaſion to ſpeak of one of Mr. A's ſermons before, vol. LVIII. p. 141; and another, on the death of Mr. Henderſon, ibid. p. 1031.

320. *Supplications of an aged Parent, who found great Benefit from the Uſe of the ſame, and which may eaſily be adapted to the Circumſtances of many others. Addreſſed to all ſerious and affectionate Parents, Guardians, Tutors, and other well-diſpoſed Perſons, of every Denomination, abroad as well as at home.*

AFTER the addreſs follows a dedication of "this ſmall production, not "lightly, though thus humbly, inſcribed to James Hogarth, Eſq. in grateful "acknowledgment of his ſedulous endeavours to promote a true ſpirit of "religious and virtuous induſtry in the "neighbourhood of *Whitehaven*; the "very proſpect of ſeeing them well "ſupported, and duly emulated in other "places, refreſhes the hopes of thoſe "who wiſh well to mankind; and all "owing to the excellent and pious au"thor of *Thoughts on the Importance of "the Manners of the Great to general "Society* *. Theſe Thoughts, as I am "well informed, have already produced "ſuch good effects as juſtly entitle them "to the eſteem of the publick, as well "as that of the antient parents herein "concerned: and may the bleſſings of "heaven attend them, and all benevo"lent endeavours to the ſame end!"—We recommend theſe Supplications, for their ſimplicity, warmth, and ſincerity, as an antidote to the ſophiſtical inſinuations, ſubverſive of religion and morality, continually obtruded on the publick and the riſing generation.

* Yet was this excellent book (of which ſee vol. LVII. p. 339), which was ſo univerſally read as to require more than one new edition, attempted to be defeated by a caviller. See vol. LVIII. p. 1094.

321. *Paſſages concerning the Lord's Prayer, and its internal Senſe, ſelected from the Writings of the Honourable* Emanuel Swedenbourg, *Servant of the Lord* Jeſus Chriſt. *For the Uſe of the Lord's New Church.*

Enthuſiaſtic nonſenſe!

322. *A Sermon on the Progreſs of Divine Revelation; preached on* Sunday, April 13, 1788.

"THE following ſermon was deli"vered to a numerous and reſpectable "audience; but has ſince been a little "compreſſed. The publick, to whoſe "candour it is now ſubmitted, will not "feel themſelves intereſted in the reaſon "of its publication. The writer, on his "part, though he is not ſanguine enough "to hope for diſtinguiſhed approbation, "is ready to acknowledge his diſap"pointment, if it ſhould be judged "wholly undeſerving the notice of cri"ticiſm." *Adverti ſement.*—To us, who profeſs ourſelves old-faſhioned in our religious notions, it would have given pleaſure if this ſermon had been leſs *compreſſed*. The connexion between the ſeveral revelations of the mind of God to man is laid down with ſo much perſpicuity, that no man, who is not wilfully blind, can avoid ſeeing it; inſomuch, that we doubt not the writer, who is as much unknown to us as the occaſion of his diſcourſe, is qualified both to prove and aſſert the doctrines here advanced in their fulleſt extent.

323. *A Letter to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of* Sarum. *To which are added, Directions relating to Orders, Inſtitutions, and Licences. By* Shute *Lord Biſhop of* Sarum.

THE Biſhop has here communicated to his clergy, in a different form, the ſentiments which he delivered to them collectively on a late and former occaſion. The events to which he alludes in this addreſs are, the progreſs of Sunday education, the exertion of private perſons and ſocieties for the promotion of

of piety, decency, and good order, and, above all, the royal proclamation, which has given riſe to a ſociety for carrying it into effect, a reſpectable body, whoſe "general views are ſufficiently indicated "by the name they have aſſumed. "What they have done, has been *re-*"*cently notified to the publick.*" Heartily as we wiſh them ſucceſs, we are at a loſs to know what progreſs has been made by them towards reformation. It has been HINTED to them that they ſhould begin with the *liturgy*, and it has been reported they thought of beginning with *public-houſes*. Sunday-ſcholars are calculated, throughout the kingdom, at 300,000; and a five-years trial, in parts of the dioceſe of Saliſbury, bids fair to juſtify the Biſhop's recommendations of the plan, which are here repeated. His Lordſhip further recommends, as the means of giving permanency to theſe inſtitutions, that their ſupport ſhould be made a common county concern, by eſtabliſhing a general fund in each county, under a general committee, on a plan of Mr. Morton Pitt's, which we wiſh to ſee. The charity-ſchool ſhould be connected as much as poſſible with the Sunday-ſchool.

The ſecond object of his Lordſhip's attention is the repair of the churches in his dioceſe, which, by the exertions of the archdeacon, the aſſiſtance of the clergy, and the ready and chearful acquieſcence in the expence, has been well executed; and, as he hopes the church-wardens will attend to the buildings in future, ſo he determines to ſee accordingly that they do their duty. His Lordſhip is cautious here of ſaying what HE has been, and is ſtill, doing to his cathedral. If all or half be true that is ſaid on this ſubject, we muſt preſume that this fine fabric will not be the better; and ſome curious obſervers do not ſcruple to ſay it will be materially worſe. But his Lordſhip is no *Antiquary*, nor regards any thing further than his own taſte, and that of his architect; removes every thing that ſtands in its way; in which his clergy acquieſce—more quietly than—we underſtand—many of his lay fellow-citizens do.

The attention that has been paid to the houſes of God has been extended to thoſe of his miniſters, many of whom have put, or promiſed to put them into repair, even with temporary inconvenience to themſelves. His Lordſhip throws light on Queen Anne's bounty, of which he is a governor, and ſhews that, inſtead of a ſurplus, the fund, from the great fall of ſtocks, was, for ſeveral years, inſufficient to anſwer the apprehended demands; till their riſe, 1786, created a ſurplus, from which the governors *augmented*, in *one day, one hundred and ninety-two* livings, by granting the ſum of 38,000l. In the three ſucceeding years, the augmentations by lot have amounted to 431.

We feel pleaſure in this ſtatement of the application of an annual income of 15,000l. on which only 2l. per cent. intereſt from 1762 is now allowed, till a purchaſe can be made of land, it having been found, that while a diſcretionary and greater intereſt was given, the purchaſe was neglected; whereas, ſince the reduction, and during the laſt 20 years, purchaſes have been made that produced, on an average, nearer 5 than 4 per cent. The remainder of the intereſt is applied to augment more livings; ſo that the treaſurer has only 2 or 3000l. in hand to anſwer the conſtant demands of ſuch a truſt. We only regret that this ſtatement had not been laid before the publick ſome time ago, to obviate claims which now appear totally unfounded. With the moſt advantageous management, however, we learn, that "the "purpoſes for which the bounty re-"venues were granted are ſo far from "being accompliſhed, that it has been "calculated the livings under 50l. per "annum will not, in the ordinary courſe, "receive their complete *accompliſhment* "in leſs than 300 years."

With his Lordſhip's opinion reſpecting the commutation for tithes we perfectly concur, though unable to ſubſtitute a better plan to this or tithes, both which are equally liable to objection, perhaps the commutation plan to more—on the ground of expence and inconvenience, to which farming or leaſing their allotments muſt expoſe the clergy.

His Lordſhip ſpeaks with becoming zeal and propriety on the appointment of ſubſtitutes to ſuch clergy as cannot reſide themſelves on a ſmall living. Whoever conſiders the infinite miſchief done to Religion from improper characters in the church, and how wide a door is opened for the introduction of Enthuſiaſm, by the introduction of ſome hungry, illiterate curate, will be convinced the ſubject cannot be too ſeriouſly attended to. The Biſhop recommends that the curate ſhould be confined to one pariſh, reſident within the precincts of the pariſh, and that "his ſtipend be ſuch as "becomes

"becomes a clergyman and a ſcholar to "offer, and a clergyman and a ſcholar "to accept. Whatever is below this "ſtandard is a diſgrace to both."

The care of parochial regiſters, not only in making entries, but in preſerving the books wherein the entries are made, next demands his Lordſhip's attention. We know not how it is in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, but we could name inſtances in other dioceſes where old and valuable regiſters have been left a prey to damp at the bottom of a broken cheſt in a belfry, have been redeemed from chandlers' ſhops, and dealt out, like Rowley's poems, for taylors' meaſures and thread-papers; and all for want of a reſident clergyman to keep them out of the hands of an ignorant or ſordid clerk. But are we ſure a better fate attends the records of his Lordſhip's dioceſe,—when thoſe of the metropolitan church are, if we are not groſſly miſinformed, too much neglected, and the MS. library of his church left open to all comers and plunderers? To non-reſidence muſt alſo be aſcribed a neglect and loſs of benefactions, which, with all our care, can ſcarcely be ſecured from intereſted applications. The Biſhop diſcovers a moſt laudable inclination to undertake the recovery of loſt donations. Were Parliament to publiſh, or permit to be publiſhed, the reſult of their inquiries into parochial benefactions, ſuch recovery would be materially aſſiſted.

On the article of the ſtudies, avocations, and dreſs of the clergy, his Lordſhip's addreſs is ſo ſtriking and ſerious, that we could wiſh our limits allowed us to tranſcribe p. 33 to 36; nor is he leſs attentive to teſtimonials, which, we lament with him, are become too much "matters of mere form, and to be influ-"enced by a good-nature, miſtaken and "miſapplied," which ſhould on this occaſion, moſt of all, be reſiſted by every aid of Reaſon and Religion. Nor is the Biſhop leſs candid in calling upon every candidate for holy orders to make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with the grounds and reaſons of the articles which, before his admiſſion, he muſt ſubſcribe. It will be the moſt efficacious means of fixing his faith on a baſis not to be ſhaken or ſapped by the various winds of doctrine that now beat from every quarter on that houſe which all their rude blaſts will prove to have been founded by its Divine Architect on a rock.

His Lordſhip concludes with an affectionate addreſs, expreſſive of a ſerious attention to his duty, and that of his clergy; and, however we may condemn what he is doing to his cathedral, we ſincerely applaud his care of his dioceſe. In the one he is a Nobleman of miſtaken modern taſte; in the other, a primitive Biſhop.

The Appendix to this Letter contains directions relative to the inſtruments to be preſented to the Biſhop for obtaining orders, licences, and inſtitution, and the legal requiſites ſubſequent to the two laſt, and what is expected from candidates for orders at their examination.

324. BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.
(Continued by a Correſpondent from p. 919.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

A FOURTH volume of the enlarged edition of *Biographia Britannica* having made its appearance, a few remarks upon it, as well as upon the three former volumes, occaſioned by a very curſory inſpection of the whole, are at your ſervice.

VOL. I.

P. 313. A more correct copy of Dr. Atterbury's letter, expreſſing his ſentiments of Mrs. Aſtell, is to be found in his *Epiſtolary Correſpondence*, vol. I. p. 19—21, Lond. 1783; wherein the ſermon referred to in this letter is deſcribed as "On the Election of the Lord "Mayor in 1706."

P. 347. Bp. Atterbury's ſon appears to have gained the Chriſtian name of Oſborn [not Obadiah] from his mother, who was an Oſborn, a diſtant relation to the Duke of Leeds, according to the account in his *Epiſtolary Correſpondence*, vol. I. p. 379. In that and the ſucceeding volumes he is frequently noticed; as is the death of his widow in your Magazine for January laſt, p. 86.

P. 348. "*Japyx*" twice occurs for "*Iapis*."

P. 619. An inſtance occurs here (and there are many throughout the work) of ſuch an indefinite and vague citation as is hardly allowable in common converſation. It relates to a ſuppoſed anecdote of Joſhua Barnes, by Mr. Granger, who is repreſented as having recorded his refuſal of a ſettlement of two thouſand a year, "if we are not miſ-"taken." More reſpect is due to the publick from editors of ſuch a work than the mere aſſertion of any thing in ſo lax and abſurd a manner; eſpecially as it is highly improbable that Mr.

Granger

Granger ſhould mention this ſtory, his work being not brought down ſo low as to admit any account of an engraved head of Barnes.

VOL. II.

In the *Preface*, p. viii. the original writers of the work are rightly deſcribed; but no notice is taken of the mark *N* ſubjoined to the Life of Wm. Briggs. As to the "*initial* letters of the real "names of the writers at the end of the "Lives drawn up by them," if the *final* letters alſo are not conſtantly added to the names beginning with *B* and *H*, there will be an uncertainty whether *Brougham* or *Broughton*, *Harris* or *Hinton*, are intended.

In the *Addenda* to ADDISON it is aſſerted, that "Dr. Johnſon hath omitted "a fine copy of verſes," &c.; which, however, are ſubjoined to his admirable Preface to this excellent writer. The omiſſion of the *Opera of Roſamond* might have been juſtly noticed. See your volume for 1781, p. 358, col. 1.

In the *Addenda* to ASCHAM notice might have been taken of his Letter to the Earl of Leiceſter, 1566; and of that to his wife Margaret, concerning the death of her new-born child; both printed in vol. I. of *Nugæ Antiquæ*, Lond. 1769, 12mo, but omitted in Benner's edition of his Works.

In the *Addenda* to ATTERBURY, Mr Pope's Epitaph on him is adjudged to be "fine;" though Dr. Johnſon has pronounced it a "contemptible dia-"logue." Who ſhall decide when Doctors diſagree?

P. 114. A reference might have been added to Mr. Granger's *Biographical Hiſtory*; as he refers to ſome works, which ſhould be noticed here, relative to Thomas Becket.

P. 323. We ſhould read *Dr.* Jortin.

P. 358. The Life of Admiral Blake, "given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*," was, it is well known, written by the late Dr. Johnſon.

P. 458. "— by none of our Engliſh "writers." Mr. Granger might have written "by no writer in the Engliſh "language."

P. 561, 2. The late eminent Biſhop Lowth, in his celebrated *Oratio Crewiana*, after mentioning, by name, ſeveral Savilian profeſſors, adds, "*ne nominem, "quem poſteri nunquam tacebunt*;" meaning Dr. Bradley, whom, in a note on theſe words, in his third edition, 1775, he thus deſcribes: "*Is erat vir optimus, "humaniſſimus, in ſua diſciplina prin-"ceps*, BRADLEIUS; *qui tam aderat "auditor.*"

P. 583, *note*, col. 1, l. 20, 21, for "Barton" read "Burton."

P. 661, *note*, col. 2. The ſubject of Dr. Brown's tenth ſermon on Romans v. 7, here animadverted on, is moſt ſatisfactorily treated in the ſeventeenth ſermon of the volume, by Dr. Horbery, noticed in p. 12 of your laſt January Magazine.

P. 689. As to the Preface to *The Guardian*, ſee *The Publiſher to the Reader*, prefixed to vol. I. of the capital edition in 1714; in which Nos XXIV. and XXXI. are "marked with a ſtar."

VOL. III.

In the *Addenda* to ADDISON, the letter copied from Maty's *Review* was written to Major Dunbar. See your Magazine for 1786, pp. 91, 2, 3, and p. 573, col. 2.

In the *Addenda* to AGARD, read "1775."

In the *Addenda* to *Richard* BOYLE, l. 5, for "1556, read "1566."

In the *Addenda* to *Charles* BOYLE, the authority of Dr. Johnſon is cited, relative to the inventor of the *Orrery*, under which word, in his *Dictionary*, he mentions Mr. Rowley as ſuch. But the moſt authentic account of this invention is to be found in the XIth number of *The Engliſhman* for Oct. 29, 1713, where due reſpect is paid to "that worthy and "ingenious artificer, Mr. John Rowley, "who has lately diſtinguiſhed himſelf "by the invention of a machine" which —— "the honeſt man calls *The Orrery*, "in gratitude to the nobleman of that "title; for whoſe uſe, and by whoſe ge-"neroſity and encouragement, he began "and accompliſhed the undertaking."

P. 91, col. 2. Of Mr. Townley's French tranſlation of *Hudibras* a fuller account may be found in the laſt volume of Mr. Granger's *Biographical Hiſtory*.

P. 467, col. 2. The octavo edition, in 1737, of the Prologue and the Knighte's Tale, by Chaucer, was undoubtedly publiſhed by Dr. Morell; the "ſecond "edition" of which, now before me, is intituled, "The Canterbury Tales of "Chaucer, in the Original, from the "moſt authentic Manuſcripts, and as "they are turned into modern Lan-"guage by ſeveral eminent Hands; "with References to Authors, antient "and modern; various Readings, and "explanatory Notes. Lond. 1740."

P. 562, col. 2. For "Europe," read "Eugene."

VOL.

VOL. IV.

In the *Addenda* to ADDISON a reference might have been made to your volume for 1787, pp. 1047, 8, for an ample caſtigation of Sir John Hawkins's glaring blunder with regard to "the "middle ſtyle;" which, together with his preſumptuous attack upon the character of this great man, cannot be too frequently exhibited to the indignation of every perſon of real taſte and judgement; and I the more readily refer to your volume, as your Index to it does not. See alſo that for 1783, p. 48, col. 1.

The addition to ANDREWS occurred before, in the *Addenda* to vol. III.

From the *Addenda* to BORLASE we learn, that Dr. William Borlaſe is erroneouſly repreſented in your volume for 1780, p. 140, as vice-warden of the ſtannaries. His elder brother, Dr. Walter Borlaſe, was ſo. Dr. William Borlaſe, according to the Catalogue of Graduates, and the title-page of the ſecond edition of his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, was LL.D. and not D.D.

In the *Addenda* to BOYS, l. 5, read "*abſque*." In a copy of this book, now before me, the latter part of l. 8 is thus printed, "Impenſis *R. Littlebury*." It was publiſhed by Fr. Gouldman, of Chriſt College, as we are told in Dr. Jn. Worthington's *Miſcellanies*, p. 398. The celebrated Gataker, in cap. IX. of *Cinnus, ſive Adverſaria Miſcellanea*, firſt publiſhed in 1651, writes thus: "Senex "venerandus, non tam canitie quam "animi candore verendus, nec ſine ho- "norifica mentione nominandus mihi, "cui Græcarum literarum tyrocinia fere "prima debeo, D. Joannes Boiſius."

In the *Addenda* to Bp. BURNET we are told, that "there are no deſcendants "left" of this prelate. The daughter of Chancellor Weſt, by the Biſhop's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Jn. Williams, Eſq. who had been ſecretary to the Chancellor, and whoſe admirable letter to Mrs. Weſt, on the education of her ſon, was printed from the original in your volume for 1783, p. 222, &c. His widow is now living; and her ſon, the Rev. Mr. John-Henry Williams, is married, and has a family.

In the *Addenda* to BUSBY, "Mrs. "South" is mentioned. Was Dr. South ever married?

P. 36. As the *Annual Regiſter* for 1764 muſt have copied the account, mentioned in the note, from your Magazine, the former ſhould have been referred to laſt. Such ſhould alſo be the rule in other ſimilar inſtances. *Jus ſuum cuique.*

Upon a ſlight inſpection of the four volumes of this work already offered to the publick, it is apparent, that the chief Editor did not attend to *Ne quid nimis*; that he undertook more than he can perform; that the mere cant of philoſophy, and affected liberality of ſentiment, pervade the Additions to the original work; that the able advocates of the doctrines of the Church of England are generally favoured with ſome ſtigma; that the names of Hoadly, Blackburne, Lindſey, and others of that ſtamp, are generally accompanied with epithets of applauſe; and that the work may now juſtly bear the title of *Vindicatio Schiſmatica*. See, particularly, in p. 621 of the ſecond volume, a curious defence of ſectariſts. The dictatorial mode of a reviewer is too frequently adopted in deciding upon controverſies *quaſi ex cathedrâ*. See, particularly, p. 547 of the fourth volume. Several obſervations occaſionally occurring in the additional notes are too unimportant to claim admiſſion into a work of this nature. They are only fit for inſertion in the papers of the day. To mention an inſtance or two:—Of what conſequence is the latter part of the criticiſm on Mrs. Macaulay's Letters to Dr. Wilſon, in p. 3 of the ſecond volume? To what purpoſe is the information of a communication, which is not inſerted? See p. 565 of the third volume. Such excreſcences ſerve only to add to the bulk, and to diminiſh the value, of *Biographia Britannica*. The writers ſhould be reminded of *Manum de Tabulâ*. May not the account of the *Parliamentary Hiſtory*, in p. 621, col. 1, of the ſecond volume, be, with a ſlight alteration, juſtly applied to the *new* editors themſelves? "Though it is a moſt "valuable work, as containing a vaſt "deal of important information, which "could not elſewhere eaſily be met "with, it is, at the ſame time, but little "indebted to the liberality, judgement, "and taſte, of the compilers. They are "uniformly hoſtile to *the eſtabliſhment* "*of the Church of England*, and have no "idea of elegant or accurate compoſi- "tion. It is much to be lamented, that "their materials did not fall into abler "and more judicious hands." Their predeceſſor, Dr. Jn. Campbell, ſet them an excellent example. See vol. III. pp. 211, 212. The deſcription of the great Hereſiarch of the preſent age, the avow-

ed

ed adulterator of the Goſpel, as "a ſin-"cere believer in the Goſpel," in p. 608 of the third volume, muſt not paſs unnoticed. Such a groſs perverſion of language cannot be eaſily paralleled. Your volume for laſt year, pp. 503, 504, and p. 881, col. 2, will authoriſe this concluſion of AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. G. Zoega, purſuing the plan of Adler's *Muſeum Cuficum*, has juſt publiſhed, in octavo, with 21 accurate copper-plates, the Imperial Egyptian medals in the cabinet of Cardinal Borgia, at Velitri. Hitherto but few of theſe coins have been laid before the publick, notwithſtanding their uſe in chronology, being dated by the Egyptian æra, commencing with the year when Egypt became a Roman province, and the year of the then Roman emperor. Light is thrown on the time of Adrian's viſiting Egypt, and his tour through the other provinces, and on the reign of Heliogabalus, and his ſucceſſors. They alſo explain the Grecian antiquities, literature, and theology, intermixed with the Egyptian; and on this ſubject Mr. Z. is particularly happy, and promiſes further inveſtigation. The coins of Adrian are 184, of Antoninus Pius 186.

We have already mentioned, p. 158, the diſcovery of a volume of the Correſpondence of the Saracen Emirs, found in the convent of St. Martin at Palermo, by the Morocco ambaſſador, whom Abbé Vella, Arabic profeſſor there, induced to examine the Arabic MSS. there. Airoldi, archbiſhop of Heraclea, obtained the loan of the MS. and employed the profeſſor to decypher and tranſlate it, and the firſt volume of it is juſt publiſhed at Palermo, intituled, *Codex Diplomaticus Siciliæ ſub Saracenorum Imperio*, 1788. This collection of letters was begun 162 years after the eſtabliſhment of the Saracens in Sicily, by the chief mufti of the iſland, Muſtapha Ben Hami, at the command of the chief emir, Aabdallah ebn Muhammed Ben Abi Alhaſſan. It commences with the account of the firſt landing of Aadelkim, with 26,000 men, at the inſtigation of Euphemio of Syracuſe, who had taken up arms againſt the Greeks, and who was afterwards aſſaſſinated for his tyranny; and the Saracen general continues thus to inform his maſter, Muley Abraham ebn Aalbi, from April 8, 827, during the progreſs of his arms. His lenity enabled him to complete his conqueſt of the iſland in 15 months, with the loſs only of 8000 out of 74,000, to which his army was from time to time increaſed. His civil eſtabliſhments breathe a ſpirit of mildneſs and good policy exceeded, if poſſible, only by thoſe of Muſa Ben Hali, commander of another detachment. In the year 831, Aanſinan, who commanded at Meſſina, reduced the Lipari iſlands. Next year, the Emperor Theophilus ſent a fleet to retake Sicily, which, failing of ſucceſs, ſailed to Africa, and took Tunis. Muley Abrahim appearing with a great force to recover it, the Greek admiral ſailed to Malta, and from thence again attempted Syracuſe, but fell before its walls three years after. The Saracens availed themſelves of his death to take Malta, but were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed of it by a large body of Greeks from Syracuſe. In the beginning of 842 died Aadelkim, a little after his maſter, Muley Abrahim, and with his death ends the correſpondence, which bears every mark of authenticity. The ambaſſador diſcovered a MS. exactly ſimilar in the library at Fez, of which he ſent an account to Vella, and with it a continuation of the hiſtory of Sicily, from its invaſion and conqueſt by the Normans, from two other MSS. in the ſame library. The archbiſhop has procured, with ſome difficulty, a ſeries of 28 Sicilian coins, ſtruck under the government of the Saracens, and the earlier part of that of the Normans, which tend to prove the authenticity and accuracy of the MS. M. Tychſen, in his letter to profeſſor Vella, confirms his explanation of theſe coins. The MS. is in tolerable preſervation, written in red and gold letters, in the characters uſed by the Weſtern Moors, not the Cufic, on a beautiful bark, probably of the cotton tree, and in a dialect very different from that of the oriental Arabs.

At *Stockholm* have been publiſhed, in two volumes 8vo, 1787-8, *Handlingar til Upłyſning af Svenſka Krigs Hiſtorien*; or, Pieces illuſtrating the Hiſtory of the Wars of Sweden, from 1569 to 1695.—*Utkaſt til Svenſka Flottans Sjö-Tóg*, &c.; or, Naval Memoirs of Sweden, from the earlieſt period to 1679, by C. Guſt. Tornquiſt, lieutenant in the roval navy.

At *Rome*, 1787, 8vo, a Grammar and Vocabulary of the *Curdiſtan* Language, a dialect of the Perſian, uſed only in common ſpeech, all writings being in the Perſian; publiſhed by the Society *de propaganda*, by Maurice Garzoni, one of them.

A CON-

A CONSTANT READER, referring to a paſſage in p. 492, "The *croſs-bow* is ſtill made uſe of in piercing jacks with a barbed arrow," &c. aſks J. D. if he means it is ſo *uſed* in any part of England (poſſibly in Lincolnſhire), and whether ſuch a croſs-bow is made upon any particular conſtruction, and where? A ſort of bird-bolt (or blunt arrow) is occaſionally uſed at Cambridge and in Suffolk for ſhooting rooks with a croſs-bow; and there is, or was lately, the ſign of the Bird-bolt oppoſite Emanuel College."

In confirmation of the ſenſible obſervations in p. 609, a travelling correſpondent deſires us to remark, that neither the Poplar nor the Spruce-fir at all thrive in Scotland. In that country the growth of the Larch far ſurpaſſes that of all the reſt of the fir kind.

Memoirs of Dr. EDW. TYSON, enquired after p. 838, may be found in Maſters's Hiſtory of Benet College, p. 417, and his Epitaph in the Appendix, p. xcv.; alſo more in the European Magazine for laſt October, p. 241.

A Correſpondent acquaints us, that the inſcription in p. 803, noticed as being in Keyſler's Travels, is inſerted in vol. II. p. 232, and copied from a tomb in the church-yard of S. Maria della Pieta at Rome.—The ſame Correſpondent wiſhes to be informed what were the armorial bearings of Sir Roger Bodenham, who was a knight of the Bath in the reign of James I. and of Dr. Jn. David Rhees, an eminent phyſician of that age.

UCALEGON aſks, whether the Sermon reviewed in p. 834 be the ſame that was preached at Jerſey, "without any additions, alterations, or abſtractions?" a queſtion in itſelf impoſſible for us to anſwer.—"The letter in the public papers," our correſpondent adds, "was ſigned by men who are well known to be of great reſpect and reputation in the iſland; and Mr. L. was neither falſely nor unjuſtly accuſed of perſonality and abuſe. The unhappy diſcord alluded to in the iſland could only mean the impertinence of a few unruly boys."—Thus much for impartiality.

The Letter of Biſhop HOUGH, p. 892, we ſince find, had been printed more than forty years ago in our Magazine. To be perpetually on the guard againſt ſuch plagiariſm is beyond the reach of human recollection.

We finally diſmiſs the buſineſs of the COCK MACAW, by referring our readers to Mr. J. Hunter's "Account of an extraordinary Pheaſant," in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," or in "Obſervations on certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy," p. 64.

Z Z. deſires us to add to p. 997, "When I ſay that this noble and ſingular piece of poetry has been ſtrangely neglected by almoſt all critics who have written on claſſical authors, perhaps a chapter in the *Var. Lect.* of *P. Victorius* may be excepted; Lib. XI. cap. XII. folio, p. 172."

The "Addreſs of GUIDO FAWKS" is not without merit; but is more ſuited to a provincial news-paper than to our Magazine.—The ſame we muſt ſay of our well-meaning correſpondent CONCORDIA's "Moral Eſſay."

CONQUISITOR is much obliged to one of our correſpondents for his handſome attention to the queries concerning POOKHELP; and has waited impatiently for the continuation of his remarks, and the ſtatement of facts which he promiſed to favour us with reſpecting this extraordinary man. As the Anſwerer is upon the ſpot, it is wiſhed he would take ſome pains to ſatisfy himſelf that POOKHELP is not an impoſtor, and that no impoſition is intended by the perſons who are about him, or with whom he may be connected.

CURIOSUS points out the following Deſiderata in Engliſh literature, and the polite arts of England:—1. A new Edition of Dr. Campbell's "Preſent State of Europe;"—2. A good "Hiſtory of England," from the Revolution to the Peace of Paris;—3. An Analyſis of Biſhop Butler's "Analogy of Religion of Nature;"—4. An Account of Engliſh Authors and Publications, in the manner of "La France Literaire;"—5. An improved Edition of "London and its Environs;"—6. An Engraving of Mr. Hampden, from the buſt of him in ivory on one of the chimney-pieces at Hampden Houſe, Bucks, with this inſcription under his arms: "Veſtigia nulla retrorſum;"—7. Engravings from thoſe beautiful and neglected paintings of Mortimer, repreſenting the Progreſs of Vice, in four pictures. They are, he believes, now in a farm-houſe near Miſſenden, Bucks.

We hope earneſtly that the "Sad Thoughts" of Z. Z. Z. will be cheared before he ſees this. We like his genius, lament his gloom, and wiſh to hear from him on chearfuller ſubjects.

We reſpect the motives which actuate G. W. O.; though we ſuppreſs his letter.

Had our old friend J. E. been as conciſe as the writer he addreſſes, he certainly ſhould have had an early place. As it is, we can only promiſe *a part* of his letter in our next.—Another J. E.'s Verſes are *returned* as directed.

The View of KILLMEY BAY, the Portrait of St. MODWENA, Dr. WYNTLE's Monument, and the FAC SIMILE communicated by Abbé MANN, are engraving for our next; when S. G. on the Life of Chatterton; J. A. on Suicide; T. L. A.; OWAIN O FEIRION; D. O. on King Charles; Critiques on SHAKESPEAR; PHILARCHÆUS, &c. &c. &c. ſhall appear, if poſſible.—The ſeal from D. T. ſoon.

We have many hundred letters ſtill by us, that are not rejected; but of which many have remained unuſed merely on account of their length. It is our earneſt wiſh to accommodate ALL our correſpondents; but we muſt uſe the liberty of judging for ourſelves what articles are moſt likely to contribute to the general ſtock of knowledge and entertainment. And we muſt again repeat, that though in this Index we occaſionally notice ſome particular ſubjects, we cannot undertake even to acknowledge the receipt of the amazing number of letters we receive, particularly where the POSTAGE IS NOT PAID.

SONNET,

SONNET,

To Miss SEWARD, *on her Defence of* Pope's *Poetical Equality with* Dryden.

BARD of sweet numbers! from thy starry sphere
Look smiling down, and see thy sullied flame,
Derided lyre, and degraded name,
With lustre new, and added grace appear;

Defended nobly by the hand so dear
To Worth, to Genius; by the hand, whose claim
To Verse immortal, and immortal Fame,
Rises, thro' all the world, so high and clear.

Yet true to Candour, as to Merit true,
See the blest Maid her eloquence employ,
To give thy mighty Rival all his due:
O cause of admiration! cause of joy!
To those who feel, and own, a Seward's lyre
Joins all the charms of Pope to Dryden's fire.

To a VIOLET,

GATHERED IN OCTOBER.

SWEET simple violet, what can now entice [slept
Thee from thy bed to rise, where thou hadst
Four Summers' months unseen? the voice you heard [gale
Was not the call of Spring, whose whispering
Solicits thee to ope thy purple flower,
And lend thy fragrance to the morn: the wind [blast:
That blew above thine head was Autumn's
It comes to shake their foliage from the trees:
See in what showers the yellow leaves descend,
By such sharp breathing cut. Lest thou too feel [head
The North's keen edge, shroud well thy lovely
Within thy leafy robe, which shriveling cold
Has shrunk about thy sides, and left thy form
Half naked and expos'd: ah! much I fear
Thou canst not bear our chilly damps by night,
Or the shrewd biting of the morning air!
If chance thou shouldst escape the scourge that seems
Above thee hung, now ready to chastise
Thy rashness, who appear'st so out of time,
No more let Autumn, with fallacious looks,
Draw thee so soon abroad; for all he asks,
Is but the power with one deceitful smile
To lure thee forth, then blast thee with his frown.
I have seen smiles as fair as those you trust,
Yet found deep mischief cover'd with that veil. [friend,
Nor smiles, nor words, can make of him a
Whom Nature made thy foe: thou hast no friend, [breath
Save Spring alone; she gives thee that sweet
Which Autumn knows not; she distains thy leaves [dews,
With brighter purple, feeds thee with moist
And ever fans thee with her softest breeze.

P. HOMER.

To the BLUE-BELL.

WHere, little Blue-bell, now are all those flowers,
With thee that did contend for many a month
In rival elegance? have all retir'd
In silence from the plain? and art thou left
Of Flora's tribes alone, each dell to grace
With solitary charms? yet whence dost thou,
So small, so weak, so delicate to view,
Last beyond thousand others, whose strong joints, [seem
Compar'd with thy most slender stem, might
Built for eternity? how findest thou
Power to resist the bleak November's rains?
Dost thou not tremble at his scourging blast?
Yes, I have seen thee shivering in the cold,
Beneath some furze ill-shelter'd from the storm: [Heaven,
There didst thou lift thine azure-cup to
Which shew'd like Poverty's imploring eye,
Who, while her limbs beneath some sordid hut
Were miserably housed, would still in tears
Look hopeful on each passenger, and still
Contend most patiently with every grief
Which Heaven in mercy might inflict: so thou,
For ever bow'd by wild tempestuous winds,
Blue-bell, art never broken: likest her,
Whom frequent have I seen, with form as thine,
Unfit for suffering, yet with spirit meek,
And unsubdued by sickness, smiling sweet
Ev'n amidst agonies, and from every eye
Close shutting, like a miser, all her grief,
As if 'twere gold inestimable: thee,
Perfection of a woman, shall I name,
And thus offend thee? no; I'll let thee pass
—Go, and, unnotic'd like that modest flower
The Muse now sings, enjoy thy quiet shades,
And deep obscurity, from which no act
Of mine shall ever draw thee: 'tis thy worth
My song would celebrate, yet worth like thine
For ever shuns the praises it extorts.
But, thou sweet Blue-bell, whom can I offend,
If thee I should extol? it cannot wound
Thee, that I call thee fair; thou canst not grieve,
Ev'n should I say, I love thee; wilt not blame
Me that I found thee blest in thy retreats,
And dragg'd thee thence reluctant into day:
Nor yet, fair flowret, canst thou ever pain
Me with unkindness, canst not leave thy wrongs
Deep written in my heart, for Mem'ry there
In secret still to feed upon: from thee
At least I hope, sweet Blue-bell, to receive
All I shall ask, and all thou canst bestow.

P. HOMER.

Mr. DAY'S VERSES, *concluded from p.* 936.

PLATE X.

WHEN stern Injustice rules the human mind, [blind;
When Av'rice fires it, and when passions
When,

When, by no ſenſe of truth or honour awed,
It ſpurns at Deity, and blaſphemes its God:
Wiſely great Gen'rals thus reſtrain the ſoul,
Leſt ſwift infection ſoon corrupt the whole.

PLATE XI.

At length theſe miſerable robbers ſee,
Unhappy fruit ſuſpended on the tree.
They teach, ſad leſſon! in their wretched ſtate,
That ſhame and ruin are the villain's fate;
And that, too late, each guilty man will find,
That Heaven, tho' ſometimes ſlow, is never blind.

PLATE XII.

Thoſe who to crimes their Evil Genius draws;
Who ſcoff at Heaven, and violate the laws;
Whoſe foul example all the camp inſpires
With deeds of treaſon, and ſeditious fires:
Their blood, a public ſpectacle, thus ſpilt,
At length unpitied expiates their guilt.

PLATE XIII.

Theſe enemies of God, who dare deſpiſe
The laws of Heaven, and war againſt the ſkies,
With ſacrilegious hand the temples burn,
Pollute Religion, and her altars ſpurn.
Wrapt in the flames of that conſuming fire
They proudly ſcatter'd, in their turn expire.

PLATE XIV.

Happy, thrice happy, is that favour'd land,
Where Juſtice rules: her balance in her hand,
With watchful eye, her fatal falchion ſways,
And Guilt with certain puniſhment repays.
Who ſlays the paſſenger in ambuſh'd ſtrife,
Thus on the wheel reſigns his forfeit life.

PLATE XV.

What certain ills attend the ſoldier's fate!
What dangers harraſs! and what miſeries wait!
Some lame and wounded on the hard earth lie;
While others riſe, but only riſe to die:
Their forfeit lives ſome on the gibbet yield;
Others for hoſpitals reſign the field.

PLATE XVI.

Who murders others, in his turn ſhall bleed,
Thus Heaven's eternal juſtice has decreed:
Theſe hapleſs ſoldiers, caught within the toil,
Th' enraged peaſants thus deſtroy and ſpoil:
And thus return, with unrelenting hate,
The outrages themſelves receiv'd ſo late.

PLATE XVII.

The hapleſs ſoldier what dire ills attend!
Not peace itſelf can give his ſorrows end.
The famiſh'd warrior, deſpis'd and poor,
Begs proſtrate at th' unpitying peaſant's door;
Who, mindful of the woes he knew ſo late,
With imprecations loads his fallen ſtate.

PLATE XVIII.

This chief, who, fill'd with ſacred gratitnde,
The guilty puniſhes, rewards the good,
Inſpires the ſoldier's breaſt to noble deeds,
Since from true virtue happineſs ſucceeds:
And the attendants of a life mis-ſpent,
Are ſhame, diſgrace, and certain puniſhment.

THE DISSOLUTION.

By the Rev. J. RASTRICK, M. A. *(ſee p. 977.)*

HAPPY the man, to whom the Sacred Muſe
Her nightly viſits pays;
And, with her magic rod,
Opens his mortal eyes:
He Nature at one glance ſurveys,
And paſt and future, near and diſtant, views.

I'm mounted on Fancy, and long to be gone
To ſome age or ſome world unknown:
Swifter than Time, and impatient of ſtay,
To the Weſt, to the uttermoſt limit of day,
To the end of the world, I'll haſten away;
Where I may ſee it all expire,
And melt away in everlaſting fire.

'Tis done!—I ſee a flaming Seraph fly,
And light his flambeau at the ſun:
Then, haſtening down, to the curſt globe
His blazing torch apply.
See the green foreſts crackling burn!
The oily paſtures ſweat
With intolerable heat!
The mines to hot volcanos turn!
Their horrid jaws, extended wide,
The ſulphurous contagion ſpread.
Why do the aged mountains ſkip?
And little hills, like their own ſheep,
Like lambs, which on their grizzly head
Once wanton play'd?
Expanded vapours, ſtruggling to the birth,
Roar in the bowels of the earth.
And now the earth's foundations crack aſunder,
Burſt with ſubterraneous thunder:
Duſky flames, and livid flaſhes,
Rend the trembling globe to aſhes;
Fiery torrents, rolling down,
The naked valleys drown;
And, with their ruddy waves, ſupply
The channels of th' exhauſted ſea.
Seas, to thin vapours boil'd away,
Leave their crooked channels dry:
And not one drop returns again,
To cool the thirſty earth with rain.

And muſt all earth th' impartial ruin ſhare?
Spare, ye revengeful Angels! ſpare,
Spare the Muſes' bliſsful ſeat!
Let me for *Wickham's* peaceful walls intreat,
No! 'tis in vain! and *Bodley's* ſpicy neſt
Of learning too muſt periſh with the reſt.
The ORACLES OF GOD alone
An haſty Angel ſnatch'd away,
And bore them high, through parted flames,
To the Eternal Throne.

Behold, fond ſoul, all thou didſt once admire!
The objects of thy hope, and thy deſire;

Houſes

Houſes, and lands, and large eſtate;
The little things that make men great;
The empty trifles are no more,
But vaniſh all in ſmoke, ſcarce lighter than before!

Was it for this the ſtateſman rack'd his thought!
Was it for this the ſoldier fought!
While grumbling drums like thunder beat,
And clanging trumpets rais'd the martial heat!

I burn! my ſoul is all on flame!
The raging image fires my brain!
Cool it, ye Sacred Nine,
In Aganippe's flowing ſtream,——
Leſt I purſue the noble theme too long,
Let frequent reſts ſtop the bold ſong!

Now Nature is unſtrung!
The Spheres their muſick loſe!
The ſong of ages now
Ends in a ſolemn cloſe!

ODE TO FUN,

By Mr. Butt.

Spoken at the Reading School *Speeches, Oct.* 19, 1789, *by Mr.* Sheldon.

WISDOM, hence! and ſeek thy crony,
Religion grave,
In ſome lone cave,
With Hermit-Virtue, lanthorn-jaw'd, and bony!
Or ſeek ſome parſonage mean,
Where yews, and ghaſtly graves, deform the ſcene;
Where the tythe-pigs ſeldom ſqueak,
But ſqualling brats moleſt the Vicar meek!
Nor let him read, nor let him pray,
Nor e'er know Pleaſure's holiday;
There, Wiſdom, there, with ſober Sadneſs ſtay!
Hither, Goddeſs blythe and boon,
Whom on earth we title Fun;
But the name in Heaven you bear,
Can I tell, who am not there?
Spread thy wing, and hither flee,
Since I ſolely worſhip thee!
Whom (as ſing the ſeers of yore)
Malice keen to Laughter bore.
Goddeſs, from thy jovial air,
We thy jocund ſire declare:
Goddeſs, in thy ſpirit keen,
All thy mother's force is ſeen.

Haſte then, Geddeſs, and to me
Bring thy whole artillery:
Squibs and crackers, ſalt and brandy,
Sheets for ghoſts, and bludgeons handy.
Batter down the Shrovetide cocks;
Batter down the borough's blocks,
Where, beſide the travel'd way,
Wont plebeian wights diſplay
Or Pomona's fruitage fair,
Or the potter's ſhining ware.—
Hark! I hear the thund'rous fall
Bolts out Goodman from his ſtall,
Up the ſtreet, and up the lane,
Some to ſcold, but more to cane.

Bring turnips ſcoop'd, and bladders blown;
Bring the ſling, and bring the ſtone,
This for window, that for door;
Inſtruments a thouſand more,
Thou ſhalt bring for urchin-play,
On the truant holyday!

O what bliſs, at dead of night
Village Theſtylis to fright,
From the market as ſhe ſteals
Homeward by the church, and feels
All the fears her childhood brought
From the tales her Grandam taught.
Wintry night, and wintry wind,
Dart their horrors o'er her mind.
Candle plac d on bladder blown,
Glares a ſkull upon the ſtone.
Phrenſied at the ghaſtly ſight,
Screams the nymph, and faints with fright.
Scours away the raptur'd boy.—
Fun, O Fun, how vaſt thy joy!

Flooding fount of my delight!
Fount of my ſupremeſt might!
When thy tide ſupplies my courſe,
Countleſs wrecks proclaim its force.
Thy puiſſance to reſtrain,
Wiſdom lifts an ægis vain.
Virtue's ſelf, beneath thy ray,
Throws her robe of ſtate away.
Wit, that puny ape of thee,
Dares not wear thy armoury:
Feeble flies his ſilver dart;
Thine of ſteel divides the heart.

What would hypercritics do,
Were the beaſts not quell'd by you?
Stripp'd of your offenſive geer,
Tiny bodies they appear;
Nor to battle dare advance,
Till you arm their ignorance.

Bear me hence, from ruſtic ſport,
To my Queen's majeſtic court,
Where in tower'd Auguſta ſhe
Shines with crown'd authority.

There, 'mid pomp of tragic rage,
Oft will I freqnent the ſtage,
And will urge the damning groan,
When ſome novel buſkin's on;
Or the ſhrill-ton'd cat-call uſe,
Fatal to the ſtrutting Muſe.

Sometimes at the dead of night
Let me riſe, with zeal to write
Tales tremendous, murders dire,
Here a plague, and there a fire;
Or by fictions of my pen,
Diſcord pour on peaceful men;
And in covert veil'd from view,
Pierce the grave ones thro' and thro'.

Virtue, genius, erudition,
Make unequal men's condition;
But that you your level lay,
To reduce their ſwelling ſway,
Or by laughable confuſion,
Check at times their proud intruſion.

Thus

Thus the comic wag with eaſe
Tumbles down ſage Socrates;
And with bellows arm'd, and pokers,
Rocheſter, the cream of jokers,
With the fun of Buckingham
Hyde's puiſſant torrent dam.

When to imps of yonger ſort
I reſign robuſter ſport,
All the tricks in taverns known,
Tricks that once were all my own,
Let me then repair my race
In ſome water-drinking place.
Virtue ſays—but then we know,
Virtue ever was thy foe—
Wiſdom ſays—that pedant prig,
Or by ſome yclept a gig—
That where eaſe ſhould moſt abound,
Fun the worſt diſeaſe is found.

Bear me then to Bladud's town,
Where you reign with moſt renown;
And, though Anſtey ſhould be there,
Arm'd by you, I need not fear,
Fear his humour's Attic kind,
Fear his wit with truth combin'd;
Virtue, learning, wit, and taſte,
Baniſh'd thence with Anſtey haſte.
Fun, my Empreſs, bids you flee,
Folly, Bath, and her, and me.

Now, dear Goddeſs, what remains,
Meed of all my loyal pains?
Thro' thy warfare I am ſure,
Thou thy champion wilt ſecure
From reſentment's fatal blow,
Want, and pain's extremeſt woe?
That I may in hope behold
Life in-gather'd honours old,
Wanting ſtrength, yet bleſt with eaſe,
And departing by degrees.
Wilt thou then the pillow lend
Of the lov'd conſoling friend?
Conſcious then of actions kind,
Shall I ſoothe my mourning mind?
See, with Loveday *, roſes blow
'Mid my honour'd age's ſnow,
And arriv'd at life's laſt beach,
Heaven in hope with Loveday reach?
Shall I ſhew indeed, when age
Pours on me his wintry rage,
All within ſecure and calm,
Friendſhip's warmth, and virtue's balm?
From without, while well-earn'd praiſe
Decks my dome with ſun-bright rays,
Shall I, Loveday-like, perceive
Finer forms in life's cool eve,
Than in manhood's buſy noon,
Met its warm meridian ſun?
Heaven in proſpect, and a tomb
Deck'd with wreaths that ever bloom?
Tears of tender mem'ry, ſhed,
Not to weep, but praiſe the dead;
And a laſting meed to grace
Conqueſt in the nobleſt race?

Fun! I do but jeſt with thee:
Thou ſhalt never govern me!
Taught by Truth, and forc'd to think
Thee more dev'liſh than divine,
Cheating ſtill thy fools with chink;—
While Wiſdom pays with weighty coin!

* See pp. 471. 487.

ODE, *imitated from the* GODODIN *of* ANEURIN GWAWDRYDD, *a* Welſh *Bard that flouriſhed about the Year* 550.

By EDW. WILLIAMS; *ſee p.* 976.

WAR's rapid havock roll'd along,
Impell'd by Valour's ardent flame;
She led the death-denouncing throng,
Daughter of EUDAF, glorious name!
Her breaſt more white than driven ſnow,—
That breaſt receives the deadly blow;
Well-aim'd the Saxon flung his dart:
The peerleſs BRADWEN breathes no more;
Behold her boſom drench'd in gore!
The laſt warm drop forſakes her heart.
Madden'd we view the rage-inſpiring ſight,
Her eyes untimely clos'd in Death's eternal night.

Fair leader of th' undaunted hoſt,
Of all the warrior's worth poſſeſt,
In youth's high bloom for ever loſt,
With tears we drench thy lovely breaſt!
Whilſt ſtamping wild we tear the ground,
And bid the trump of Slaughter ſound,
The briny ſtreams of Anguiſh flow.
Thy bands by deep reſentment fir'd,
By fierce indignant rage inſpir'd,
Hurl vengeance on thy ruthleſs foe.—
Soon ſhall th' avenging lance, th' unerring dart,
In ſearch of ſweet revenge pervade that Saxon's heart.

Soon ſhall thy legion's dreadful ire
Shower on thy foes the hail of Death,
Fierce as the ſtorm-excited fire,
That deſolates the blazing heath.
Loſt in Diſtraction's wild amaze,
We on thy blood-ſtain'd beauty gaze;
Whilſt thy great ſoul aſcends the ſky.
True to thy worth, we graſp the lance,
Bid Slaughter's hurried powers advance,
And in thy death their thouſands die:
They fall! they load th' obſtructed fields of War,
Where Triumph mounts for thee the blood-beſpangled car.

Tueſday, that ſad, that woeful day,
Gave BRADWEN to the trophy'd urn:
In ſable robe, dumb Grief's array,
Thrice lovely fair, thy heroes mourn.
Long ſhall the glories of thy name
Stand foremoſt on the rolls of fame,
The Bard's high ſtrain for ever grace.—
This view relieves each aching breaſt;
We, with this chearing thought impreſs'd,
Kiſs thy dead lips, our laſt embrace.—
Till Time expires, thro' diſtant ages far,
Thy tale ſhall rouſe to life th' avenging ſoul of War.

Wedneſday's clear dawn illum'd the ſkies;
Their taſk the ſons of Death reſume:
Britons!

Britons! dead BRADWEN calls! arise!
Revenge! revenge her hapless doom!
The gore-dash'd mead's inflaming horn
Employ'd black *Thursday's* deathful morn;
Loud rang the warrior's wonted lay,
Now rushing wild on carnage bent,
Ere noon proclaims the dire event,
Destruction's fury marks their way;
The Saxons fall! we view their mingled blood
Stream down the crimson'd brink, and swell the foamy flood.

Nature-compell'd, we sought repose;
Sleep chain'd us to th' unfeeling dead;
'Till *Friday's* frighten'd morn arose,
And rous'd us from the bloody bed:
O'er Cattraeth's field we wander far,
Explore the gory track of war,
In search of our much-honour'd slain.
Lost in th' astonishment of life,
We view the dreadful scene of strife,
The slaughter'd legions heap the plain;
Sole monarch of the blood-enamel'd place,
Exulting Horror shews his heart-benumbing face.

Saturday's peaceful morn appears;
No battle treads the mangled ground;
Afar no weeping mother hears
Of clashing steel the dreadful sound.
Sunday we grasp the blade again,
Death stalks a giant o'er the plain,
Hurries huge havock far and wide.
Thro' dreadful *Monday's* heart-sprung flood
The battle wades, thro' Saxon blood
Augmenting still the purple tide.
Abhorring Nature, struck with wild affright,
Flies from the reeking field, and shudders at the sight.

At Madoc's tent the clarion sounds,
With rending clangor hurry'd far:
From Echo's caves each note rebounds;
But when return the Sons of War?
Thou, sprung from dire Necessity,
Dumb Peace, the desart yields to thee,
Owns now thy melancholy sway.
Loud sounds the trump, and loud again:
What trump can wake th' unheeding slain?
What call revive the breathless clay?
One, only one, hears the continued blast,
And, bleeding, crawls along the slaughter-mantled waste.

One tent contains our living few,
Each by the fangs of battle torn;
Unchear'd we taste, with pain we view,
Sad Victory's replenish'd horn.
See, traversing the track of Death,
With wilder'd look, with panting breath,
Yon throng possest of wretched life!
What doleful moans, what woeful cries,
Of weeping mothers rend the skies,
Of orphan'd babe, and widow'd wife,
Shrieking aghast! they view the trampled host,
Where all their joys expir'd, where all their hopes are lost.

Struck dumb with grief, yon drooping Fair
Over her clay-cold lover weeps;
Sweet Nymph, thy sighs are spent in air,
On Death's eternal bed he sleeps:
He wakes no more to glad thy sight,
Thy charms can him no more delight:
In his loved arms no longer prest,
Thy hopes are all for ever fled,
Joyless reclines th' unconscious head
On that once dear, that lovely breast;
Yet sympathetic Pity feels thy grief,
Can mingle tears with thine; but what can yield relief!

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE *to the Tragedy of* Edward and Eleonora, *performed at Mr.* Fector's *Private Theatre at* Dover, *Nov.* 21, 1788.—*Written by the Author of* Emma Corbett, Sympathy, &c.; *and Spoken by Mr.* Fector.

TO every earthly thing—so great the rage
For simile—have Bards compar'd the stage.
Let Fancy then leave land, and put to sea,
And let the Theatre a Vessel be;
The Audience passengers, and Players the crew,
With the Dramatic Ocean full in view.
On that vast deep immeasurably wide,
Barks of all sorts lie waiting for the tide.
It serves at fix, high-water at each port,
The colours then are hoisted on each fort;
To sprightly musick is unfurl'd each sail,
And each commander begs the prosperous gale; [schuller,
Brig, sloop, and cutter, fishing-smack and
Thames at a rowing-match was never fuller.
In English manufacture, good but rough,
Some captains deal, and some in Irish stuff.
Some vessels in a night, so great their speed,
Shall start at London-bridge, and reach the Tweed
Ere supper-time; then, as they shift the scene,
Link Greece to Rome, and skip the space between;
Bear you from Asia ev'n to Afric's sand,
As if they join'd like Fleet-street and the Strand.
To Italy and France some gaily roam,
And bring the fashions and the follies home:
Others are laden deep with Indian stores,
And, tho' o'erstock'd, add luxury to our shores. [wander,
While from their reck'ning some so widely
The passengers all rise on the commander;
Swear that the vessels are with rubbish stor'd,
And throw the useless lumber overboard.
Souse like the Edistone goes down the freight,
The pond'rous dullness sinking with its weight.
Thus torpid Tragedy, like lead, will drop,
While flippant Farce (a feather) swims at top.
Yet many a bark is stow'd with sense and wit,
With all that Nature wrought, or Shakspeare writ;
With all that Fancy paints, or Genius draws:
Welcome *such* freights, and hail'd with just applause.

Behold

Behold two gorgeous veſſels, London-built,
Three-deckers, though like Lord Mayor's barges gilt:
Theſe round the globe, and traverſe diſtant ſeas,
And every winter make their voyage with eaſe:
Tho' ſtorms *they* brave, which *other* barks would ſplit,
Rude gallery rocks, and quickſands of the pit:
Careen'd and rigg'd, they now can bear each ſhock;
See them now under ſail, juſt come from dock,
High Admirals of the Dramatic Main,
The Covent Garden, and *The Drury Lane*.
Ships of vaſt bulk and burthen theſe, and made
To ſtand the various ſtrokes of *war* and *trade*.
But we have now our *Pleaſure Boats*, which fail
Beneath the wafture of a private gale.
For now, you know, Dramatic Navigation,
Graced by the Great, is grown into a paſſion.
The *Richmond* and the *Blenheim*, whoſe fair crew
And paſſengers juſt admiration drew!
No public tempeſts there preſume to blow,
No critic Scyllas threaten wreck below;
Smooth glides the veſſel thro' th' untroubled ſeas,
While Friendſhip rules the wave, and Faſhion guides the breeze.
In ſuch protection bleſt, *my* little ſkiff
Securely anchors under *Shakeſpeare's cliff*.
To-night I quit my moorings, and can boaſt
As fair a freight as ever graced our coaſt:
With Hiſtory's nobleſt treaſures am I ſtor'd,
A goodly ſhew of paſſengers on board.
Full many an Edward here I ſeem to greet,
Full many an Eleanor methinks I meet.
Oh, in your boſoms may ſuch truth be found,
And your affection prov'd without a wound!
And oh! be happy every Friend and Lover,
Who've been my paſſengers on board THE DOVER!

EPILOGUE *to* EDWARD *and* ELEONORA.
Written by Mr. GILLUM;
And Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

IN ancient times, I've heard, the married ſcene
Was ſeldom tainted by caprice or ſpleen:
Uncloying tranſports gentle Hymen ſpread,
And *Venus' myrtle* deck'd the bridal bed:
The knot was tied ſo very, *very* tight,
That Death itſelf could not diſſolve it quite.
The frightful thought, to make another venture,
In widows' minds was ſcarcely known to enter.
Were not theſe ladies rather nice than wiſe?
Or muſt we view things with ſuch rigid eyes?
A ſecond choice, by many 'tis confeſt,
Is often, like our ſecond thought, the beſt.
What eaſy antidotes to grief and care
Our modern notions and opinions are!
Yet fair, whoſe boſoms heave with artleſs woe,
From whoſe bright eyes the cryſtal ſtreams ſtill flow:
A uſeful hint or two ye can't refuſe,
From me, whoſe aim is ever to amuſe.
I wiſh to lead you both to joy and fame;
Nor need ye copy our heroic dame,
Whoſe ſacrifice deſerves a deathleſs name.
Poiſons there are, whoſe all-pernicious power
Corrodes the bliſs of many a ſocial hour.
The direful ſtings which goad the huſband's mind,
To Faſhion's fatal fripperies inclin'd,
Who joins the jockey jugglers of the courſe,
Tormented by the gambling venom's force.
This to extract were worthy of ye, ſure,
'Tis Beauty's charms can beſt effect the cure.
Blended with prudence, and a wiſh to pleaſe,
What can reſiſt ſuch *magic* ſpells as theſe?
To you, grave Dons, a word I fain would ſay,
(Th' advice, I fear, will be but thrown away:)
Howe'er, to your ſweet wives I leave your caſes,
And they ſhall lecture you in proper places:
The curtain-orators ye dare not parry,
Who never ceaſe till they the queſtion carry.
Reaſon thus opes at laſt Deluſion's eyes,
'Twas that, perhaps, which made our neighbours wife.
No more we hear of camps at St. Omer,
Which made ſagacious Quidnuncs ſhrug and ſtare.
"O! 'twas indeed a moſt tremendous fight,
"Troops ſo well dreſt, who never meant to fight:
"They threaten'd feats to rival ancient Rome,
"Diſplay'd their banners, then march'd quiet home!"
Egad, I will not now my fears diſſemble,
For this dear ſpot—they almoſt made me tremble;
But if they'd came, I'd ſeiz'd my tragic dagger:
Would I have ſuffer'd Monſieur here to ſwagger?
No—to the laſt I'd ſtruggled in the cauſe,
Secure, if vanquiſh'd, of your kind applauſe.
Still, proudly ſtill, the yellow * enſigns wave,
Beauty's bright colour, guarded by the brave.
Let Frenchmen learn to box, forget to dance,
And Humphries keep his ſparring-ſchool in France;
Adopt thoſe faſhions which once rais'd their ſneer,
But never dare to play the devil here.

[*Mr.* Fector *then paused, and addreſſed the Audience in the following lines:*

Can I ſo jocund then this ſcene forſake,
Whilſt a whole Nation's welfare is at ſtake?
Can Grief be ſilent, when a Patriot King,
Whoſe virtues 'tis the Muſe's pride to ſing,
Stretch'd on Affliction's gloomy pillow lies,
Bedew'd with tears from Royal Charlotte's eyes,
Whilſt filial tenderneſs each aid ſupplies?
Each faithful ſubject ſhares his Monarch's woe,
Beſeeching Providence t' avert the blow,
Which to the root will ſtrike this freeborn Iſle,
Where Peace and her attendant Healing

* Several ladies appeared at the Theatre with ribbands of that colour.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. (Continued from p. 946).

IN our laſt we gave an account of the King's removal from Verſailles to the old palace of the Thuilleries at Paris, to which city the National Aſſembly have ſince followed; and having been aſſembled, on the 19th of October, in the Great Hall of the Archereche, they commenced by teſtifying their attachment to the King; and the Preſident was inſtructed to learn his Majeſty's pleaſure, when he would be waited on by a Deputation of the Aſſembly.

On the 20th the Preſident announced, that his Majeſty had appointed that evening to receive the above Deputation.

The following is the ſpeech of the Preſident to the King:

"Sire,

"The National Aſſembly having voted themſelves inſeparable from your auguſt perſon, they are now led by their affection to approach your Majeſty, and offer to you the homage of their immutable affection and reſpect.

"The love of the French people to their Monarch has been unbounded, ever ſince that day when the public voice hailed you 'The Reſtorer of Liberty!' It remains only for you, Sire, to acquire the endearing title of 'The beſt Friend to the Nation.'

"Henry IV. obtained that appellation from a city in which he ſpent part of his youth; and we learn from hiſtory, that, with an incomparable affability, he concluded a letter to them with that expreſſion.

"This, Sire, is alſo your indiſputable claim. The whole nation has ſeen your Majeſty firm and tranquil in the midſt of danger, running every hazard for the good of the State, and ſupporting and encouraging a beloved people by your preſence and your protection.

"We have beheld you for this renouncing eaſe and pleaſure, and, in the midſt of an unquiet and turbulent multitude, bringing the promiſe of better days, by reſtoring concord, renewing peace, and rallying the ſcattered ſtrength of the empire.

"When we repeat the thanks of a mighty nation, who join in offering you the tribute of their admiration, allow us, on our own part, to declare our zeal for the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of your tutelar authority.

"Theſe ſentiments are a debt which we owe to your Majeſty: they are thoſe of our Conſtituents: they correſpond with the wiſhes of all Europe, and will be ſanctioned by the ſuffrages of poſterity."

His Majeſty's Anſwer:

"I am highly ſatisfied with the attachment which you expreſs toward my perſon; and while I entirely rely on your profeſſions of regard, the recollection of them affects me with the greateſt ſenſibility.

Speech of the Preſident to the Queen:

"Madam,

"The firſt wiſh of the National Aſſembly, on its arrival in the capital, was to preſent to the Sovereign the tribute of their reſpect and affection. Having done this, they cannot let ſlip an occaſion that ſo naturally occurs of alſo approaching his royal conſort.

"Permit me, Madam, in their name, to expreſs to your Majeſty the warm and ſincere regard they entertain towards you.

"It is with a lively ſatisfaction that they behold for a moment, in your arms, that illuſtrious child, whom the inhabitants of the capital ſhall henceforth regard as their fellow-citizen; that Prince, the deſcendant of ſo many Sovereigns adored by the people, the heir of Louis IX. and Henry IV. and of him on whoſe virtues France now relies. Be aſſured, that neither he, nor his Royal Parents, can enjoy ſo much glory and proſperity as we wiſh them."

Her Majeſty's Anſwer:

"I am charmed beyond all expreſſion with the ſentiments of the National Aſſembly. If I had known their intentions, I ſhould have received them in a manner more worthy of ſuch an illuſtrious body.

"Allow me to preſent my ſon to you."

The Queen on this took the Dauphin in her arms, and carried him along the Salon de Jeu, into which the Aſſembly had been introduced.

Tueſday, October 20. The Preſident announced, that his Majeſty had appointed that evening, at half paſt ſix, to receive the Deputation of the Aſſembly.

Wedneſday, October 21. On reading the proceedings of yeſterday, it was obſerved, that the Preſident, in future, ought not to deliver any prepared ſpeech to the King, without firſt communicating it to the Aſſembly. The obſervation ſeemed to be generally approved; but no order was made reſpecting it.

A Deputation from the Community of Paris was admitted to the bar, and laid before the Aſſembly a melancholy narrative of the tumults which for the laſt twenty-four hours had diſtreſſed the capital. They ſtated, that the mob had ſeized a baker, whom they accuſed of having flour concealed in his cellar, which he refuſed to ſell, and conducted him in a riotous manner to the Hotel de Ville. Being there interrogated, he proteſted that he had never been in want of flour; that, at the time of the greateſt ſcarcity, he had always exerted himſelf to bake ſeveral times in one day; that he had even employed ſome paſtry-cooks, his neighbours, to aſſiſt him; that he had ſtill plenty of flour, and had never thought of with-holding from his fellow-citizens the means of ſubſiſtence. The Repreſentatives of the

Com-

Community, touched with the ſimplicity of theſe declarations, did every thing in their power to ſave his life. They harangued the populace, they offered to try the culprit in their preſence, and even to appoint him judges from among his accuſers; provided they would liſten to reaſon, and proceed with coolneſs: but in vain! a furious multitude entered the apartments of the Hotel de Ville, demanded their priſoner, and threatened to hang up the Magiſtrates, if they refuſed to give him up; and the unfortunate citizen was carried off and hanged, his head cut off, and paraded through the ſtreets.—After this ſhocking recital, they added, that the capital was in the utmoſt danger, if the Aſſembly did not interpoſe; that part of the National Militia had already refuſed to aſſiſt in quelling the mob; that the ſcarcity of proviſions aroſe from the exportation, which was ſtill continued in the frontier provinces; and that peace could not be re-eſtabliſhed, without martial law againſt riotous aſſemblies.

A debate immediately took place on the cauſe of the ſcarcity of corn which was felt in Paris and the provinces.

M. de la Galiſſonniere, ſupported by ſeveral other Members, was of opinion that the Miniſters ſhould be ordered to attend, and give an account of their conduct in their reſpective departments: others, in addition to this motion, called for martial law. M. de Mirabeau propoſed to demand of the executive power what means were neceſſary to ſecure proviſions, to grant thoſe means, and make thoſe entruſted with them reſponſible *. M. de Robertſpierre obſerved, that it was not againſt a people periſhing of hunger that martial law ought to be employed; that they ought to unravel the web of conſpiracy, to check its abominable machinations, and appoint a National Tribunal, to try and puniſh delinquents in an exemplary manner.

After a long and painful diſcuſſion to this effect, the Aſſembly reſolved:

"1. That the Committee of Conſtitution ſhall immediately withdraw, and prepare the draught of a law againſt riotous aſſemblies, which may be decreed this day, and preſented for the royal ſanction.

"2. That the King's Miniſters ſhall declare poſitively what are the means and reſources with which the National Aſſembly can furniſh them, to enable them to ſecure the ſubſiſtence of the kingdom, and eſpecially of the capital; to the end that the National Aſſembly, having done all that belongs to them to do on this head, may depend on the laws being put in execution, or make the Miniſters, and other agents of authority, reſponſible for the failure."

The Committee of Conſtitution withdrew accordingly; and, being returned, their plan was adopted, with only one amendment; and a decree againſt riotous aſſemblies paſſed unanimouſly, in ſubſtance as follows:

"1. That the Municipal Officers ſhall be obliged to declare that the military force is neceſſary, as ſoon as it appears to them to be ſo; reſponſible, however, for what may happen.

"2. That, on the firſt appearance of tumult, the officers aforeſaid ſhall demand of the perſons aſſembled the cauſe of their aſſembling, and the abuſes of which they deſire redreſs.

"3. That, after declaring martial law, the red flag ſhall be hoiſted at the Hotel de Ville, and paraded through the ſtreets.

"4. That all riotous aſſemblies, formed notwithſtanding the ſignal of the red flag, ſhall be diſperſed by military force.

"5. That on the ſignal of the red flag, the Maréchauſſés, the Militia, and the military of all deſcriptions, ſhall be obliged to exert all their force to protect the public intereſt.

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* The following is the Reply of the Miniſters:—"The nation is never provided for, but by the gracious hand of Providence, and by good harveſts. The daily neceſſities of twenty-ſix millions of people mock all compariſon with the ſupplies of other countries; that Spain and Switzerland are in almoſt conſtant want; that the German States which join France had almoſt all prohibited exportation; that Lorrain and Meſſine looked to Germany in vain for aſſiſtance; that the Auſtrian Netherlands had no corn to ſpare; that in England the ports expected to be opened were ſhut up; that the King of Pruſſia had juſt prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions; that the Dutch markets were empty; and that tho' it was impatiently expected that the Northern powers would contribute to fill them, they would not be abundant till after the winter, when the ice was melted."—The reſult of theſe repreſentations was, that they declared, if men could be found who were raſh enough to make themſelves reſponſible, they would moſt readily go out of office, to let them take up the engagement.

(Signed) L'Ancren, Archeveque de Vienne.
Le Comte de la Tour de Pin.
L'Archevêque de Bourdeaux.
Le Marechal de Beauveau.
Le Comte de Montmorin.
Le Comte de la Luxerre.
Necker.
Le Comte de Saint Prieſt.

This Declaration gave riſe to the report of a new French Miniſtry, as follows:

M. de Mirabeau, for Paris.
Biſhop of Autun, for Finance.
Marquis de Segur, for Foreign Affairs.
Duke de la Rochefaucault, Keeper of the Seals.

"6. That

" 6. That the citizens riotouſly aſſembled ſhall be twice ſummoned to diſperſe.

" 7. That force ſhall be employed againſt thoſe who ſhall refuſe obedience to theſe ſummonſes.

" 8. If the people ſhall diſperſe quietly, the ringleaders only ſhall be puniſhed; with three years impriſonment, if unarmed; if armed, with death.

" 9. The ſame penalties againſt thoſe who offer violence.

" 10. Degradation and three years impriſonment to all officers and ſoldiers who ſhall refuſe to act; and death, if found guilty of promoting the riot.

" 11. The Municipal Officers ſhall draw up an account of all that happens on ſuch an occaſion.

" 12. After peace is eſtabliſhed, the abolition of martial law ſhall be proclaimed; the red flag ſhall be taken down, and a white flag hoiſted in its place, which ſhall alſo be paraded through the ſtreets for eight days ſucceſſively.

Such is the outline of this formidable law *.

October 22. The Preſident made his report to the Aſſembly, that the Royal ſanction had been given to the ſevere martial law of yeſterday; and that the juriſdiction, entruſted for a time to the Chatelet, was to be ſanctioned this evening.

The Committee of Reports gave in an account of the commotions at Treguier, in conſequence of the Biſhop's mandate. It ſtated, that the municipality of Treguier had called a general meeting, conſiſting of one Deputy from each municipality in the dioceſe; and that this municipal Congreſs had diſcovered, that attempts had been made to induce the young artizans to quit the National Militia, and form themſelves into a Volunteer Corps, to be commanded only by officers from among the Nobility. Several young men, who had been prevailed on by large promiſes to join this confederacy, made oath, that the Biſhop of Treguier told them, that, if they were moleſted by the municipal officers, the alarm-bell ſhould be rung, on which the country people would come to their aſſiſtance.

This petty conſpiracy was effectually diſconcerted, and an account of the proceedings, with the Biſhop's incendiary mandate, tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly.

It was reſolved, That the Preſident ſhould write circular letters to all the municipalities of the dioceſe, requeſting them to reſtore confidence to the people within their reſpective juriſdictions; that the Biſhop's mandate, with every thing relating to the events it had occaſioned, ſhould be referred to the tribunal appointed to take cognizance of crimes againſt the State; and that the Preſident ſhould requeſt his Majeſty to iſſue ſtrict orders to all the agents of the executive power in Britany, to prevent further commotions, to the utmoſt of their power.

A Deputation from the people of colour in the Weſt India Iſlands, being admitted to the bar, preſented an animated and ſtriking picture of the indignities and oppreſſions to which they were expoſed from the abſurd and barbarous prejudice of the whites, which operated with all the force of laws againſt them. They ſtated, That although by the edict of 1685 the deſcendents of free parents ought to be ranked with other citizens, they were ſubjected to all taxes, and yet excluded from public employments, and even from the exerciſe of ſeveral mechanic arts; that when the whites aſſembled to chooſe perſons to repreſent them in the National Aſſembly, the people of colour were not invited to attend. But that, roufed by the voice of Reaſon, which, ſpeaking from the boſom of the Aſſembly, called all the ranks of citizens to exerciſe that ſovereignty which belongs equally to every member of the body politic, when all aſſemble either perſonally or by repreſentation; and encouraged by the Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens; they had met together, drawn up an account of their grievances, and choſen repreſentatives to carry their remonſtrances to the Aſſembly; that they had, moreover, enjoined their Deputies to depoſit ſix millions of livres on the altar of their country, and to give a fiftieth of their property towards the redemption of the National Debt.

Their repreſentation was received with applauſe; and the Preſident aſſured them it would be taken into conſideration.

A Deputy from the inhabitants of Mount Jura, who were formerly in a ſtate of vaſſalage, was introduced, to return thanks to the Aſſembly, in the name of his countrymen, for the bleſſings of liberty diffuſed amongſt them, by the abolition of the feudal ſyſtem. This venerable old man, 120 years of age, was led into the Hall by his daughter, and ſeated oppoſite to the Preſident. The Aſſembly reſolved to make a contribution for him among its own members, the amount to be placed in the public funds, and the intereſt paid him during his life, with reverſion to his family. This they preferred to granting to his family the reverſion of a penſion of 200 livres, which the King, to whom he was preſented, had been pleaſed to beſtow on him.

Previous to the above a deputation from the Jews of Alſace and Lorraine deſired to be heard on the perſecutions to which they are ſubject; and after ſome debate, being admitted

* In conſequence of this law taking effect, ſeven perſons, who had been principally concerned in the tumults of the preceding week, and in the murder of the baker, have been ſummarily tried, convicted, and hanged.

mitted to the bar, preſented the following addreſs:

"Gentlemen, It is in the name of the Eternal Author of Juſtice, and of Truth; in the name of that God, who, by giving to all the ſame rights, hath preſcribed to all the ſame duties; in the name of humanity, outraged for ſo many ages by the ignominious treatment which the unfortunate deſcendents of a people the moſt ancient of all have undergone, in almoſt every country on earth; that we this day come to conjure you to vouchſafe to take their deplorable deſtiny into conſideration.

"Every where perſecuted, every where deſpiſed, and, though always held in ſubjection, never rebellious; among all nations, objects of indignation and contempt, though deſerving toleration and pity—the Jews, whom we repreſent at your feet, have ventured to hope, that, in the midſt of your important labours, you will not reject their prayers, you will not diſdain their complaints; that you will liſten with ſome degree of feeling to the timid remonſtrances which they dare to form in the boſom of that profound humiliation in which they are buried.

"We ſhould waſte your time, Gentlemen, by enlarging on the nature and the juſtice of our claims; they are recorded in the memorials which we have ſubmitted to your inſpection.

"May we be indebted to you for an exiſtence, leſs miſerale than that to which we are condemned! May the veil of obloquy, which hath covered us ſo long, be at length rent from our heads! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity which is ſo particularly recommended to you, extend alſo to us! May a complete reform take place in the ignominious inſtitutions by which we are enſlaved! and may this reform, hitherto ſo ineffectually deſired, which we now ſolicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of your labour, the gifts of your country!"

The Preſident returned for anſwer:

"The grand principles to which you appeal, in ſupport of your demands, do not permit the Aſſembly to hear them with unconcern. The Aſſembly will conſider your requeſt, and be happy to reſtore your brethren to tranquillity and happineſs; and this you may inform thoſe whom you repreſent." *(To be continued.)*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The moſt hazardous enterprizes have in vain been undertaken by his Swediſh Majeſty, to recover the character of his forces, which has ſuffered much during the preſent campaign, both by ſea and land (ſee p. 941). So late as the 10th of October, the Duke of Sudermania put to ſea from Carlſcroon, with the grand fleet under his command, conſiſting of more than thirty ſhips of war, twenty-one of which were of the line; but have ſince returned, without effecting any thing: and it is yet a ſecret to the publick, what important project they could have in view, to juſtify their braving the boiſterous Northern ſeas at a time when other nations are anxious to ſecure their fleets in port.—— Fortunately, however, they returned before the heavy ſtorms in that quarter took place, or the Ruſſian Admiral had failed, to give them battle.

Every little advantage gained over the enemy by the Swedes is magnified to importance.

Baron Armfeldt, having attacked the batteries which the Ruſſians had taken near Elgſo, carried them with fixed bayonets; his party was only 160 men. Of the 300 Ruſſians, who defended them, two officers and 41 ſoldiers were made priſoners. Eight cannons, 250 ſabres and fuſils, a quantity of freſh proviſions and brandy, were found in the batteries. The flank of the enemy was covered by three ſhips of the line, which increaſed the peril of the enterprize, and incommoded our troops, even after they had got poſſeſſion of the redoubt.

AMERICA.

The Executive Power, which forms one of the branches of our new Government, being regulated, thoſe who are to fill the different departments are appointed as follow:—Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State; General Knox, Secretary at War; Mr. John Jay, Chief Judge of the Union. The other Judges are: Mr. John Rutledge, of South Carolina; Mr. James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania; Mr. William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſets; Robert Henry Harriſon, of Maryland; and Mr. John Blair, of Virginia.——The Treaſury Department is compoſed of a Secretary, Comptroller, Auditor, Treaſurer, Regiſter, and Deputy Secretary. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, is appointed to the firſt of thoſe.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Caſtle, Oct. 30. His Majeſty's pleaſure having been ſignified to the Lords Juſtices for the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Richard St. George, to be inſpector of recruiting parties and recruits raiſed in this kingdom for regiments ſerving abroad, in the room of the Right Hon. Major Hobart, who has reſigned, their Excellencies have ſigned the neceſſary orders accordingly.

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 6. About 5 minutes after 6 in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near Crieff, and the neighbouring places. At Lawers the ſhock was diſtinct and violent. A loud rumbling noiſe was heard, reſembling thunder; and the ſhock appeared to ſtrike upwards from a great

great depth in the earth. Several perſons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Comrie left their houſes in the utmoſt conſternation. In the courſe of two hours after the firſt ſhock, no leſs than thirty different leſſer noiſes were diſtinctly heard. The progreſs of the firſt ſeemed to be towards the North-weſt, but afterwards more to the Eaſtward.

On the 12th inſt. the Court of Seſſion met at Edinburgh for the winter; when Lord Hales was called to the chair, and addreſſed the Court in an elegant ſpeech.

Ilay Campbell then handed his Majeſty's letter, appointing him Preſident, to Lord Hales, which was read by Mr. Sinclair, one of the principal clerks, the judges ſtanding. The Court afterwards ordered his Lordſhip to go through the uſual trial, to hear a cauſe in the outer-houſe, and report the ſame to their Lordſhips on the 14th, when he is to take his ſeat.

Nov. 14. This day Meſſrs. Charles Hay Alan M'Connochie were heard in the cauſe that had been aſſigned to Ilay Campbell, eſq. as Lord Probationer, to report to the Court of Seſſion. His Lordſhip recapitulated the arguments of the counſel, and afterwards delivered his opinion. The oaths of allegiance and abjuration were adminiſtered to him. After ſubſcribing thoſe, and taking the office, his Lordſhip was called to the chair. His ſpeech on this occaſion did him honour.

Port News.

Yarmouth, Oct. 31. At daylight this morning our road exhibited a ſcene the moſt aweful and diſtreſſing. Ships diſmaſted at anchor; others ſcudding before the wind without any canvas to ſet; ten fall on ſhore, five to the Southward of this town, and five to the Northward; wrecks floating in the Roads that have been loſt on the ſands, and many gone through the Roads without maſts.

The Maria, Hare, a new ſhip, from hence to Rotterdam, is on ſhore to the Southward of this Harbour.

The immenſe damage done by this ſtorm, from the North to the NNE, on the 30th and 31ſt of October, on the coaſts of Suffolk and Norfolk, were ſhocking beyond expreſſion.

Between Southwold and Yarmouth, a ſpace of only 25 miles, 40 ſhips were aſhore.

Between Yarmouth and Cromer, a ſpace of about 30 miles, 120 dead bodies were caſt aſhore, and 80 ſail of fiſhing-boats loſt. A herring-boat, with nets, &c. is worth 100l. and the crew of one of them conſiſts of 10 to 17 men: ſeventy other boats loſt.

No tongue can paint the ſcene of diſtreſs at Yarmouth; and as for the herring-fiſhery, they have not caught enough to ſupply the crews, who were obliged to eat ſalt beef inſtead of fiſh.

The deſtruction occaſioned by the late violent ſtorm was not confined to the ſea alone, although the effects of its fury were there diſplayed in all the exceſs of horror.

At Snettiſham, the ſea forced the banks, and drowned near 200 ſheep, the property of Nicholas Styleman, eſq. At Hitcham, about 80 were drowned, and at Wolverton about 100; a great deal of wreck was waſhed aſhore at the ſame time.

A remarkable inſtance of providential preſervation occurred in the late dreadful gale: A ſeaman belonging to Harn's John, which was ſunk off Winterton, when employed in cutting the boat's laſhings, was by a heavy ſea waſhed, with the jolly-boat and ſkiff, off the deck. He endeavoured to regain the ſhip, but was driven back by the ſucceeding wave, which buried him in the ſea for ſome time; and on riſing in the ſkiff, he found the ſhip ſunk, and all hands periſhed. In that ſituation he remained ſeveral hours, when he was taken up by a collier, and landed at Harwich.

By the lateſt accounts from Yarmouth, out of 150 ſhips that were blown out of their roads, 33 periſhed, with nearly half their crews. A ſubſcription has been ſet on foot at all the ſea ports on the Eaſt coaſt for the wretched families of the deceaſed: for which, were a brief to be obtained, the whole nation would, no doubt, contribute liberally.

Country News.

Saliſbury, Nov. 4. The oak beam acroſs the upper or Eaſt end of the choir of the cathedral was taken down, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, in the preſence of the biſhop, &c. It was eighty feet long, and four feet ſquare. The reaſon of its being put up is not eaſy to ſay, unleſs to tie the walls together at the top: but as they had ſhrunk from it at each end, it was not only diſagreeable to the eye, but rather injurious than of aid to the fabrick. It weighed ſeveral tons, and was not at all decayed. It was removed with great eaſe and ſafety, by erecting a ſcaffold under the middle, by which a man ſawed out the centre part, and let it down before the two ends. The architect gave a handſome entertainment in the evening to Meſſ. Leeſh, the clerks of the work, and the workmen, who are daily employed, to the number of fifty, in the alterations now executing in the catheral.

Account of the late Storms, *&c.* *(Continued from p.* 854.*)*

In the evening of the 15th of Auguſt, the river running through the town of Tralee was obſerved to riſe, though no rain had fallen in the neighbourhood for ſeveral days: yet it roſe ſo faſt, that the Mall, Square, Love-lane Abbey, and Blackpool, were one continued ſheet of water. In the latter place the flood had riſen near four feet in every houſe.

houſe. The wretched inhabitants were in the utmoſt conſternation; but about ſix in the evening the waters began to abate, and at eight the river was very little higher than its uſual courſe. This phænomenon cauſed much ſpeculation: but it was at length diſcovered to be the effect of the burſting of a cloud, preceded by a ſingle tremendous clap of thunder. Only one life was loſt; that of a young man, who ſtood on the battlement of a ſmall bridge, and being called to by a poor woman, to lend her a hand to get up alſo, he did ſo; but ſhe quitting her hold, the young man fell backward, and was carried off by the flood.

At *Alderney*, in the iſland of that name, on the 10th of September, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the tide at the pier fell near eight feet perpendicular one minute, and returned again the next to the ſame height. A ſloop, burden about ninety tons, entering the harbour, was quite aground on the ſands before ſhe could lower her ſails, and floated in deep water the very next moment. This phænomenon, as may be ſuppoſed, greatly alarmed the inhabitants.—The tide ran this day more than ſix knots within the hour, which is two more than uſual. It roſe and fell nine times in ſixteen minutes to the height before-mentioned, and then continued in its ordinary courſe.

On the 30th of September, at three quarters after eleven o'clock in the morning, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt in the town of *Borgo-San-Sepolcro*, which laſted two minutes. The cathedral was partly deſtroyed, and ſome churches; with many houſes and palaces entirely ſo. The priſons being opened, the priſoners fled; and all the inhabitants made the beſt of their way out of the town into the country. In a village five miles from Borgo-San-Sepolcro, the earth opened, and ſwallowed up above 30 houſes, with their inhabitants; and the remainder of that village, conſiſting of above 150 houſes, was totally deſtroyed. The earth there opened in many different places, and a great quantity of cattle have periſhed, beſides above 1200 perſons. At Ceſpaia, not far from Borgo-San-Sepolcro, all the houſes and corn-harveſt have been entirely deſtroyed. The city of Caſtello is thought to have ſuffered the moſt damage, as nothing but duſt and ſmoke was ſeen to riſe from it.

On the evening of the 6th of October, a remarkable hail-ſtorm was experienced at *Whitehaven*. It was blowing very hard from the northward, about eight o'clock, when a black cloud was ſeen hovering over the town: there was a ſudden calm; ſome flaſhes of lightning were obſerved; the cloud ſeemed diſperſing; and in an inſtant there appeared a general diſcharge of hail from it, which was precipitated in ſo great a body as to darken the atmoſphere; and in the ſpace of little more than a minute the ſtreets were covered, to the thickneſs of four inches. Many of the balls, which had all the conſiſtence and tranſparency of ſolid ice, meaſured one inch and ſeven-eighths in circumference.——The continued battering againſt the windows, and the dreadful noiſe this tempeſt occaſioned amongſt the rigging of the ſhips, ſpread a general conſternation, and rendered the ſcene truly aweful. It is worthy of remark, that it did not extend to the diſtance of half a mile on any ſide of the town. This ſingular occurrence was ſucceeded by a dreadful gale of wind, which raged with unuſual fury during the whole of the night, and the greateſt part of the following day.

At *Lancaſter*, on the ſame day, there was a very dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning; though the air was cool, which was ſucceeded by heavy rains, hail, and high winds.

In the pariſh of *Monikie*, a few miles from Dundee, was obſerved the moſt extraordinary phænomenon that ever appeared in that country. In the afternoon of Saturday the 22d of Auguſt, thunder was heard at a diſtance, and rain was expected, which accordingly happened, accompanied with a remarkable noiſe, much louder than the writer ever remembers to have heard on any like occaſion. About the place where he ſtood, the atmoſphere was clear, with little or no wind, when all of a ſudden a ſmart clap was heard; upon which, looking round him, he was ſurprized to ſee a large body of ſtraw carried to a great height in the air, and coming acroſs the fields to within 100 yards of the ſpot where he ſtood. There it made a ſudden ſtop, and appeared quite ſuſpended, vibrating in the air, and whirling round in circles with aſtoniſhing velocity, keeping its place for five or ſix minutes, when all at once it purſued its former direction over a moſs where ſeveral people were at work, but fortunately none in its way. The aſtoniſhed ſpectators beheld the water drawn from the moſs-pits in large ſheets to the height of thirty feet, then breaking with a great noiſe, and appearing to fall like a ſhower. After it had paſſed the moſs, it raiſed a cloud of duſt, carrying it up in a ſpiral form, till the ſight could follow it no further.

Early in the morning of the 7th of October, the banks of the aqueduct of the Staffordſhire Canal, acroſs *Winbom Valley*, in Worceſterſhire, gave way, from whence the water ruſhed down into the river beneath with the greateſt impetuoſity, in conſequence of which, and the general heavy rains on the preceding night, there was one of the greateſt floods ever remembered on the river Weaver. The water in the river roſe from ſixteen to eighteen feet above its uſual height. Moſt of the ſtreets were under a violent current of water, from ſix to eight feet deep, and almoſt every avenue impaſſable, except in boats. Several hundred

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thouſand buſhels of ſalt were deſtroyed, and very much injury done to the ſalthouſes; the town and ſaltworks ſurrounded, and in many places three parts covered, with one general inundation, formed a ſcene beyond deſcription aweful. Happily no lives were loſt, though many were in much danger.

At *Limerick*, one of the moſt violent ſtorms ever remembered roſe in the night of the 11ſt of October. It unroofed the houſes in the town, tore up trees by the roots in the country, carried away whole ſtacks of corn and hay, and laid flat the corn uncut in the adjoining fields.

On the 26th of July, a tremendous cloud appeared to the weſt of *Halifax*, in North Carolina, which in the ſpace of half an hour began to diſcharge itſelf with violent guſts of wind and amazing currents of rain, followed by immenſe quantities of hail-ſtones, of unuſual dimenſions. The terror which this war of the elements produced among the inhabitants is not in the power of words to deſcribe. No perſonal injury, however, enſued to any one; the evils attending it with reſpect to man exiſted only in fearful apprehenſion. But its deſtructive effects were dreadfully ruinous to the fruits of the earth. Whole fields of corn, that ſtood erect and beautiful the moment before it fell, were laid almoſt level with the ground, whirled about in every direction. Trees alſo were alike ſtripped of their fruits and foliage; nor did the various ſpecies of the vine eſcape its dreadful fury. The cotton too, which was uncommonly promiſing, ſhared the fate of all the other crops. In ſhort, the damage done to the productions of the earth is incredible.—How far the deſolation reached, the writer had not been able to learn.

Letters from *Mounts-bay*, in Cornwall, mention a dreadful ſtorm on the 12th of October, in which a brig foundered off that port, and all the crew periſhed.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A report having been ſpread at Troyes, a populous town in France, on the 5th of September, that the Mayor had poiſoned the rice, the Magiſtrates inſtantly aſſembled to keep the peace. In vain did the Mayor attempt to ſatisfy the furious populace that the report was falſe; a thouſand voices exclaimed at once, "He wiſhed to famiſh us before, and now to poiſon us." They mounted the ſteps of the Hotel de Ville, ſeized the unfortunate Mayor, dragged him into the ſtreet, and diſpatched him by a thouſand blows. They then faſtened a rope about the neck of the lifeleſs body, and dragged it through an arm of the river, and about the ſtreets.—While this tragedy was acting, another party plundered his houſe, and raſed it to the ground. Thence they proceeded to the houſe of M. Bezençon; but ſome of his neighbours, juſtly alarmed for their own ſafety, repulſed them with muſketry. This was effected with more eaſe, as the far greater part of them were engaged in plundering other houſes. Next day the rice ſuppoſed to be poiſoned was burnt without the city, the populace thinking to burn M. Bezençon along with it.—Other accounts add, that the cruelty ſhewn to the Chief Magiſtrate of Troyes is unparalleled in hiſtory, and more ſhocking than the executions at Paris.—When this account came away, the city exhibited a ſcene of horror ſcarcely to be imagined,—famine, murder, plunder, and popular revolt.

A very trifling incident has occaſioned a revolt in Corſica, as ſudden as it was unexpected. A merchant of Lyons having buſineſs at Baſtia, he appeared with the National Cockade. The people ſeized the ſignal for liberty; the flame became general; and the Revolution was effected without one drop of blood.

On the 6th of September, a reſcript from the Imperial Chamber of Watzloer arrived at Liege, ordering the Prince-Biſhop to be immediately re-eſtabliſhed in all his prerogatives and rights (ſee p. 948). On this occaſion his Highneſs the Biſhop, with a mildneſs befitting his Chriſtian character, cauſed it to be notified to the Council of that city, that, ſo far from ſoliciting foreign aid, he has not even entertained a thought of complaining; and he diſavows, in the face of the whole world, all thoſe who may probably in his name manifeſt a deſire ſo to do. He concludes this Declaration in theſe words: "I fervently recommend the whole nation to the care of the Divine Providence, that he may enlighten and bleſs it with the ſpirit of peace and concord; and that the work which is going to be undertaken may be ſuch as will ſecure happineſs and tranquillity to future ages"

The Elector of Cologne, on account of the indecent behaviour of the Univerſity of that Electorate, declared, that whoever ſhall enter, or continue to frequent, the colleges of theology, law, or medicine, in the ſaid Univerſity, ſhall be admitted to no place, either eccleſiaſtical or civil, in any part of that Electorate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

September 13.

At a Court of Common Council, a petition was preſented from ſeveral freemen of London dwelling at Liverpool, ſtating, that actions had been brought againſt them for port dues, contrary to the privileges of freemen of London; and praying the Court's interference.—It was referred to the Committee of General Purpoſes, to enquire, and report.

October 13.

Came on to be heard, before juſtice Bond and Thomas Vaughan, Eſq the information of Moſes Maurant againſt John Burkitts, a notorious dog-ſtealer. The priſoner owned that the dog wherewith he was charged

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followed him from the Hay-market, and that he hung him in the fields leading to Hampſtead; that he had hung ſeveral dogs, and that he followed the practice for a living; that the ſkin of a dog would fetch 1s. 6d. and for a degree larger 2s. and for a very large one, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. that he always ſold them to a tanner in Long-lane in the Borough, who never aſked queſtions. He was found guilty of the charge, and being unable to pay the penalty, was ſentenced to 12 months impriſonment.

Monday, NOVEMBER 2.

In the evening was performed at the Theatre at Bath, a maiden tragedy of the celebrated Mrs. Yearſley, the Briſtol milk-woman. It was called GODWIN, and was very much approved. And on Monday the 9th it was performed again at Briſtol, to a very genteel and numerous audience.—The language is ſaid to be highly poetical.

Tueſday 3.

Came on the election at All Souls college, Oxford, when the Hon. Edward Legge, ſon of the Earl of Dartmouth, and the Hon. Apſley Bathurſt, ſon of Earl Bathurſt, were elected Fellows of that Society.——There were nine candidates.

Wedneſday 4.

The five following malefactors were executed in the Old Bailey, viz. Will. Clarke, for breaking open the dwelling-houſe of his maſter, John Berkenhead; Camel Delap Stewart and Mary Peters, for robbing and wounding James Dowd on the highway; Alexander Thomas Gilderoy, alias Gilroy, for robbing David Taylor of a watch, &c.; and George Dawſon, for coining.

Friday 6.

The committee of tavern, coffee-houſe-keepers, &c. had their appointed meeting with the Miniſter, and ſtated the ſubject of their complaint, reſpecting the hardſhip of being obliged to take out licences for keeping tobacco in their houſes. He gave them a candid and patient hearing.

Monday 9.

Agreeably to annual cuſtom, the Lord Mayor [Alderman Pickett] was ſworn into his office, before the Barons of the Exchequer. The proceſſion then returned by water to Blackfriars, and arrived at Guildhall about five o'clock to dinner, at which the company were numerous and brilliant; amongſt whom were the Lord Chancellor, the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Secretaries of State (Duke of Leeds and Mr. Grenville), &c. &c.—At night there was a ball as uſual.

Tueſday 17.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, being the firſt in the preſent Mayoralty: there was no alteration in the price of bread.—Mr. Sheriff Newman informed the Court, that, having waited on Mr. Secretary Grenville, relative to the ſtate of the priſoners in Newgate, he had cauſed two hundred and twenty-two to be removed on board the veſſels deſtined to tranſport them.—The Court unanimouſly voted their thanks for his early attention to their repreſentation.

Saturday 21.

Barrington was brought from Newgate to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench. After the indictment and record were read, the priſoner was ordered to hold up his hand; and on being aſked what he had to ſay why judgement of death ſhould not be pronounced againſt him, he anſwered as follows: "May it pleaſe your Lordſhips, I moſt humbly pray the allowance of a Writ of Error." The Writ of Error was then read. This aſſigned many diſtinct grounds of Error in the form of the Proceſs and the Outlawry. The priſoner afterwards named his counſel for the argument, who are Meſſrs. Wood and Fielding.—Lord Kenyon then remanded him to priſon; upon which the unfortunate priſoner begged the indulgence of the Court to hear him a few words. "It was his misfortune, (he ſaid) that although a conſiderable time had elapſed ſince the commencement of this proceſs againſt him, he had never read the leaſt intimation of it, till after he was conveyed to London upon the charge in queſtion. This outlawry, the want of the knowledge of which might deprive him of his life, without trial by jury, or an opportunity to defend himſelf againſt the charge upon which it has iſſued, was kept a profound ſecret from him until the time when Sir Sampſon Wright apprized him of it. It might, he ſaid, be eaſily conceived that a man might be at a diſtant part of this, or reſident in a foreign country, at a time when a proceſs of this ſort originated, and be totally ignorant of its hanging over his head. He might therefore, however intentionally innocent, under an outlawry, be dragged to a place of confinement, loaded with galling irons, and after having for many months ſuffered the complicated wretchedneſs of a gaol, have only one miſerable means left of a period being put to his woes, namely, by the proſecutor calling upon the Court to enforce the outlawry, and thereby terminate his miſery by an ignominious death.—This addreſs was delivered in a very pathetic manner, and appeared to make a ſtrong impreſſion on every perſon in Court. Mr. Le Meſurier, as Counſel for the proſecution, roſe to make ſome obſervations reſpecting the errors which had been ſtated by the priſoner's Counſel; when Lord Kenyon interfered, with his uſual humanity, obſerving, that, as the queſtion of error was ſolemnly to be argued on a future day, any further argument would be premature.

Monday 30.

The Parliament is further prorogued to the 21ſt of January, then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

DIARY

DIARY of Their MAJESTIES' JOURNEY to Weymouth and Plymouth.

(Continued from our laſt, p. 952.)

Saturday, July 25. THIS morning his Majeſty rode on horſeback, with his uſual attendants, round the neighbouring hills; and the Queen and Princeſſes embraced the opportunity of paying a morning-viſit to the Counteſs of Cheſterfield. In the evening, their Majeſties and their ſuite went to the play—*As You Like It.* Quick's benefit—Quick, Touchstone.

Sunday 26.] Went to church: the ſermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Bell. Walked on the *Eſplanade* till near 9 o'clock at night.

Monday 27.] Made a pleaſant trip on board the Southampton. Count Bruhl (who is on a viſit at Mr. Damer's) paid his reſpects to his Majeſty this morning.

Tueſday 28.] His Majeſty took an airing round the country, with his uſual attendants, and returned to dinner in health and ſpirits. Rev. Dr. Glaſs, who preached on Sunday fe'nnight, ſeeing ſome of the ſoldiers at church without books, preſented the whole detachment with a Common-prayer-book each.

Wedneſday 29.] Walked on the Eſplanade.

Thurſday 30.] Between twelve and one, the weather clearing up, viſited the ſhops in the town; among others, M. De la Mot's library, where they made ſome purchaſes. In the evening went to the play, which was extremely crowded.

Friday 31.] Nothing material. The Royal Family in perfect health. Weather rainy.

Saturday, Aug. 1.] Preparations for viſiting Plymouth. The officers have received their orders who are to attend him. The Royal Family rode out, his Majeſty on horſeback, accompanied, beſides his uſual attendants, with the Duke of Glouceſter, who arrived at Weymouth on Friday; the Queen and Princeſſes in their ſeparate carriages. They ſeemed to enjoy the beauties of the country, and did not return till after three. In the evening they walked the new terrace till dark.

Sunday 2.] Heard divine ſervice in the morning; and in the afternoon, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter having expreſſed a wiſh to drink tea on board the Magnificent, their Majeſties conſented to accompany him. Five o'clock was fixed on for the hour, and the barges were in readineſs; but the rain ſetting-in juſt at the time, the viſit was given up.

Monday 3.] His Majeſty having ſignified his pleaſure to make his long-intended viſit to Lulworth caſtle, the antient and hoſpitable ſeat of Mr. Weld, the Southampton was got in readineſs to convey their Majeſties and ſuite to that delightful ſeat; but both wind and tide proving contrary, they were more than ſix hours on their paſſage. At four in the afternoon, the company were ſafely landed on the beach, and conveyed in their own carriages [two miles] to the caſtle. As ſoon as they approached the gate, they were met by the country-people for ſome miles round, aſſembled in ſporting groups about the caſtle, with muſic playing, in the higheſt extaſy of joy; and, on their entrance, were received with the utmoſt politeneſs by Mr. Weld and family. On aſcending the ſteps, eight of the children, dreſſed in uniform, and placed one above another, joined in chorus, ſinging "God ſave the King" as their Majeſties entered the veſtibule. Their Majeſties, highly gratified, ſtaid and partook of an elegant collation, ſerved in new gilt plate, and diſplayed in the higheſt taſte. They then were conducted to the beautiful chapel, where they heard an anthem performed in ſo excellent a ſtyle, that their Majeſties could not help expreſſing their approbation of the performers, both vocal and inſtrumental. The guns of the caſtle fired a royal ſalute both on their Majeſties approach, and at their departure: and though they were ſix hours in beating-up, they were not more than two on their return. Their Majeſties were landed at the pier at Weymouth at a quarter after nine, in high ſpirits, having ate, drunk, and ſung, the whole trip. Their Majeſties, having commanded a play, very condeſcendingly diſpatched a meſſenger to order that the farce ſhould be performed before the play, that the company might not languiſh for want of amuſement.

Tueſday 4.] The Royal Family left Weymouth early, in order to viſit Sherborn caſtle, the ſeat of Lord Digby.

Thurſday 6.] The day being fine, his Majeſty expreſſed his wiſh, that the barges might be got in readineſs to take the Royal Family on board the Southampton. The barges were ſoon along-ſide the pier, and the Southampton under way; but in ſtanding off and on, preparatory to their Majeſties embarkation, ſhe unfortunately ſtood too near the ſhore, and was grounded. The wind blowing freſh from land, backed her off again without the ſmalleſt injury; and, as ſoon as the company embarked, ſhe filled her ſails, and ſtood for the channel. Capt. Onſlow, of the Magnificent, wiſhing to do away an idle report that had reached his Majeſty's ears, that a 74 gun ſhip was too unwieldy for the Royal Family ever to think of making their excurſions, and that ſhe required ſome hours preparation to get under way, unmoored, and ſtood after the frigate in leſs than an hour; when, after ſtanding ſix or eight leagues on the ſtarboard tack, his Majeſty wiſhed to put about, and ſtand in for the land. This was a fine opportunity for the royal party to ſee a 74 gun ſhip in all her glory, going nine knots an hour, the

the Southampton paſſing at the ſame time with the ſame velocity, and both on different tacks, almoſt bruſhing ſides. It muſt have had a charming effect on the whole party, who were all ſtanding on the quarter-deck of the Southampton, to be ſpectators of ſuch a novelty; and, as the Southampton paſſed, the Magnificent cheered.

During this little trip, an American packet, bound to England, ſteered very near the frigate, without paying the proper reſpect to the King's pendant; the etiquette of which is, to lower her top-gallant-ſails. Capt. Douglas having their Majeſties on board would not bring her to with a gun, for fear of alarming the Queen and Princeſſes; the Magnificent, however, altered her courſe a few points to take a ſlap at her, as the ſea phraſe is, with an 18 pounder, which preſently made her comply. She did not only dowſe her top-gallant-ſails, but lowered her topſails alſo. The weather being fine, the breeze gentle, and the ſea a mirror, this day's trip gave their Majeſties unſpeakable pleaſure. About three in the afternoon they landed, very hungry, but full of ſpirits.

Friday 7.] Being the birth day of the Princeſs Amelia, their Majeſties did not go to the Aſſembly as was expected, but had a ſelect party at home, to which the Captains Onſlow and Douglas were invited.

Lord Edgecumbe arrived, for the purpoſe of inviting their Majeſties to his beautiful ſeat near Plymouth. His ſtay was ſhort, his preſence being neceſſary at Mount Edgecumbe to make preparations, their Majeſties having aſſured his Lordſhip of their intention to comply with his requeſt.

Saturday 8.] At eight o'clock the Privy-council met at Glouceſter-houſe, which did not break up till twelve; after which their Majeſties, accompanied by the Duke of Leeds, took a ſhort trip at ſea, in the Southampton, for three hours; and in the even ing the whole Court went to the play. This day a long liſt of promotions took place in Council.

Sunday 9.] The Royal Family attended divine ſervice in the morning, accompanied by the Duke of Leeds, Mr Pitt, and moſt of the miniſters who compoſed the Privy-council the day before. In the evening they went to Stacie's rooms, and continued there till a late hour.

Monday 10.] The King and Princeſſes bathed in the ſea.

Wedneſday 12.] After bathing in the ſea, his Majeſty, with the Queen, took an airing in the neighbourhood in the morning; and in the afternoon his Majeſty, attended by the Marquis del Campo, Lord Courtoun, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, rode on the ſands before Glouceſter-houſe for ſeveral hours.

Thurſday 13.] Their Majeſties, with their whole ſuite, ſet off for Plymouth; for which port the Southampton ſet ſail the ſame day. When they arrived at Bridport, they were met by all the principal inhabitants, who walked before his Majeſty's carriage, ſinging "God ſave the King," "Rule Britannia," accompanied by a good band of muſic, with colours flying. Beſides a kind of canopy with a handſome crown, borne over his Majeſty's carriage, there were three triumphal arches erected, one at the entrance, one at the town-hall, and the third at the Weſt end of the town; on all of which were loyal inſcriptions. On this occaſion it was computed that not leſs than 15,000 people were aſſembled.

On their arrival at Exeter, in the evening, they were met at the bounds of the city by the Mayor and Corporation, with an excellent band of muſic; and, at the entrance of the city, the King was preſented with the keys, which his Majeſty politely returned, ſaying, "They are already in very good hands." The Royal Family were then conducted to the Deanery, where, after ſhewing themſelves at the windows, to gratify the eager curioſity of the populace, they partook of an elegant ſupper provided for them by the Dean.

Friday 14.] About eleven o'clock in the morning, the Mayor and Corporation attended with an addreſs, and were graciouſly received. This was followed by an addreſs from the clergy of the dioceſe, which was likewiſe graciouſly received. Theſe ceremonies over, the Royal Party proceeded to view the cathedral, where his Majeſty was particularly ſtruck with the magnificent painted window over the Weſt door of the church. The organ was touched by Mr. Jackſon, and the choir ſung *Te Deum laudamus* in a maſterly ſtyle. They then, attended by the Mayor, Dean, &c. proceeded to view every thing curious or intereſting that was to be ſeen, and then returned to dine at the Dean's. In the memory of man, there never was ſeen ſo great a concourſe of people as were aſſembled from all parts of the adjacent country on this occaſion.

In their journey, on Thurſday, his Majeſty and moſt of his attendants walked up Chadwick and Charmouth hills, where the country people had a fine opportunity of approaching the Royal Preſence, which ſeveral of them embraced. With thoſe neareſt him the King talked familiarly, and on thoſe at a greater diſtance he ſmiled graciouſly. The villagers at Charmouth had erected a lofty triumphant arch of oak-boughs, decorated with a crown of laurel. With the curious conſtruction of this ruſtic arch his Majeſty could not help expreſſing his admiration.

At Axminſter, the Royal Party ſtopped to ſee the carpet-manufactory, and were ſhewn the whole proceſs. The Queen gave orders for ſeveral pieces, and a handſome ſum was left to be diſtributed among the work-people. *(To be continued.)*

A TABLE

A TABLE,

Shewing the DESCENT of the

DUKE OF CHANDOS,

and the

EARL OF HUNTINGDON,

who both died in October, 1789,

from

MARY, daughter of

King HENRY the Seventh.

King Henry VII. died 1509. = Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of King Edward IV. ſiſter and co-heir to King Edward V.

- 1 Arthur Prince of Wales, died ſ. p.
- 2 King Henry VIII. = Anne Boleyne, 2d wife.
  - Queen Elizabeth, died ſ. p. 1603.
- 2 Anne Boleyne, 2d wife. = King Henry VIII.
  - King Edward VI. died ſ. p. 1553.
- 3 Jane Seymour, 3d wife. = King Henry VIII.
  - Queen Mary, died ſ. p. 1558.
- 4 Catharine of Arragon, 1ſt wife. = King Henry VIII.
- 3 Edmund Duke of Somerſet, d. young.
- 1 Margaret, eldeſt dau. = King James IV. of Scotl.
  - K. James V. of Scotl. d. 1542. = Mary of Lorrain, 2d wife.
    - Mary Q. of Scots, only dau. & heir. = Henry Lord Darnley, 2d huſband.
      - King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England.
  - Henry only ſon, ob. v. p. ſ. p.
  - Frances, eldeſt dau. & co-heir. = Henry Grey, D. of Suff beheaded 1554.
    - Lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1554, ſ. p.
    - Catherine, eldeſt dau. and co-heir = Edw. Seymour, E. of Hertford, died 1621.
      - Edward Lord Beauchamp, died v. p. 1619. = Honora, dau. of Sir Richard Rogers.
        - William, created Duke of Somerſet, died 1660. = Francis, d. and co-heir of Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex.
          - 1. Will. and 2. Robert, died ſ. p.
          - 3. Henry died v. p. 1658. = Mary dau. of Arthur, Ld Capel.
            - William D. of Somerſet only ſon, ob. ſ. p. 1671.
            - 1. Frances, and 2. Mary, both d. young.
            - 3. Eliz. ſole heir to her bro. d. 1696-7. = Tho. Bruce, E. of Aileſbury.
              - Caroline, d. of John D. of Argyll, 3d wife. = Charles E. of Aileſbury, only ſurviving ſon, ob. 1745-7.
                - Mary, mar. Charles Duke of Richmond, but has no iſſue.
                - 1. George, and 2. Robert, died ſ. p.
                - Mary, eldeſt dau. died 1738. = Henry D. of Chandos.
                  - James Duke of Chandos, died 1789, and left only a daughter.
              - Ann, d. and co-heir of William Marq. of Halifax, d. 1717, 1ſt wife.
              - Elizabeth, married Geo. E. of Cardigan, and left iſſue.
      - Mary, married Martin Henry Keys.
    - Eleanor, 2d dau. and co-heir. = Henry E. of Cumberland.
      - 2 ſons, died young.
      - Henry Stanley, E. of Derb = Margaret.
        - Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, died 1595. = Alice, dau. of Sir John Spencer, knt.
          - 1. Anne, dau. and co-heir, married Grey Brydges, Lord Chandos.
            - George Ld Chandos, d. 1654.
              - Several daughters & co-heirs.
            - William Ld Chandos, died 1655.
              - 3 daughters, and co-heirs.
          - 2. Frances, d. & co-h. m. J. Egerton, E. of Bridgewater, and had iſſue.
          - 3. Eliz d. & co h. m. Henry Haſtings, E. of Huntingdon.
            - Ferdinando E. of Huntingdon, died 1655.
              - Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, d. 1701.
                - Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, died 1746.
                  - Francis Earl of Huntingdon, died 1789, ſ. p.
    - Henry only ſon, ob. v. p. ſ. p.
    - Elizabeth, d. infant.
    - Mary, d. 1533
    - Charles Brandon. Duke of Suffolk
    - 4 Katherine, an infant.

B. L.

Vol. LVIII. p. 1127. The character of Mr. Harmer has been thus elegantly drawn by Dr. Symonds:—"The reputation of Mr. H, as a ſcholar and a divine, is, I believe, fully and univerſally eſtabliſhed. If, as a writer, he may ſometimes be thought inelegant in his ſtyle, and too minute in the inveſtigation of facts, yet theſe defects are amply compenſated by the general choice of his materials, and the clearneſs of method with which he digeſted and arranged them. Some books come into the world ſet off with all the ornaments of language, and, with their authors, are ſoon forgotten; they reſemble thoſe meteors which by their luminous appearance attract our notice, and almoſt in the ſame moment vaniſh from our ſight. The credit of Mr. Harmer's writings reſts upon a foundation ſtrong and durable. He hath profeſſedly treated a ſubject of the firſt importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and, by ſhewing at large the wonderful conformity between the antient and modern cuſtoms in the Eaſt, hath not only thrown a conſiderable light upon numberleſs paſſages in the Bible, but hath opened new and fruitful ſources of information, for the uſe of future expoſitors.—But it would be doing great injuſtice to Mr. Harmer to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpoſe of his ſtudies was to illuſtrate the Scriptures, ſo it was his conſtant endeavour to practiſe thoſe duties which are therein declared to be eſſential to the forming of a true Chriſtian. He was a man of unaffected piety; equally kind as a maſter, parent, and huſband; meek and modeſt in his deportment; and invariably averſe from every degree of intemperance and exceſs. Superior to all thoſe narrow and illiberal prejudices which we are apt to imbibe from education or habit, he was governed by a general principle of benevolence; and though he was called the Father of Diſſenters, yet his good offices were ſo far from being confined to thoſe of his own communion, that he acknowledged and encouraged merit wherefoever he found it. "I will apply to Harmer," was the uſual language of every injured perſon in his neighbourhood; and it ſeldom happened that the aggreſſor was not ſoon induced, by his perſuaſion, to repair the injury which he had done; and I do not exaggerate when I affirm, that there is not, probably, a ſingle inſtance of an individual to be found, who, by a mild and ſeaſonable interference, prevented more law-ſuits than Mr. Harmer. When we reflect that all theſe virtues, which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed, were ſtill heightened by the character of a peace-maker, a character to which an evangelical bleſſing is annexed, we cannot but look upon his death as a public loſs; much leſs can we be ſurpriſed that it ſhould deeply affect all thoſe who perſonally knew him, and enjoyed his friendſhip: but by none is it more ſincerely lamented than by him who offers this ſlender tribute of regard to his memory. He died at Wheatfield, in Suffolk, Nov. 27, 1788. He was the author of, 1. "Obſervations on divers Paſſages of Scripture; placing many of them in a Light altogether new, aſcertaining the Meaning of ſeveral not determinable by the Methods commonly made Uſe of by the Learned, and propoſing to Conſideration probable Conjectures on others, different from what have been hitherto recommended to the Attention of the Curious; grounded on Circumſtances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels in the Eaſt," 8vo. 1764. This edition being very incorrectly printed, was reprinted in 1777, with a ſecond volume, and two more were added in 1787. 2. "The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Inſtructions from the Eaſt. Containing, 1. Remarks on its general Nature; 2. Obſervations on detached Places of it; 3. Queries concerning the Reſt of this Poem." 8vo. 1768. 2d edit. 1775.

Vol. LIX. p. 882, col. 2, l. 17, for "*N*artz," r. "*H*artz;" l. 48, for "where," r. "from which."

P. 883, col. 1, l. 3, for "*N*eyne," r. "*H*eyne."

P. 956, col. 1, l. 44. The late Mrs. Pitt, who died at Hill, near Southampton, was a lady remarkable for true benevolence and great goodneſs of heart. She endeared herſelf to every ſocial circle by the affability of her deportment, and the ſprightlineſs of her converſation. Though allied to a houſe diſtinguiſhed for its public ſervices, ſhe derived greater luſtre from the good actions ſhe performed in her private ſtation than from any accidental diſtinctions which ſuperiority of rank or fortune can beſtow. Although poſſeſſed of a genteel income, unfortunately for the needy, her power of relieving them was much more limited than her wiſhes. Diſtreſs, in whatever ſhape, needed no other recommendation than its miſeries; and many inſtances prove that her hands were ever ready to execute the dictates of a feeling heart. To great liberality ſhe united the happy art of conferring favours in the moſt gracious manner. Her unaſſuming ſpirit ſeemed not conſcious of its value; and her eaſy and unaffected manners made virtue ſtill more lovely. So long as gratitude and affection ſhall live, ſo long will the poor lament her loſs, and her friends revere her memory.

P. 957. Mr. Dawes was not found in the college-chapel, but in a neglected turret in the garden; a place which, in happier days, he had been heard to mention as well ſituated for ſuch a purpoſe as he himſelf unfortunately effected.

P. 962. The following is an abſtract of the will of the late Miſs Cateley, as proved and depoſited in Doctors Commons. It is all in her own hand-writing, and is ſigned "*Anne Cateley.*" The probate proves her to have died worth 500*l.*; but what above that ſum it is impoſſible, from the will, to aſcertain.—"She gives all her property, of every ſort and denomination whatever (ſave and except her wearing-

wearing-apparel, watch, trinkets, &c. which ſhe gives to her eldeſt daughter living at her death), to and equally amongſt her eight children, William-Francis Lafcelles, Rowley L. Frances L. Charlotte L. Jane L. George-Robert L. Elizabeth L. and Edward-Robert L. and the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them, the ſhares to be paid to ſuch of them as ſhall be 21, and the ſhares of ſuch as ſhall be under that age to be veſted in the funds, and the intereſt to be paid for their education till that age." By a codicil to her will, ſhe gives to her nephews, Robert and William Fox, 50l. each; and appoints Major-general Francis Lafcelles executor, with a legacy of 10l. for a mourning-ring.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 49, read, "At Upton, co. Huntingdon, in his 80th year, Rev. W. Walton, M.D. rector of Upton cum Copmanford, and vicar of Leighton, in the ſame county.—He cauſed his own monument to be erected in Upton church, about twenty years ſince; and founded, ſome time ago, a medical ſcholarſhip and profeſſorſhip in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, which, after two ſpecified nominations of his own, are to be in the gift of the Earl of Sandwich, with a reſerved preference to Huntingdonſhire candidates.

The ſon of Lady Mannock, who died Oct. 15 (ſee p. 96), was killed by being overturned in the Dover mail-coach, June 3, 1787 (ſee our vol. LVII. p. 145.)

Births.

Nov. 3. LADY of Rev. Dr. Fiſher, canon of Windſor, a ſon.

5. Lady George-Henry Cavendiſh, a ſon.

8. Lady of Geo. Wroughton, eſq. lately returned from Calcutta, a ſon.

9. Lady of Thomas Furley Forſter, eſq. jun. a ſon.

At the houſe of the Right Hon. Tho. Harley, the Lady of David Murray, eſq. a daugh.

At Brechin, the Lady of Tho. Gillies, eſq. of Balmakewan, a ſon.

10. Lady of Lieutenant-colonel Glyn, of the firſt regiment of foot, a ſon.

11. Lady of Nathaniel Barnardiſton, eſq. of Theobalds, Herts, a ſon, which died the ſame day.

13. Lady of Wm. Clayton, eſq. of Marlow, Bucks, a daughter.

18. Lady of Lieut.-col. Read, of Lower Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſqua. a daughter.

At the Ducheſs of Athol's houſe, Lady Mary Martin, a ſon.

At Newington, Surrey, the Lady of John Blaſhfield, eſq. of Preſteign, Radnorſh. a ſon.

Marriages.

June ... MR. Kemble, partner with Naſh and Smith, grocers, Cannon-ſtr. to Miſs Gill, niece to the late Mr. Cooke, of Cheſhunt, Herts.

Lately, at Corbally, in Ireland, Wm. Gregory, eſq. to Miſs French, daughter of Wm. P. R. F. eſq. knight of ſhire for co. Galway.

At Lucan, in Ireland, Andrew M'Mahon, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Lady King.

At Galway, Irel. Jas. d'Arcy, eſq. to Mrs. Pyott, relict of Alex. P. eſq. of Wincheſter.

Mr. Edw. King, of Tralee, Ireland, to Miſs Margaret O'Sullivan daugh. of the late Garrat O'S. eſq. of Kilcummin.

At Buſhfield, co. Kerry, Ireland, Lieut. Norton Charles Martelli, of the 69th reg. of foot, to Miſs Letitia Godfrey, 2d daughter of Sir Wm. G. of Buſhfield.

Rev. Dan. Kelly, of Dawſon's-grove, co. Armagh, to Miſs Donaldſon, of Caſtle Dillon.

At Dublin, Jn. Aughmughty, eſq. to Miſs King, of Great-Britain ſtreet.

Cha. Vereker, eſq. of Roxborough, to Mrs. Stamer, rel. of Wm. S. eſq. of Carnelly.

At Hubberſtone, Pembroke, Jn. Lort, eſq. late of Prickeſtone, in the ſame county, aged about 80, to Miſs Duggan, aged 30, his 3d wife.

At Guernſey, Capt. Le Marchant, of the Inniſkilling reg. to Miſs Carey, of Guernſey.

At Plymouth, Mr. Loup, ſurgeon in the navy, aged 79, to Miſs Tolteſt, aged 18.

At Tigeheldean, Wilts, Wm. Cox, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Mary-Anne Poore, heireſs of the late Smart P. eſq.

Mr. Robinſon, of Clement's-lane, to Mrs. Pickard, of Hayes grove.

Rev. Mr. Hen. Taſwell, one of the vicars of Hereford cathedral, to Mrs. Trottam.

Jn. Nicholls, eſq. of Brydges-ſtr. Covent-garden, to Mrs. Lacey, of Ledbury.

At Thorſley, co. Surrey, Henry Streater Gill, eſq. of Eaſhing, in the ſame county, to Miſs Hawkins, only daughter of John H. eſq.

Dr. Blount, of Hereford, to Miſs Lambe.

Mr. Edw. Medley, attorney, of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Hyde, of Newington.

Mr. Nathaniel Howe, druggiſt, of Smithfield, to Miſs Rebecca Dudley, of Winſlow.

At Chatham, Mr. Cheſuy, a French teacher there, to Miſs Cochet, daugh. of the late Mr. Paul C. many years French teacher there alſo.

Mr. Lever, nephew to the late Sir Aſhton L. to Miſs Murgatroyd.

Oct. 15. At Exeter, Mr. Collins, to Miſs Marſhall, daugh of Rev. Mr. M.

18. Mr. Wm. Pierce, wholeſale grocer at Dover, to Mrs. Agate, of Sevenoaks.

19. At Coventry, Mr. Chambers, attorney, to Miſs Manders, of that city.

21. Benedick Meyers, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Franks, after a courtſhip of 28 years.

At Coln St. Aldwin's, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Wm. Harding, an eminent farmer, to Mrs. Stevens, of the ſame place.

22. Mr. Caldecot, ſon of Jn. C. eſq. banker, of Chicheſter, to Miſs Goddard, of Saliſbury.

At Briſtol, Mr. John B. Bence, to Miſs George, eldeſt dau. of Mr. Rich. G. merch.

At Hull, Rev. John Venn, rector of Little Dunham, Norfolk, to Miſs King, of Hull.

23. Mr. Innes, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Neate, of the Devizes, Wilts.

24. Mr. Hooper, grocer, of Coventry-ſtr. to Miſs Barker, of the Old Bailey.

At Dover, Lieut. Horne, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Bennett, of Dover.

At Brampton, co. Huntingdon, Hen. Speed, eſq. to Miſs Montague, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich.

At Ormſkirk, co. Lancaſter, Mr. John Bridges, of Fenchurch buildings, gunpowder-maker, to Miſs Loxham, of Ormſkirk.

At Hackney, Alex. Forbes, eſq. of America-ſq. to Mrs. Fountain, of Threadneedle-ſtr.

At Leominſter Mr. Davies, to Miſs Tudor.

At Aberdeen, James Mellis, eſq. of Newhall, to Miſs Janet Barclay, daughter of the late Walter B. eſq. of Pitachop.

26. At Shrewſbury, Sam. Yate Benyon, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Maſon, daughter of Tho. M. eſq. of Shrewſbury.

Tho. Watkins Davies, eſq. to Miſs Vaughan, both of Monmouth.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Jas. Weſton, of Fenchurch-ſtr. to Miſs Whiteway, of Portſmouth.

Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, curate of Whitby, to Miſs Eaſterby, of the ſame place, eldeſt dau. of Francis E. eſq. late of Skinnington, in the N. riding of Yorkſh. with a fortune of 5000l.

27. At Wakefield, Mr. Tho. Yeomans, linen-draper, to Miſs Shillito, milliner.

28. Mr. Fields, attorney, of Earl-ſtr. Chatham-ſquare, to Miſs Lean, of Walworth.

29. Mr. Shackleton, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Seddon, of the ſame place.

Col. Cha. Hopkins, of Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, to Miſs Malcolm, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Winterbourn Baſſet, Wilts, Mr. B. Pinniger, of Woodhill-park, to Miſs Pinniger.

Rev. John Ward, of Needham, Suffolk, to Miſs Wincup, dau. of Mr. W. of Bradfield.

At Twickenham, Sam. Norman, eſq. to Miſs Anne Gray, of the ſame place.

At Carnarvon, John Battier, eſq. late major in the 5th reg. of foot, to Miſs Fleming, dau. of late John F. eſq. of Staholmock, Irel.

At Carliſle, Rev. Mr. Boucher, of Epſom, Surrey, to Mrs. James, of Carliſle, relict of Rev. Mr. J. rector of Arthuret, &c. Cumberl.

31. At Carliſle, N. M. Gray, eſq. to Mrs. Alice Wilkinſon, relict of Joſ. W. eſq.

Nov. 2. At Walthamſtow, Mr. Chriſtian Paul Meyer, of Old London-ſtreet, to Miſs Solly, dau. of Iſaac S. eſq. of Jefferies-ſquare.

At Lancaſter, Joſ. Brookes, eſq. of Eveſton-hill, near Lancaſter, one of the acting magiſtrates of that co. to Miſs Sandys, of Lancaſt.

Mr. Anthony Runnacles, deputy-comptroller of cuſtoms, Harwich, to Miſs Conſtable.

3. Mr. Rich. Croft, ſurgeon, of Percy-ſtr. Rathbone-place, to Miſs Denman, daughter of Dr. D. of Old Burlington-ſtreet.

Rev. Tho. Bracken, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miſs Mary Chaſe, youngeſt dau. of Rich. C. eſq. of Kenſington-ſquare.

At Mickleton, Mr. Wm. Freeman, an eminent grazier, of Hitcoat, co. Glouc. to Miſs Holland, dau. of late Mr. D. H. of Norton.

The three daughters of the late Mr. John Boyden, of Sternfield, Suffolk; the firſt to Mr. Todd, of Geddeſton; the ſecond to Mr. Webber, of Friſton; and the third to Mr. Mayhew, of Saxmundham.

4. By ſpecial licence, Sir James St. Clair, to Miſs Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Mr. B. and niece to the Earl of Radnor.

At Hackney, Mr. Douglas, to Mrs. Richardſon, both of Kingſland.

At Wilton, co. York, Tho. Raikes, eſq. banker, in Cornhill, to Miſs Williamſon, only dau. of Tho. W. eſq. of Wilton.

5. Mr. Edw. Pyott Wetlake, merchant, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Colſon, of Hackney.

Mr. James Deferet, of the Cuſtom-houſe, to Miſs Eliz. Franc, of Chelmsford.

Wm. Jones, eſq. of Newtown, co. Meath, to Miſs Jemima Hamilton, youngeſt dau. of late Jas. H. eſq. of Danboyne, in the ſame co.

7. Lieut.-col. Neſbitt, of the 52d reg. to Miſs Sneyd, of Hertford-ſtr.

Wm. Buckland, eſq. of Clapham, to Mrs. Hatcher, of Mitcham.

Mr. John Watts, merchant, in Bucklerſbury, to Miſs Yeames, late of St. Peterſburg.

Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, to Mrs. Brown, of Iſlington.

9. Rich Mogg, eſq. of Burcott-houſe, to Miſs Bull, of Wells.

10. At Birmingham, Mr. Covey, ſurgeon, to Miſs Thomſon, of the ſame place.

At Shellingford, Francis Warneford, eſq. of Warneford-place, Wilts, to the Hon. Miſs Eliz. Flower, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Viſc. Aſhbrook, of Ireland.

At Shirland, Rev. Alex. Barker, of Clowne, co. Derby, to Miſs Burnham, of Shirland.

12. Mr. Jaques Huſbands, merchant, of Coventry, to Miſs Douglaſs, of Oxford-ſtr.

At Chatham, Lieut. Cox, of the navy, to Miſs Lock, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Peter L. auctioneer there.

At Bath, Mr. Simon Witherell, attorney, of Wells, to Miſs Biggs, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Bath.

13. Rev. John Blackiſton, rector of Berkford, co. Bedford, to Miſs Tyton, daughter of John T. eſq. of Merton, Surrey.

14. At Bethnal-green, Mr. S. Lambe, to Miſs Steel, both of Holborn.

John Hawes, eſq. to Miſs Harriet Barons, both of Goodman's-fields.

15. Lieut. Gibbons, in the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Tomkins, of Park-pla.

18. At Birmingham, Mr. Wottel, of Bromſgrove, attorney, to Miſs Holloway, eldeſt da. of the late Mr. Geo. H. of that town — Alſo, at the ſame time and place, Mr. Henry Silveſter, of St. Paul's-ſquare, to Miſs Mary Holloway, ſiſter to the before-mentioned lady.

Mr. Wm. Kellet, of Mereworth, Kent, to Miſs March, of Tunbridge-wells.

19. At St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Mr. Spearmin, to Miſs Page.

20. Mr. Croft, coal-merchant, of the Haymarket, to Mrs. Smart, of the Admiralty.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Wm. Proud, wine-merch. Cannon-ſtr. to Miſs Day, of Kingſland.

DEATHS.

May 29. AT the Caraccas, aged 110, Captain Ceſpedes, of the militia of Pardo. He was eſteemed a prodigy of that climate, where the human race ſeldom exceed 60.

About the ſame time, at Teſontla, in New Spain, aged 130, Jean Cayetan, an Indian, leaving a ſon, aged 60.

July 10. On the coaſt of Africa, Captain Tho. Harvey, of the ſhip Hinde.

Aug. 13. In the engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, in his 31ſt year, Capt. Geo. Green. He led the van of the Ruſſian fleet in the attack of that of Sweden, and was killed before the enemy was defeated. He ſerved his time to Capt. Blagdon, of Newcaſtle, and was one of the three that ſurvived, after almoſt incredible hardſhips, the wreck of the Stirling Caſtle man of war, Capt. Carkett, in the Weſt Indies, in 1779. In the engagement with De Graſſe, on the 12th of April, 1782, he ſerved as an inferior officer on board the Formidable, where his cool intrepidity and reſolution highly recommended him to the notice of Admiral Rodney and Sir Charles Douglas, who got him immediately promoted to a lieutenantcy in the navy. At the concluſion of the war, he went into the ſervice of Ruſſia, where his great naval abilities were ſoon diſcovered by Admiral Greig, by whoſe intereſt he was made a captain.—He has left a young widow and his parents, who live near Newcaſtle, to lament his early death.

25. At Frederickſburgh, in North America, aged 82, Mrs. Waſhington, mother of the Preſident of the Congreſs of the United States.

Sept. 4. At Grenada, greatly lamented, Danvers Graves, eſq. captain in the 67th reg. of foot, and younger brother of Walwyn G. eſq. of Mickleton, co. Glouceſter.

15. At Higham, co. Somerſet, Mr. Wm. Barrett, late an eminent ſurgeon at Briſtol, and author of "The Hiſtory of Briſtol," lately publiſhed, (of which ſee a Review, p. 921—924,) which he had been long collecting, and after 20 years interval circulated propoſals for in 1788. He was elected F. A. S. in 1775; and has been long known to the literary world as the perſon who firſt encouraged the unfortunate Chatterton to produce the Poems which he conſtantly declared he had tranſcribed from the originals in Rowley's hand-writing. Many of theſe originals were in Mr. B's poſſeſſion, which he intended (as he ſays in the Preface to his Hiſtory) to depoſit in the Public Library at Briſtol; and which intention, it is to be preſumed, his executors will fulfill. Notwithſtanding the unfavourable criticiſm given of the Hiſtory, the book abounds with curious and authentic information; and, in excuſe for many of its inaccuracies, it may be neceſſary to remind the reader, that it is the firſt which has been ever publiſhed on that ſubject. It is needleſs to ſay any thing of Mr B's private character; the city and neighbourhood where he ſpent his life will long remember him as a ſkillful practitioner, a chearful companion, an excellent father, and a good and religious man.

30. At Genoa, aged 80, Duke Jerome Grimaldi, patrician of that republic, a grandee of Spain, of the firſt claſs, knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, &c. He was a long time prime miniſter to his late Catholic Majeſty Charles III. and afterwards his ambaſſador to the Holy See.

Oct. 6. James Sinclair, eſq. of Latheron.

12. At Perouſe, aged 71, Card. Riminaldi.

13. At Reading, Berks, aged 23, Miſs Hallifax, daughter of the late Mr. Tho. H.—All the virtues which adorn and dignify the female character were in her eminently conſpicuous. Her manners were unaffected, and her ſentiments refined. Humility and tenderneſs were among her peculiar characteriſtics. From her extreme diffidence ſhe had formed few friendſhips; but thoſe were warm and diſintereſted. Her underſtanding was clear and ſolid; nor was ſhe deficient in the powers of imagination and judgement, of which many of her ingenious productions bear ample teſtimony. But one of the moſt diſtinguiſhing traits in her character was her filial affection; and it was the recent loſs of an amiable and beloved parent which, preying on her exquiſite ſenſibility, probably haſtened her to an early grave.

17. At Semlin, of a fever, the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Coethen, who lately entered into the ſervice of the Emperor of Germany, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

Aged 23, Mrs. Forſter, wife of Mr. Wm. F. jun. attorney at law, in the city of Norwich, and eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Jehoſaphat Poſtle, of the ſame place;—a lady whoſe modeſt worth and unaſſuming virtues juſtly endeared her to her family and friends.

At Kilburn, after a long illneſs, Mr. Michael Parys, of Gr. Suffolk-ſtr. Charing-croſs.

18. At Pond's Lands, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Altham, widow of Dr. A.

John Flockhart, eſq. keeper of the regiſter of Hornings.

19. Jn. Leapidge, eſq. of Eaſt Ham, Eſſex, formerly an eminent ſtationer under the Royal Exchange, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Eſſex.

At his ſeat near Shafteſbury, Dorſet, Mr. T. Stillingfleet, gentleman of his Majeſty's wine-cellar.——The eſtate of this family was near Cranborne; and there was born Biſhop S. and his ſon the phyſician and Greſham profeſſor, afterwards beneficed in Norfolk, and his ſon Benjamin, the naturaliſt, who died in 1771; alſo the biſhop's brother, a clergyman. But this eſtate was ſold to Mr. Drax. See Hutchins's "Hiſtory of Dorſet," II. 157.

20. In New-ſtr. Spring-gardens, at a very advanced age, and univerſally eſteemed and lamented, Anne, Counteſs-dowager of Albemarle. The deſcent of this family is originally Dutch, and equally antient and illuſtrious. The deceaſed Lady was the widow of

of William-Anne, ſecond Earl of Albemarle, who died ambaſſador at Paris in 1754; and was the daughter of Charles Lenox, firſt Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny; and was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her late Majeſty.—Her Ladyſhip was married in 1722-3, and had eight ſons and ſeven daughters, among whom was the late celebrated Admiral Viſcount Keppel, firſt lord of the admiralty, the late Biſhop of Exeter, and the late Marchioneſs of Taviſtock, mother to the preſent Duke of Bedford.

Aged 17, Miſs Kemp, daughter of Tho. K. eſq. M.P. for Lewes.

At Paris, of an inflammation in her bowels, aged 14, Miſs Harriet Dering, youngeſt dau. of Sir Edw. D. bart.

At Nivelle, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, Monſ. Mignard, inventor of an inſtrument for taking the altitudes of the ſun. He had alſo formed an accurate catalogue of the ſouthern ſtars, and explored, with ſome ſucceſs, the irregular phaſes of the planet Saturn.

21. In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Daniel J.

In his 79th year, Rev. Rich. Tapps, rector of Scarning, and miniſter of St. Benedict's, in Norwich.

At Alnwick, aged 71, Tho. Ilderton, eſq.

Mr. Hernon, many years a reſpectable inhabitant and grocer in the Strand.

Suddenly, Mrs. Raggett, wife of Mr. R. of the Royal Hoſpital, Plymouth.

22. Mrs. Eliz. Charrington, wife of Mr. C. of Hendley, Surrey.

At Offerton, co. Durham, Mrs. Middleton, aunt of Sir Tho. Heron, bart.; by whoſe death he becomes poſſeſſed of the Offerton eſtate, &c. She was 84 years wife and widow, having been married at 14 years of age to T. Middleton, eſq.

23. At Southwell, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Henry Clay, 72 years a member of the collegiate church in that town, the laſt 30 of which he paſſed in the venerable office of verger. On the 29th, his remains were carried to the place of interment, attended by all the reſpectable body of that extenſive church. He was a reſpectable character, and is much regretted by the whole corps of that college, as well as by his nearer connexions. The family of Clay, at Burrige-hill and Southwell, have been very reſpectable.

At Gogar-bank, Miſs Grizel Farquharſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Alex. F.

At Brecon, South Wales, John Davids, eſq. lieutenant in the navy.

24. At his ſeat at Cannon-hill-houſe, co. Berks, Aſcanius William Senior, eſq.

At Bath, Mrs. Bodicote, formerly milliner, of that city, relict of Mr. B. an eminent woollen-draper of Lond. who died May 8, 1787.

At Eſholt, co. York, Wm. Rookes, eſq. the eldeſt bencher of Gray's Inn.

At Lewes, Suſſex, Mrs. Eliz. Chitty.

At Worceſter, the Rev. Mr. Edw. Taylor, minor canon of the cathedral there, vicar of Wichenford ever ſince 1771, and chaplain to St. Oſwald's hoſpital in that city.

Mr. Allemande, maſter of the Three Cranes inn in Leiceſter.

Adjutant Baron, of the Northumberland militia. He ſhot himſelf in his own garden at Alnwick, co. Northumberland, by putting the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, and drawing the trigger with his toes, for which purpoſe he had put off one of his ſhoes. The ball went through the middle of his brain.

At the manſe of Inſch, co. Aberdeen, the Rev. Alex. Mearns.

26. Mr. Atkinſon, confectioner, Cornhill.

Francis Baker, eſq. of Crook, co. Durham.

At Brightling, Suſſex, aged 74, Rev. Mr. Haley, rector of that place, and vicar of Preſton, near Brighthelmſtone. He willed eight guineas to eight perſons of his own claſs, to bear him to the grave.

27. At his ſeat at Shugborough-manor, co. Stafford, Geo. Anſon, eſq. M.P. for Lichfield, and nephew to the late Lord A.

28. In Gay-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the Rev. Dr. M. of Ireland, and dau. of —— Maſſingberd, eſq. of Lincolnſhire.

In Edgar-buildings, Bath, Mr. Monkland.

In Duke-ſtreet, Bath, Baron Newman.—He put a period to his exiſtence. It is well known that an immoderate uſe of brandy frequently produced in him a ſort of frenzy. In ſuch a moment he may have committed the dreadful deed. Diſtreſs of circumſtances, and inſults from the populace, are alſo ſuppoſed motives for deſtroying himſelf.—This man had been in his time very ſucceſsful in the purſuit of his *honourable* occupation [that of a gameſter]; but had, like moſt of his fraternity, experienced the viciſſitudes of fortune, though with more than uſual ſeverity. He was accuſtomed to polite life, and, by the poliſhed affability of his manners, rendered himſelf as agreeable as a perſon of his known profeſſion could be; and though very ugly, by the ſame courteous attention was able to obtain many admirers among the ladies. The zenith of his proſperity was during the life of Beau Naſh, and towards the decline of that memorable ſovereign of Bath. The principal incident that raiſed the Baron into notice was an unlucky circumſtance, which happened at the game of picquet. A gentleman with whom he was playing, ſuſpecting that the Baron had concealed a card under his hand, which was extended on the table, ſeized a fork that happened to lie near, and thruſting it at once through the Baron's hand, which he faſtened to the table, he exclaimed, "Monſieur Baron, if you have no a card under your hand, I beg your pardon" On releaſing the hand, a card was really found; and this event was ſo diſgraceful to the poor Baron, that nothing but his extraordinary addreſs could have ſurmounted ſuch a weight of ignominy. After this

this incident the Baron generally wore a muff. Mr. Murphy, in his pleaſant comedy of "Know your own Mind," alludes to the Baron when he makes Daſhwood ſay, "I ſaw him five times in one winter upon the fire at Bath, for cheating at cards."—However cenſurable his life might be as to the mode by which it was ſupported, it is certain that in one reſpect he ſet an example to the tribe of Black-legs which very few of them are indeed diſpoſed to imitate, for he always rigidly diſcharged whatever debts he contracted, as long as he had any money remaining. He was about 70 years of age.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, Mrs. Myddelton, relict of Dr. M.

Mr. Rich. Merrifield, many years maſter of the Bunch of Grapes tavern and chop-houſe in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At Bath, Geo. Byng, eſq. formerly M.P. for Middleſex. He arrived there on the 26th, and dined with Mr. Bramſton. On the 27th he was violently ſeized with a complaint in the ſtomach, to which he had been long ſubject, and which is commonly called bilious. His ſuffering was ſhort; he died on the following morning, betwixt 6 and 7 o'clock. An expreſs was immediately ſent to his ſon, who was at the ſeat of the E. of Buckinghamſhire. Mr. Byng had been for ſome time paſt in a very ill ſtate of health, and was adviſed to go to Bath, to try what the air and waters of that place would do; but a galloping conſumption had too deeply dramed the ſource of Nature, and it was beyond the power of Art to create a new ſpring.——Thoſe who knew the tried integrity and inflexible independence of Mr. B. will feel the ſhock which his friends felt on his ſudden departure. It is the moſt unequivocal proof of his worth, that men of all parties bore equal teſtimony to his virtues, if they did not expreſs equal ſorrow for his loſs. Thoſe who enjoyed the happineſs of his intimacy and friendſhip had their regret for the public calamity aggravated by their private feelings.—He was one of thoſe few ſpirits that are at once a ſervice and an honour to the party they eſpouſe. He was principally inſtrumental in the great change of miniſtry in the year 1782, when the Marquis of Rockingham diſplaced Lord North; and though he ſettled moſt of the principal arrangements with ſingular ſatisfaction to all the parties, he took nothing to himſelf but the honour of the action. What further added to the credit of this conduct, Mr. B's fortune was not in a very affluent condition at that time, his mother being then living; by whoſe death, which happened ſome years after, his eſtate was conſiderably increaſed.—He was grandſon of George firſt Viſcount Torrington, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the naval wars of William III. and George I. by his third ſon, Robert. He was appointed major-commandant of the 9th regiment of foot, and repreſented Wigan in parliament; and he married Anne, ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. William, and ſiſter of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had iſſue George, born 1764, and lately candidate for Maidſtone; Anne-Elizabeth, born in 1762, and other children.——Out of ſix ſiſters and one brother, Mrs. Byng and Mrs. Staples are the only part of the Conolly family that have had any children. The eldeſt was married to Sir Ralph Gore, now Lord Roſs; the ſecond to Mr. Byng; the third to Col. Staples; the fourth to Sir Wm. Howe; the fifth to the unfortunate George-Robert Fitzgerald; and the ſixth to a gentleman whoſe name we do not at preſent recollect. Mr. Conolly, who married Lady Louiſa Lenox, ſiſter to the Duke of Richmond, is the laſt in remainder of the male line of his family; and having levied fines and ſuffered recovery, he may ſell or will his eſtate to whom he pleaſes, ſubject to the marriage-ſettlement of Lady Louiſa, to whom he has been united 33 years, without having had any iſſue.

29. Mr. Wm. Johnſon, many years a pilot at Deal, in Kent.

At Purley, Hen. Dodd, eſq. ſon of the late John D. eſq. who many years repreſented the borough of Reading in parliament.

Rev. Mr. Knightley Holled, jun. of Barley, co. Northampton.

At Weymouth, the Lady of Jas. Clarke, eſq.

In her 36th year, Mrs. Mary Weſton, wife of Rev. Phipps W. rector of Witney, co. Oxford, and prebendary of Durham.—She was of a humane, compaſſionate, and benevolent temper; courteous in her carriage; amiable in her manners; ever winningly chearful and engaging; warm in her regards, and "feelingly alive all over" to the welfare of thoſe ſhe loved; an affectionate wife, tender mother, and a ſincere friend. The fear of God always ruled in her heart, and was indeed the principle of all her actions. The relative duties, therefore, ſhe diſcharged with a punctuality and correctneſs rarely ſeen even in grey hairs. Her faith in the Redeemer was ſtrong, fervent, and rational. In a word, ſhe was a faithful follower of thoſe ſervants of God who, through faith and patience, humbly hope to inherit the promiſes.

30. At Chertſey, Surrey, after a ſhort illneſs, Champion Conſtable, eſq.

At Buckland, co. Somerſet, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Ste. A.

At Glaſgow, Wm. Ingram, eſq.

At Rothſay, Bute, Lieut. John Muir.

Rev. Mr. Bainbridge, of Kirk-Merrington, co. Durham. He was unfortunately killed on the high road near that place, by a poſt-chaiſe driving violently againſt him, which the heavy fall of ſnow prevented his ſeeing in time to avoid it. His horſe was killed by the ſtroke.

31. At his ſeat near Colerane, in Ireland, after a ſhort illneſs, the Right Hon. Richard Jackſon, one of his Majeſty's privy council in that kingdom, and M.P. for Colerane. He reſided

reſided for the laſt three or four years at Holywell, in Oxford, during the time of his ſon's continuance at Chriſt-church Coll. of which he was a gentleman-commoner.

At Brompton, in his 84th year, James Fielding, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex and Surrey.

At Stamford, aged 97, the widow Harding.

Mr. Sam. Tomkinſon, of Roſamon-ſtreet, Clerkenwell. His death was occaſioned by a fall into a deep hole made for repairing the water-pipes, and left without proper covering.

At Worceſter, in his 75th year, Thomas Williams, eſq. who but three weeks before completed his mayoralty of that city.

At the parſonage-houſe in Brighthelmſtone, Suſſex, in his 75th year, Rev. Henry Michell, M. A. vicar of Brighthelmſtone, with the rectory of Bletchingdon united, and rector of Maresfield, in the ſame county. He was inſtituted to the latter in 1739, and to the former in 1744. He was formerly fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge; and had reſided at Brighthelmſtone 38 years. As a father, huſband, friend, divine, and ſcholar, he had few equals. Through the courſe of a long life he ſupported theſe characters in the uniform practice of every public and private virtue. From the uncommon ſtrength of his underſtanding, the excellence of his ſocial qualities, and his unrivaled ſuperiority in literary attainments, he ſeemed to be formed for a higher ſphere than the parochial duties of a country town. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Markland. The only publications of which he acknowledged himſelf to have been the author were, 1. "De Jure Colonias inter et Metropolin," 1777. 2. "De Arte Medendi apud Priſcos Muſices ope atque Carminum; Epiſtola ad Antonium Relhan, M.D.;" of which there appeared a ſecond edition in 1783, printed by Mr. Nichols. In theſe, the elegance of the language, and ſpirit of Attic urbanity, are very conſpicuous. The latter, eſpecially, has been often admired by every true judge of claſſical writing and exquiſite irony. He has left behind ſome MSS. in Latin, but which he declined to publiſh from the apprehenſion that they were not ſufficiently poliſhed. As he was the laſt deſcendant of a numerous family, which had long been ſettled in the county of Suſſex, the greateſt part of their eſtates centered in him. He married the only daughter and heireſs of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford, by whom he had ſixteen children, ſeven of whom have ſurvived him.

At Barrowby, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Wm. Cliſton, M.A. vicar of Embleton, co. Northumberland, and curate of Tong, co. York.—He was deſcended from the antient and reſpectable family of Clifton in Nottinghamſhire, and was not very diſtantly related to the preſent Sir Gervas Clifton. He was born July 20, 1714, at Edinburgh, where his father at that time reſided, and held an honourable and lucrative place under Government. After ſpending the uſual time at the High-ſchool in that city, he entered as a ſtudent at Glaſgow College, where he went regularly through the different claſſes of languages and philoſophy; and took the degree of M.A. in 1733. At that time, having turned his thoughts towards the Engliſh Church, he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he reſided conſtantly ſeveral years. On taking the degree of M. A. he left that Univerſity, and entered into holy orders. Shortly after, he was preſented by his couſin, Sir Robert Clifton, to the rectory of Wilford, near Nottingham, which he exchanged, in 1756, for Embleton. Here he officiated many years, conſtantly practiſing thoſe virtues which adorn the clerical character. To a cultivated mind and a vigorous underſtanding he added the dignified manners of a gentleman, and great goodneſs of heart. He was highly reſpected by his pariſhioners, and never had the leaſt altercation with any of them; notwithſtanding, during his reſidence there, he advanced the profits of the living to double the ſum it produced at his firſt entering upon it; a circumſtance which does equal credit to both parties. Laſt year, finding his health decline, he gave up the duty of the church, and retired to his ſon's houſe at Barrowby, where he died after a very ſhort illneſs.

Lately, at his ſeat at Franconville, Camillus III. King of Yvelot. This little feudatory kingdom is a poſt and market town in Normandy, within about 20 miles of Rouen. The feudatory king was better known by the title of Count d'Albon, than by that of King of Yvelot, juſt as the kings of Man, of the Stanley family, were better known by the ſtile of Earls of Derby. This prince was of the illuſtrious houſe of Rohan. He was a man of letters. If his dominions had been larger, he would have been honoured with the name, the Patron of Talents, as Francis I. was with that of the Father of Letters. It was this King of Yvelot who beſtowed funeral rites in his church at Yvelot on the learned and famous Count de Gebelin, to whoſe remains no one would give interment elſewhere, becauſe he had entertained principles thought not to be orthodox. See LV. 572.

At Corſham, Wilts, Mrs. Butler, miſtreſs of the Ladies' Boarding-ſchool there. She was of an amiable, inoffenſive character, and perfectly calculated for ſuperintending the education of young females.

Mrs. Phœbe Powis, wife of Mr. Rich. P. brewer, at Greenwich.

Rev. Richard Webb, maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Alresford, Hants.

At Cheveley, near Newbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. Mary Pococke.

At Oſtend, Mr. Munday, maſter of the Turk's Head coffee-houſe in the Strand.

Mrs. Tate, relict of Wm. T. eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Rathkeal, Dr. Mat. O'Brien.

At Armythwaite, near Keſwick, in his 18th year, Mr. James Spedding.

In Newgate, Leon. Wilſon, the tutor, who was convicted laſt June ſeſſions of having feloniouſly ſtolen a gold watch, the property of Lady Staunton.

Wm. Armiſtead, M.D. of Knareſborough.

At Eccleſfield, Mr. Wm. Hague, maſter of the academy there.

Mr. Jonathan Wild, of Sheffield, cutler, the moſt popular change-ringer and compoſer in this country.

At Mrs. Potter's hoſpital at Leeds, in her 105th year, Mrs. Smith.

At Hull, Mrs. Rawſon, wife of Mr. R. late printer there.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, in his 89th year, Mr. Tho. Billing, near 70 years a carpenter there.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Blacklock, one of the people called Quakers, and a ſpeaker in that fraternity.

Mrs. Bright, wife of John B. eſq. of Shropſhire, and ſiſter of Edward Rogers, eſq. of Dowdeſwell, co. Worceſter.

At Dunkirk, after a lingering illneſs, Capt. Adam Mitchell, late a Dunkirk commander.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Durnford, wife of Rev. Dr. D. She was the ſiſter and only ſurviving relation of Wm. Collins the poet, who expired in her arms, 1756.

At Douglas, in the iſle of Man, Mr. Wm. Scott, ſon of Dr. S. an eminent phyſician there.

At Portſmouth, Mrs Luffman, wife of Mr. L. of the Survey-office.

At Marſton St. Lawrence, co. Northampt. Mrs. Blencowe, wife of Sam. B. eſq.

Edmund Kelly, eſq. of Portland-ſtreet.

Mr. Stangin, of Leek, co. Stafford.

At Temple-Sowerby, co. Weſtmorland, Matthew Atkinſon, eſq. receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland.

At Coal-Aſhton, near Bath, Mr. Samuel Caſwell, ſon of Rev. Mr. C.

Near Leominſter, co. Hereford, William Toldervy, eſq. alderman of that borough.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Greenwollers, wife of Mr. Wm. G. of that place.

At Peckham, Mrs. Leonard, wife of the Hon. Geo. L. of the iſland of Tortola.

Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Launcelot H. eſq. of Stourton-houſe, near Seaford, Suſſex.

Awbery Flory, eſq. of Reading.

In an advanced age, Mr. Bell, ſenior, a gentleman farmer of Chatham lines.

At Breinton, near Hereford, in her 100th year, Mrs. Anne Probert.

Mrs. Crofts, wife of Rev. Mr. C. rector of Greſſinghall, co. Norfolk.

Suddenly, while in bed with her huſband, and as her infant was ſucking at her breaſt, Mrs. Eaſtwood, wife of Mr. John E. carpenter, at Mayfield, Suſſex.

Nov. 1. At Ramſgate, Capt. John Keene, of the Artillery Company, and one of the city marſhalmen. He was the firſt man who ventured to defend his houſe in the dreadful riots in the year 1780, for which he was preſented with a very elegant ſword by the inhabitants of Cripplegate Ward Without.

Mr. Wm. Ford, maſter of the Hammerſmith ſtages.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Lancaſter, wife of Mr. Jn. L. of Warwick-court.

At Warkton, co. Northampton, Mrs. Soan, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. formerly rector of that pariſh.

2. Suddenly, while ſtanding at his own door, Mr. Geo. Harding, a reputable farmer in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Wilts.

Found dead in his bed at his father's houſe in Iſlington, Mr. Lun, an eminent fell-monger and dealer in ſkins.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mr. Bird, of the Exciſe-office.

At Silverbank, co. Dumbarton, Peter Buchanan, eſq.

3. At Haling-houſe, near Croydon, Surrey, Mrs. Hammond.

Mr. Lyall, maſter of the Black Bear inn in Piccadilly.

Iſaac Jamineau, eſq of the Gen. Poſt-office.

5. At Wells, in his 84th year, Mr. Dawſon, ſadler, of Bath. He has left 20l. to the chamber of that city, to whom he had been many years a ſervant.

At Preſton-pans, James Reid, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms there.

Mrs. Deeks, who was ſhot in the head by three footpads on the 24th of October, as ſhe was returning with her huſband from Colcheſter-market.

6. Miſs Hawker, daughter of Capt. H.

Miſs Mitton, of Oxford-ſtreet.

Aged 21, Mrs. Deering, wife of Jn. Thurlow D. eſq. of Crow-hall, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Rob. Wale, of Long-lane, Bermondſey.

At York, in her 50th year, Mrs. Anne Awmack, a preacher among the people called Quakers; whoſe exemplary life endeared her to her fellow profeſſors, as well as to all who had the benefit of her acquaintance.

7. Miſs Croft, daughter of the late James C. eſq. of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At his ſeat at Trecon, near Haverfordweſt, John Vaughan, eſq. admiral of the Blue.

8. At Cambridge, aged 75, Rev. Moore Meredith, D. D. vice-maſter of Trinity College. He was a native of Ireland; proceeded B.A. 1736, M.A. 1740, S.T.B. 1761; and was preſented to the rectory of Fakenham, co. Norfolk, worth 600l. per annum, on the death of the late vice-preſident, Dr. Walker, which living is in the gift of the maſter and fellows of the ſaid Society. He has bequeathed his fortune as follows: 20,000l. in the 3 per cents. to his nephew, who lives at Cheſter; 2000l. to the Society; 1000l. to the Rev. Dr. Poſtlethwaite, maſter of the college; 400l. to the Biſhop of Landaff; 280l. to Addenbrooke's Hoſpital; beſides legacies to many of the college-ſervants. He has appointed Dr. Poſtlethwaite his reſiduary legatee.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Wm. Rawle, accoutrement-maker, in the Strand, well known to the gentlemen of the army for his improvements in that branch, and equally well known to the lovers of virtù for his valuable collection of medals, bronzes, arms, and other curioſities.—He was actually poſſeſſed of the ſword with which Oliver Cromwell turned out the long parliament. Major Groſe notices this circumſtance in his "Hiſtory of Engliſh Armour;" and he might have followed it up by remarking, that Mr. R. was alſo poſſeſſed of Oliver's buff coat. Oliver's helmet, engraved in his work, was likewiſe in Mr. Rawle's cabinet.

Sir John Baptiſt Silveſter, knt. M.D. and F.R.S. many years phyſician to the London Hoſpital, and to the Hoſpital for French Proteſtants at Hoxton, but ſome time retired to Bath, where he died. He wrote an account of a locked jaw, publiſhed in "Medical Obſervations and Inquiries," vol. I.; and obſervations on the miſchiefs occaſioned by the ſudden ſtopping of ſalivations, with their uſe. ibid. vol. III.

9. At Enfield, of an apoplexy, aged 52, Mrs. Catherine Hotchkis, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. H. rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, and Balſham, co. Cambridge, and under-maſter of the Charter-houſe, who died in 1750 or 51.

At Deal, in his 70th year, Tho. Peck, eſq. many years ſurgeon of his Majeſty's hoſpital there.

At Stanaway-hall, Eſſex, Mr. George Dehorne, late an eminent mercer in London.

At Corby-caſtle, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, wife of H. H. eſq. and one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the laſt Lord Archer.

10. In Wapping, Capt. Ralph Willis, late of the Harmony, the oldeſt maſter in the Ruſſian trade.

Benj. Lloyd, eſq. of Upper Soughton, Flint.

Aged 87, Mr. Elleker, many years maſter of the White Lion inn at Wiſbech.

Suddenly, the Rev. T. Poynton, rector of Panfield, and vicar of Shalford, Eſſex, 1754.

After a long illneſs, the Rev. Dan. Longmire, B.A. 1749, M.A. 1753, S.T.B. 1768; vicar of Linton, late fellow of St. Peter's College, and in the commiſſion of the peace, and returned by the electors as a candidate for the maſterſhip of his college.

11. This day Sam. Reeve, of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1760, M.A. 1764, ſenior proctor of the Univerſity 1785, was found, after a long and fruitleſs ſearch, hanging in one of the lofts of the college. He diſappeared on the firſt of July laſt. He had ſome time before attempted his life by drowning, going out one day very well dreſt, and returning preſently after ſo completely wet as to make it neceſſary to change all his cloaths; from which time he was never ſeen more till he was found as above. Diſappointment in his views of preferment, and an attachment to a lady whom he was to have married had he obtained the living, worth 400l. per annum, in the gift of his College, which he expected, but which never came to his turn, is ſaid to have occaſioned this cataſtrophe, which has had a further unfortunate effect, that of depriving the lady of her reaſon.

Morgan Vane, eſq. of Bilby, co. Northamp. ſon of the late Hon. Morgan V.

12. Suddenly, in an advanced age, the Rev. T. Williams, rector of Ladbrooke, co. Warwick. During the courſe of a long life, he diſcharged the duties of his profeſſion with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs and punctuality. His judgement was ſolid and mature; his memory, ſtrong and retentive. He poſſeſſed dignity without pride, and piety without oſtentation. His theological acquirements were extenſive, and his diſcourſes were plain, nervous, and practical. Candour and benevolence were diffuſed through the whole of his character and converſation; and he was ſingularly diſtinguiſhed by an invariable diſinclination to ſcandal or detraction. This ſketch of his character, however imperfect, is preſented as a tribute no leſs due to juſtice and truth than to the memory of departed friendſhip and virtue. His remains were attended to the grave by the tears of the ſurrounding neighbourhood.

In Devonſhire-ſtr. Queen-ſq. Mrs. Lewis.

Suddenly, immediately after he had dined, aged 84, Mr. Mould, of Hoxton.

Aged 80, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. Rich. M. of Hedington-hall, co. Oxford.

After a lingering and painful illneſs, Dr. John Warren, phyſician at Taunton.

Mr. Yeed, of Welbeck-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſqu.

13. In King-ſtr. Weſtminſter, Mr. Hurdman, an eminent butcher. His death was occaſioned by a kick from a bullock.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Weſtern, relict of Maximilian W. eſq.

At her houſe at Chiſwick, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Hogarth, widow of the celebrated painter of the name, the firſt, in the line of humour, of any artiſt in Europe. She was the daughter of Sir James Thornhill, to whoſe excellent pencil, in a different ſtyle of painting, St. Paul's Cathedral and Greenwich Hoſpital ſtand ſo much indebted.

At his apartments in Dirty-lane, Hoxton, Wm. Haran, remarkable, to all who knew him, for his ſingular good fortune, eccentricity of conduct, and a penurious diſpoſition. He had uſed to boaſt that he had ſaved ten pounds that were given him occaſionally for pocket-money, before he was twelve years of age; and when at a great ſchool in this city, increaſed the fame by ſaving a half-penny out of a penny per morning, that was allowed him for his breakfaſt. He afterwards engaged in the watch buſineſs, and was partaker of a 10,000l. prize in the lottery, in the laſt year of his apprenticeſhip. He likewiſe became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable legacy by the death of a perſon in the Weſt Indies, who willed it to the firſt perſon

of

of the ſame name who ſhould make application for it. Into the apartment in which he had lived for ſeveral years previous to his deceaſe, not any perſon was ever admitted to clean it, or on any other occaſion, though two of his relatives lived in the ſame houſe —The principal part of his property is willed to a diſtant relation, with a particular charge to take care of a lurcher, with which he uſed to paſs whole nights in the fields.

14. At Windſor, Mr. J. Potts, one of his Majeſty's paſtry-cooks.

At Aberdeen, in a very advanced age, Mrs. M. Cruden, ſiſter to the late Mr. Alex. C. author of the celebrated Concordance.

In his 75th year, the Rev. Joſeph Fownes, of Shrewſbury, where he had been miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in the High-ſtreet upwards of 41 years.

At Bath, —— Sheffield, eſq. of Reading.

At the ſame place, R. Biggs, eſq. of Camerton.

David Palairet, eſq. of the Pay office.

Mrs. Battey, wife of Mr. B. of Woburn.

Mrs. Barnwall, wife of —— B. eſq. merchant, of St. Mary Axe.

15. At Hampſtead, Mrs. Letitia Cromwell, fourth and youngeſt daughter of Richard, fifth ſon of Major Henry, and grandſon of Oliver's ſon Henry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Her eldeſt ſiſter, Elizabeth, is the only ſurvivor of this branch of the Protector's family.

At Llanerch-park, co. Flint, in child-bed, moſt deſervedly and deeply regretted, Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Dean of St. Aſaph, and one of the coheireſſes of Ellis Yonge, eſq.

16. At his chambers in the Temple, Mr. Geo. Mackett, youngeſt ſon of John M. eſq.

At Mile-End, in his 52d year, Cha. Beak, eſq. one of the juſtices of the Tower hamlets.

At Buckland, Glouc. Mr. Cha. Bayzand.

17. In Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, aged 80, Mrs. Scott, a widow lady. Her piety was exemplary. Good ſenſe, and an uncommon memory united rendered her at once the chearful, intelligent, and agreeable companion. Educated in days when reſpect to parents and perſons was more generally inſtilled than at the preſent day, ſhe felt a pang, eſpecially when ſhe obſerved the degeneracy of manners attendant on too great a neglect of parents; reprobated with acrimony, but good ſenſe, the negligence and inattention of our new-inſtituted ſeminaries of education. Her friends were daily witneſſes of her unaffected piety; and ſhe teſtified, by her patience in a long illneſs, that her Great Redeemer had taught her how to hope, whilſt ſhe ſuffered under the pains and afflictions of a life at beſt made up of ſorrow, diſappointment, and pain.

Mr. Joſeph Fox, upwards of 40 years pariſh-clerk of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

At her manſion at Biſhop's Lydeard, Somerſet, aged 62, Mrs. Lethbridge.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Caroline Arnold, of Stratford; a lady of very large fortune, the bulk of which ſhe has left to her grandſon, Jas. Hatch, eſq of Claybury, Eſſex.

Aged 29, Lieut. Jas. Smith, of the navy.

18. At Epping, Tho. Beddingfield, eſq. ſon of Sir Rich. B. bart. of Oxborough, co. Norf.

At Margate, Mrs. Banks, relict of Joſeph B. eſq. LL.B. of Lincoln's Inn.

In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqua. aged 28, Sir John Reade, bart. of Shipton, co. Oxford, and Barton, co. Berks, deſcended from an antient family in Northumberland. He and his twin brother, Thomas, were born March 8, 1762; and on the day of his death was buried his ſecond daughter, Louiſa, aged 3.

19. At Wimbledon, Surr. in child-bed, Mrs. Randolph, wife of Rev. Herbert R. B.D. miniſter of Wimbledon.

After a tedious illneſs, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Eliz. Fountain, mother of Mr. F. of the Antigallican coffee-houſe, Threadneedle-ſtr.

Suddenly, Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart. rear-admiral of the Red, M.P. for Plymouth, and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was deſcended from the famous Admiral of that name, whoſe nephew and heir, Francis, was created a baronet by James I. He was the third ſon of Sir Francis-Henry, who died 1739-40, by a daughter of Samuel, and ſiſter of Sir Wm. Heathcote, of Hurſley, bart.

20. Aged 87, Mr. Meſſinck, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, formerly ſcene-painter to Drury-lane Theatre.

Geo. Shum, eſq of Peckham, Surrey.

At his houſe in Harpur-ſtreet, in an apoplectic fit, Barrington Buggin, eſq.

21. Mr. Mullinar, an eminent paſtry-cook in the Poultry. Being a Catholic, his houſe was attacked in the riots of 1780, and in imminent danger of being deſtroyed, but ſaved by the gentlemen of the London Aſſociation.

After a long and painful illneſs, aged 57, Mark Smithſon, eſq. He had retired from buſineſs ſome years to his houſe at Aldborough, and has left to the poor of that pariſh a conſiderable ſum of money in perpetuity, as well as other charitable donations.

At his houſe at Shacklewell-green, Mr John Oldham, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At ſix o'clock in the morning, at his ſeat at Merſham Hatch, Kent, much reſpected and eſteemed, and in his 86th year, Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. He ſucceeded his nephew, Sir Wyndham K. in title and eſtates, in 1763, which now deſcend to his only ſurviving ſon, Edw. K. eſq. of Provenders, by Grace, ſecond daughter of Wm. Legg, eſq. of Saliſbury, by whom he had three ſons and five daughters, of whom three died infants.

22. Suddenly, Tho. Chapman, eſq. barriſter, Mitre-court-buildings, Inner Temple.

23. At Woodſide, Hatfield, — Church, eſq. who married, in January laſt, the only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Bellis, of Pall-mall.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Myles, wife of Mr. M. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths taking fire in the evening of the 17th, as ſhe was endeavouring to extinguiſh ſome linen which had caught fire. She was burning ſeveral hours before ſhe was diſcovered.

24. At

24. At his apartments in Glouceſter-ſtreet, regretted by all his acquaintance, Mr. William Stodhart.

Mrs. Drake, relict of Mr. D. colourman, of Long-acre.

25. On the Abbey-green, Bath, Mr. Abr. Du Bois, of New Baſinghall-ſtreet.

27. In his 76th year, Mr. Joſ. Eyre, near 30 years chief clerk of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Mr. Jn. Clempſon, of Glouceſter-ſtreet.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 16, to Nov. 21, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	4	3	9	2	10	2	1	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	8	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	3
Surrey	6	7	3	3	2	11	2	2	3	8
Hertford	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	8
Bedford	6	5	3	8	2	9	2	1	3	2
Cambridge	6	5	3	6	2	8	1	10	3	4
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	2	8	1	10	2	11
Northampton	6	7	3	9	3	2	2	1	3	3
Rutland	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	7
Leiceſter	6	5	4	6	3	6	2	5	4	4
Nottingham	6	4	3	10	3	5	2	3	3	6
Derby	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	0
Stafford	7	4	0	0	4	2	2	7	5	3
Salop	7	7	5	2	3	11	2	9	4	7
Hereford	7	11	0	0	3	7	3	0	0	0
Worceſter	7	9	4	8	4	0	2	10	4	7
Warwick	7	3	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	0
Glouceſter	7	8	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	2
Wilts	7	7	0	0	3	5	2	8	4	8
Berks	6	10	0	0	2	10	2	6	3	8
Oxford	7	4	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	1
Bucks	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	6
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	3	0	0	2	7	1	11	2	8
Suffolk	6	0	3	8	2	7	1	11	2	5
Norfolk	5	11	3	2	2	6	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	5	11	3	11	3	1	1	9	3	5
York	5	9	3	9	3	1	2	1	4	3
Durham	5	7	4	3	3	1	2	4	4	0
Northumberld.	5	5	3	7	2	7	1	10	3	6
Cumberland	6	1	3	7	3	1	2	1	3	10
Weſtmorland	6	4	4	0	3	2	1	11	0	0
Lancaſhire	7	1	0	0	4	0	2	5	4	0
Cheſhire	6	9	5	6	4	3	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	7	1	0	0	3	5	2	2	0	0
Somerſet	7	3	3	7	3	0	2	4	4	1
Devon	7	3	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	6	0	0	3	2	1	7	0	0
Dorſet	7	5	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	2
Hampſhire	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	9
Suſſex	6	3	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	8
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	8	4	9	3	9	1	10	4	11
South Wales,	6	6	5	0	3	7	1	8	3	3

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. DRURY-LANE.

2. K. Henry the Fifth—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
3. The Tempeſt—The Citizen.
4. Inkle and Yarico—Who's the Dupe?
5. The Inconſtant—Arthur and Emmeline.
6. Love for Love—Richard Cœur de Lion.
7. *Marcella*—The Follies of a Day.
9. K. Henry the Fifth—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
10. The Tempeſt—The Citizen.
11. The Heireſs—The Follies of a Day.
12. King Richard the Third—The Padlock.
13. The Inconſtant—*The Iſland of St. Marguerite*
14. Know your own Mind—Ditto.
16. King Henry the Fifth—Ditto.
17. The Tempeſt—Ditto.
18. The Weſt Indian—All the World's a Stage.
19. Know your own Mind—Follies of a Day.
20. Conſtant Couple—Iſland of St. Marguerite
21. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
23. King Henry the Fifth—Ditto.
24. *The Haunted Tower*—Miller of Mansfield.
25. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
26. Ditto—The Citizen. [Marguerite.
27. Much Ado about Nothing—Iſland of St.
28. The Haunted Tower—Who's the Dupe?
30. Othello—The Iſland of St. Marguerite.

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Don Juan.
3. Inkle and Yarico—Death of Capt. Cook.
4. The Dramatiſt—The Farmer.
5. The Hypocrite—Love in a Camp.
6. Merchant of Venice—The Poor Soldier.
7. Love in a Village—The Miſer.
9. Romeo and Juliet—The Highland Reel.
10. *Marcella*—Roſina—Death of Capt. Cook.
11. The Dramatiſt—The Nunnery.
12. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Three
13. Marcella—Citizen. [Weeks after Marriage
14. Lady of the Manor—Animal Magnetiſm.
16. Hamlet—The Poor Soldier.
17. The Duenna—The Miſer.
18. The Dramatiſt—The Highland Reel.
19. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.
20. As You Like It—Bon Ton. [Cook.
21. Marian—Follies of a Day—Death of Capt.
23. King Lear—Tom Thumb.
24. The Prophet—The Follies of a Day.
25. The Dramatiſt—The Farmer.
26. Rule a Wife, &c.—Three Weeks aft. Marr.
27. The Clandeſtine Marriage—Poor Soldier.
28. Robin Hood—Follies of a Day—Thomas
30. Jane Shore—The Touchſtone. [and Sally.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 27, to November 17, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	550	1026	Males	555	1057
Females	476		Females	502	

Whereof have died under two years old 409

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Between							
2 and 5	125	50 and 60	70
5 and 10	36	60 and 70	53
10 and 20	49	70 and 80	49
20 and 30	82	80 and 90	8
30 and 40	103	90 and 100	1
40 and 50	72	100	0

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1789.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	184½	78⅜	79¼ a ⅛	—	98⅛	117½	23⅛	—	13½	179	—	105	—	77¼	78½	78¼	⅝	—	—	—	15 19 6
28	—	78⅜	—	—	99⅞	117½	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	78⅝	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 0
29	184½	78¼	79¼ a 78⅞	—	97⅜	117½	23	—	13½	179½	6¾	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 0
30	183¾	78¼	79¼ a ⅛	—	97¾	117⅝	23	—	13½	179¾	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 6
31	184	78¼	79¼	—	97⅞	117⅝	23	—	13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	15 19 6
1	Sunday																				
2	113⅝	71⅛	79⅛	—	97⅞	117⅝	23	—	13½	—	—	107	—	77¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 6
3	183¼	77⅝	78⅞ a ½	—	97⅜	117⅜	23	—	13⅜	—	—	107	—	77⅞	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 0 0
4	112⅞	77⅝	78⅝ a ⅜	—	97½	117¼	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 0 0
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	182¾	77½	78⅜ a ⅝	—	97⅝	117⅜	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	110	—	76⅞	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 0 6
7	—	77½	78½ a ⅝	—	97½	117½	23⅜	—	13⅜	—	—	110	—	77½	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 0 6
8	Sunday																				
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	77⅝	78⅜ a ⅝	—	97⅝	117⅝	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	109	—	77⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0
11	183¼	77¾	78⅝ a ¾	—	97¾	118	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	—	—	77⅛	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 0 0
12	183	77⅞	78⅝ a ½	—	97¾	118	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0
13	183	77⅜	78½ a ⅜	—	97½	118	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	109	—	76⅞	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 1 6
14	182½	77¼	78⅝ a ⅛	—	97⅜	117⅝	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 1 6
15	Sunday																				
16	182	77	78 a 77⅞	—	97	117⅝	22	—	13¼	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 1 6
17	182	77¼	77⅞ a 78⅛	—	97	117½	22¾	—	—	176	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 1 6
18	183	77⅜	78¼	—	97¼	117⅞	22¾	—	13⅜	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 1 6
19	182¼	76⅞	77⅜ a ⅞	—	97	117½	22¾	—	13¼	—	—	108	—	—	76⅞	—	—	—	—	—	16 1 6
20	183	77⅜	77⅞ a 78¼	—	97¼	117¾	22⅞	—	13¼	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	16 1 6
21	182¾	77⅛	78	—	97⅛	117¾	22¾	—	—	176	—	108	—	—	77¼	—	⅝	—	—	—	15 19 0
22	Sunday																				
23	182¼	77	77⅞ a ¾	—	—	117⅝	22¾	—	13¼	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 6
24	182½	77¾	77⅞ a 78¼	—	97¼	117¾	22⅞	—	13⅜	—	—	109	—	77⅞	—	—	⅝	—	—	—	15 19 6
25	182¾	77⅜	78⅛	—	97⅛	118	22¾	—	13¼	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 0
26	182½	77⅜	78⅛ a ¼	—	97⅜	118¼	22⅞	—	—	—	1½	105	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—

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For DECEMBER, 1789.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diary for Dec. 1789. Price of Grain, &c. 1062
A curious Picture at Epping Place deſcribed 1063
Monument deſigned for Collins, and Johnſon 1064
Alterations in Saliſbury Cathedral defended 1065
Lorimer to Pinkerton—Doddridge's Letters? 1066
Remarkable Epitaph at Dublin on Dean St. George *ib.*
Jerſey Sermon—The Diſcovery of America 1067
Mutilated Inſcription completed—Kirkſtall 1068
Kiliney Bay—Wicklow Harbour—Biddeford 1069
Serious Opinions of Lord Kames pointed out 1070
The Meaning of the Term *Fanatic* inveſtigated 1071
Deſcription of Caerleon, Cardiff, Landaff, &c. 1072
Caerphili Caſtle, and Pont-y-Pr.dd deſcribed 1074
Monument of Dr. Wyntle at Merton College 1075
Anecdotes of Dr. Rotheram, Pere Harduin, &c. *ib.*
Pedigree of Sir Iſaac Newton from his own MS. 1076
Preſent State of Boſcobel Houſe and Grounds *ib.*
Authentic Documents of antient Britiſh Hiſtory 1077
Pilaton Hall and Tiddeſley Park deſcribed 1078
Anecdotes and Legend of Saint Modwena *ib.*
Extract from Prayer-book of Mary Q. of Scots 1079
Inſurrection of Workmen in the Roman Mint 1080
Reflections on the preſent Laws againſt Suicide *ib.*
Remarks on Life of Chatterton, with Additions 1081
Review of Proceedings in the Nicene Council 1085
The Illuſtrations of Shakeſpear continued 1092
Farther Thoughts on the Author of Junius *ib.*
Dr. Mayhew's Character of K. Charles the Iſt. 1093
Miſcellaneous Information—Famous Eclipſe 1094
Biographical Anecdotes of Laurentius Valla 1095
Conceſſions and Elucidations—Quarantine 1097
Enquiry when Coal firſt uſed in England 1098
Pliny illuſtrated—Former Articles elucidated *ib.*
Epitaph at Mears-Aſhby—Death of Q. of Scots 1100
An Hiſtorical Account of the Bridge at Kew *ib.*
Contin. of Mr. Weſton's Appeal on Dryden, &c. 1101
Errors in Account of City of Briſtol corrected 1106
Parliamentary Proceedings of Lords & Commons *ib.*
Inſcription for a Bed-maker at Cambridge 1108
Review of New Publications 1109—1127
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 1127
Select Poetry, ancient and mod. 1128—1132
For. Affairs, Dom. Occurrences, &c. 1133—1144
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 1145—1155
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Embelliſhed with a Picturesque View of Kiliney Bay, the Wicklow Mountains, &c. in Ireland; the Monument of Dr. Wyntle, at Oxford; a Portrait of St. Modwena; and a Fac-Simile of the Writing of Mary Queen of Scots.

By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

London Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of Saint John's Gate.

Meteorological Table for December, 1789.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1789.
Nov.	o	o	o		
27	28	37	31	30,4	fair
28	31	38	36	,38	cloudy
29	36	38	34	,21	foggy
30	37	39	35	,06	fair
*D.*1	38	44	44	29,61	fair
2	40	50	39	,65	fair
3	34	35	34	,97	foggy
4	42	47	48	30,15	cloudy
5	49	51	47	,38	fair
6	47	53	46	,4	fair
7	40	46	40	,45	cloudy
8	39	41	36	,51	cloudy
9	32	34	33	,56	cloudy
10	39	44	41	,5	cloudy
11	41	44	42	,48	cloudy
12	42	47	46	,4	cloudy
13	45	47	42	,23	cloudy
14	36	42	41	29,8	rain
15	45	47	38	28,97	h. wind & rain
16	34	39	32	29,2	fnow
17	37	45	34	,12	rain
18	34	45	44	30,	fair
19	47	48	39	29,68	cloudy
20	42	47	43	,75	cloudy
21	44	48	50	,78	cloudy
22	51	53	50	,56	high wind
23	47	51	50	,8	high wind
24	47	44	40	,22	rain
25	40	43	32	,42	fair
26	32	42	41	,83	fair

W. Cary, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

Average Prices of Corn, from Dec. 14, to Dec. 19, 1789.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	6	3	3	11	3	1	2	1	3	1
Counties Inland.										
Middleſex	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	6	3	4
Surrey	6	4	3	3	2	11	2	3	3	9
Hertford	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	9
Bedford	6	6	3	10	2	9	2	3	3	4
Cambridge	6	5	3	8	2	10	1	9	3	5
Huntingdon	6	3	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	1
Northampton	6	8	4	0	3	1	2	1	3	5
Rutland	6	5	0	0	3	5	2	1	4	0
Leiceſter	6	9	4	6	3	7	2	3	4	5
Nottingham	6	5	4	5	3	5	2	3	3	7
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	8	2	6	3	9
Stafford	7	7	6	0	4	1	2	8	5	3
Salop	7	6	5	1	4	1	2	8	4	11
Hereford	6	9	0	0	3	7	2	8	0	0
Worceſter	7	7	0	0	3	8	2	10	4	3
Warwick	7	5	0	0	3	3	2	11	4	4
Glouceſter	7	4	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	11
Wilts	7	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	6
Berks	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	8
Oxford	7	1	0	0	2	11	2	6	4	0
Bucks	6	5	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	4
Counties upon the Coast.										
Eſſex	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	2	11
Suffolk	5	10	3	4	2	10	2	0	2	8
Norfolk	6	1	3	0	2	7	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	5	10	4	0	3	1	1	8	4	1
York	6	0	3	11	3	2	2	2	4	1
Durham	5	9	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	11
Northumberld.	5	9	3	10	2	9	1	11	3	6
Cumberland	6	1	3	10	3	1	2	0	0	0
Weſtmorland	6	10	4	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	0
Cheſhire	7	2	0	0	4	3	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	7	5	0	0	3	9	2	2	0	0
Somerſet	7	4	3	6	3	3	2	3	4	0
Devon	7	1	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	6	0	0	3	2	1	6	0	0
Dorſet	6	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	11
Hampſhire	6	8	0	0	2	9	1	11	0	0
Suſſex	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	10
Kent	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	2	2	9
Wales.										
North Wales,	6	9	5	2	3	8	1	11	4	8
South Wales,	6	8	4	8	3	8	1	8	4	0

Bill of Mortality, from December 1, to December 22, 1789.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	737	1430	Males	915	1809
Females	693		Females	894	

Whereof have died under two years old 580

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

Between					
2 and 5	241	50 and 60	138		
5 and 10	80	60 and 70	126		
10 and 20	77	70 and 80	80		
20 and 30	150	80 and 90	35		
30 and 40	146	90 and 100	3		
40 and 50	153	100	0		

*** The Supplement to the Fifty-ninth Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, with Title-Pages, Copious Indexes, and a Variety of Miſcellaneous Articles, will be publiſhed in the laſt Week of January, 1790.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For DECEMBER, 1789.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

IF there is not any account in print of a curious picture at Epping-Place, perhaps you may think it worth while to preserve a memorial of it, as its present situation exposes it to many dangers. It may amuse some of your readers, in the cold weather of Christmas, to consider whether the solution, as given at the inn, of the riddle contained in it, is a true one.

Yours, &c, S. H.

At Epping-Place was once a gentleman's house, but is now an inn; the picture is said to have been bought at a sale at Mr. Cross's at Gilson *.

It represents a lady, seeming to be between thirty and forty years old, sitting on the ground in a field, a castle at a distance. A very old man, with a long beard, rests his head in her lap. By her stands a gentleman, who points to three others coming towards them, two of whom seem near the lady's age, the third is young.

Over the head of the gentleman who stands by the lady are these lines:

Madam, I pray, this one thing me shew,
What yon three be, if you them know,
Coming from the castle in such degree,
What's their descent and nati ity.

In the lower corner is this answer:

Sir, th' one by the father's side is my brother,
So is the next in right of my mother,
The third is my owne sunne lawfully begat,
And all sonnes to my husband on my lapp.
Without hurt of lineage in any degree
Shew me in reason how this may be.

The interpretation given of this in the house is this:

There was old Justice Clives
He married two wives.
By the first had a daughter, Miss Tabitha Clives.
His first wife being dead, he brought home a young bride,
But by her had no issue; he sicken'd and died.
This buxom young widow a beauty was reckon'd,
And, spouse being dead, she soon thought of a second.
Sir John of yon castle began his addresses;
She yields as a spouse, and, to crown their caresses,
With two fine chopping boys yonder cas-tle she blesses.
But this union, alas! did not last many years;
The good lady dies, the whole castle's in tears.
Sir John mourns three months for his dearest of wives,
And casts a sheep's-eye at Miss Tabitha Clives.
Look here, child, a man may not marry, my life,
His grandmother, no, nor his grandfather's wife.
Pray read on without laughter, there's nothing comes after,
That a man may not marry his wife's first husband's daughter.
Sir John prevailed, Miss Tabitha commences a lady with joy,
And soon prov'd with child, and the child prov'd a boy.

The lady is in a Vandyke dress, bosom bare, hair hanging in curls on each side, necklace a single row of pearls.

The husband has a long beard, a red cap turned up with white, and white ribs meeting in the crown; a long black gown, gold lace on the sleeve thus, ≡|≡, the same on the pocket, ornamented with bunches of flowers.

The enquirer has his hat in his hand, high flat crown tied round with bunches of ribbons, hair hanging loose as the lady's does, a red cloak over the left shoulder, black waistcoat, right-hand extended, sleeve slashed, small buttons down it; over the right shoulder hangs a worked white belt tied with bunches of ribbons, in it, on the left side, hangs his sword. Three bunches of ribbons at his knees; white stockings with broad loose turn-downs; shoes tied with ribbons, and red high heels; double row of small buttons from waist to the knee; a white band round the waist with bunches of red ribbons.

The dresses of the three young men are all different.

The first has a red cloak; a short waistcoat with small buttons all down, turn-down collar tied beneath with black ribbon; black stockings, but white over them

* Qu. Where that is?

them from the ancle to the calf; red ribbon below the knee tied in a knot; shoe-strings; high red heel shoes; large flap-hat, high flat crown; bunches of ribbon round the waist, below the waistcoat.

The second has a brown cloak; a coat close-buttoned at the top; red waistcoat appears at an opening below; turn-down collar tied with two strings with tassels; boots turned down low, red heels; spurs; broad hat, flat top; one glove on, one in his hand.

The third has on a black cloak, waistcoat, and breeches, sleeve slashed from the shoulder to the wrist, shirt appearing; on the cloak is a row of small buttons, the same down the waistcoat, and two rows along the bottom of it; bunches of ribbons below the waistcoat; knees tied with bunches of ribbon; boots, spurs, and heels, as the second; broad-brim hat, flat top, a feather in it.

Mr. URBAN, *Chichester, Dec.* 16.

AS I am well assured it has been always your wish to encourage every attempt to rescue from oblivion departed merit, it will, I am persuaded, give you pleasure to know, that a subscription is about to be set on foot, for the purpose of erecting a monument to that much-neglected, but admirable bard, Collins, in the cathedral-church of this his native city. His incomparable Ode on the Passions will furnish a design, which is to be executed in the best manner by that ingenious artist Flaxman. If any of your numerous correspondents can give information, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, whether any portrait or engraving of this venerable Poet is extant, and how a sight of it may be obtained, the information will be thankfully received. As our feelings, I trust, are congenial on this occasion, I will not insult you by any apology for this trouble, but only request you will give this letter a corner in your next Publication.

P. S. Subscriptions are received at either of the banks in Chichester; at Mess. Frys and Robinsons, opposite the Mansion-house; or at Messrs. Moffatt's and Co. Lombard-street, London.

Yours, &c. W. G.

*** The subscription for the monument to JOHNSON our readers will be happy to learn is completely filled; and the work almost ready for putting up. It is to be placed on the right-hand of Poets Corner, between the monuments of Handel and John Duke of Argyle; and is to cost 600 guineas. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Dec.* 10.

ACCIDENT prevented my reading, till very lately, the severe strictures which a writer, under the signature of R. G. (p. 783), has, with a mixture of spleen, and its concomitant precipitancy, vented against Mr. Wyatt's plan for improving Salisbury cathedral. How well founded, and how liberally conducted, these strictures are, will appear by a plain and brief reply to the several charges of which they consist. The charges are principally as follow: removing monuments from the floor of the Lady Chapel; altering its level; destroying the two side chapels; cutting the tomb-stones into paving slabs, without regard to their inscriptions; and obliterating the paintings in the choir roof. As a native and lay-inhabitant of Salisbury, I have watched with an anxious and attentive eye the beginning and progress of the intended alterations; have seen the designs of the architect; and am, therefore, enabled to give, what I trust will be thought satisfactory, answers to each of the objections.

1. If it be admitted, which I believe it is universally, with an exception only of R. G., that the choir will be rendered infinitely more beautiful by the addition of the Lady Chapel; the removal of the monuments, and the change of level, must follow of course. To these memorials of the dead, and their contents, every attention has been paid; and they will be replaced in more dignified situations of the church than those they lately occupied. Were R. G's principle once established, that, under no possible circumstances, a monument might be removed, there would be an end to every improvement in churches.

2. The destruction of the two side chapels constitutes the second article of the charge. To determine on the propriety or impropriety of this step, it is necessary to state what R. G. has studiously, not to say invidiously, suppressed. The chapels in question were erected at different periods of the 15th century, more than 200 years subsequent to the finishing of the cathedral; and, though they should have corresponded with each other, nothing can be more discordant than their forms: the situations chosen, and the applying these buildings to the main walls of the Lady Chapel, by Bp. Beauchamp and Lady Hungerford, were so injudicious, as even Popish episcopal authority in that age, and gratitude to a benefactress, should not have prevailed on the chapter to consent to. The solid buttresses,

buttresses, which the skill of the original architect of the fabric had provided for securing the Lady Chapel, were taken away, and the whole superincumbent weight supported by arches. These arches had long since begun to fail; and Mr. Wyatt, on examining their condition, pronounced the Lady Chapel to be in imminent danger. On his report there no longer existed a doubt what was to be done; especially as little, and that only in detached small ornamental parts, of its pristine elegance remained in one of these buildings, and none in the other. The puritanical phrenzy of the last century nearly completed what time had begun, and extended its fury to defacing both the external and internal beauties of these chapels. On this fair statement, let any competent judge decide, whether praise, instead of censure, be not due, for having restored to its original form a fabric, which was the pride of its own age, and has been the admiration of every subsequent one.

3. It is unquestionably true that marble tomb-stones have been cut into slabs to pave the Lady Chapel; but it is as unquestionably false that this has been done indiscriminately, without regard to their inscriptions. The most implicit directions, as is here well known, were given to the clerk of the works, to select such marbles only from which every legible inscription was obliterated. That these directions were not observed in the single instance alluded to by R. G., however unpardonable the offence may appear in his eyes, it will probably be forgiven by those who recollect, that even the ablest scholars in other branches of learning are sometimes at a loss to make out the imperfect parts of antient inscriptions, where the characters are better preserved than on the tomb-stone of Archdeacon Pace.

4. But the heaviest charge, like the heavy troops of an army, is placed in the rear. The Bishop of Salisbury and his chapter are arraigned for determining, with unrelenting hands, to "scrape off the curious paintings on the roof of the choir and its transepts, of an antiquity equal to that of the fabric, and in a style that would do honour to the Italian school." Till I arrived at this passage, I was inclined to give R. G. some credit as an Antiquary, for a smattering, at least, in the only pursuit in which he has spent his life. But when these paintings are pronounced to be coeval with the church, he betrays an ignorance in the state of the arts under Henry III. not less contemptible than when he equals those wretched daubings to the productions of the best Italian masters. The fact is, that the colours have in general long since faded of these uncouth, disproportioned figures, the offspring of some humble brush, probably in the reign of Edw. IV. or Henry VII. which have been the constant laughing-stock of every intelligent observer, and the disgrace of a building calculated to inspire other sentiments than those of ridicule. On this part of the subject but three questions can possibly arise. Whether the paintings should continue in their present half-obliterated state? whether they should be renewed at a considerable expence, and by an artist, in these degenerate days, whom R. G. must suppose to be inferior to the task? or whether they should be totally effaced, and a wash substituted in their room, which will give harmony, propriety, and effect, to the columns, arches, and cieling? I should pass over in the silence they deserve the only two remaining particulars of R. G's accusation, the taking down the North and South porches, if they did not afford additional proofs of the disposition which gave it rise. The first had been beautiful in its day; but the madness of Cromwell's adherents, in the year 1647, reduced it to its present unrestoreable condition. The second was an excrescence of the worst kind, erected more than two centuries subsequent to the building of the cathedral. Its loss, I conceive, will be lamented by R. G. alone.

Whether I have succeeded in my answers to R. G's objections, whether I have removed the prejudice which, from the mode and timing of them, it seems to have been his manifest intention to create, it rests with the well-informed critic in Gothic architecture, with the admirer of Salisbury cathedral, whose admiration is formed on an attentive study of its distinguished excellencies, with the liberal antiquary, with an impartial publick, to decide. By a jury consisting of such characters may this controversy be tried, and the friends of Mr. Wyatt's plan will have no cause to dread the verdict. Such characters, with the candour inseparable from improved minds and genuine knowledge, will consider, not merely the preparatory steps, and what is done at the commencement of such an undertaking, but what will be done at its completion: till that completion they will suspend their judgement. If, at that not very distant period, they discover

proofs

proofs of ignorance in the Gothic of the beſt age; of injudicious violations of the original architect's deſign; of injuring its ſimplicity by the introduction of vitious modern ornaments; let the blame fall as heavy as it ſhould on the indiſcreet activity of the adviſers and promoters of the projected alterations. But, if the reverſe of all this ſhould hereafter appear; ſhould Mr. Wyatt's abilities, confeſſedly as great in Gothic as in Grecian architecture, prove him worthy of the confidence repoſed in him; the world will impute R. G's attack to motives which reflect as little honour on his heart, as on his underſtanding.

I ſhould now take my leave of a controverſy, in which nothing but a love of truth, a deteſtation of all that borders on detraction, and a genuine fondneſs for this unrivalled fabric, which, from my infancy, I have beheld with reverence and pleaſure, would have engaged me. I cannot, however, lay down my pen without endeavouring to convince R. G. that his obſervation, towards the cloſe of his letter, is as deſtitute of foundation as all his other obſervations. He ſuppoſes that "the profeſſion of an Antiquary is an object of the contempt and obloquy of modern connoiſſeurs." The Antiquary of genius, whoſe mind is enlightened by ſcience, and enlarged by learning; who is capable of comprehending the valuable objects of his purſuit; capable of diſtinguiſhing between what is true and what is falſe in his reſearches; between the beautiful and deformed in the remains of antiquity; who is equal to drawing uſeful and important conſequences; will invariably be held in the eſtimation which talents and induſtry, directed to their proper ends, ever deſerve, and will ever receive. But when the mere plodding drudge aſſumes the name, and pretends to the reſpectable character, of an Antiquary; whoſe contracted mind, and narrow prejudices, diſable him from ſeparating the ſterling ore from the baſe metal of antiquity; whoſe ideas do not extend beyond poring over ſome wretched black-lettered production of ſome illiterate monk, or tranſcribing a monumental inſcription; who confines all knowledge and all taſte within his own limited pale; who views with the ſame indiſcriminating gaze of admiration every antient record, every ivied ruin; who has no ſtandard to judge by, in appreciating the merit of buildings, pictures, and writings, but his own opinion or their remote antiquity; we cannot, Mr. Urban, but feel and lament the ridicule, the contempt, and the diſgrace, which he brings on the antiquarian profeſſion.

An Enthuſiaſtic Admirer of Saliſbury Cathedral.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 13.

I AM perfectly ſatisfied with Mr. Pinkerton's propoſal in your laſt (p. 984), to *leave the queſtion* betwixt us, as it now ſtands, for the deciſion of your readers; who, I am convinced, will not be miſled by the *ſelf-importance, railing*, or *vague aſſertions* of either party.

Yours, &c. J. Lorimer.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewſbury, Dec.* 14.

AS a volume of "Select Letters of eminent Perſons, written to the Reverend Philip Doddridge, D. D. late of Northampton," is intended to be printed, the profits of which will be preſented to the Doctor's widow; the Editor of them is very deſirous of procuring a competent number of letters written *by Dr. Doddridge himſelf*, in order to inſert in the publication, and thereby to render it as uſeful and entertaining as poſſible. He begs leave, therefore, through the channel of your Magazine, to ſolicit the favour of thoſe perſons, who may have ſuch letters in their poſſeſſion, that they would be pleaſed to allow him the uſe of them; which may be directed to the Rev. Mr. Stedman, in Shrewſbury; or left for him at Mr. Longman's, Paternoſter-Row, London; and which ſhall be returned to their reſpective owners with all convenient ſpeed, and with the grateful thanks of the Editor.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 17.

IF you will afford this incloſed inſcription, copied from a tomb in St. Anne's church-yard, Dublin, a place in your valuable Magazine, you may place it to the account of human pride, vanity, folly, or whatever elſe you pleaſe.

Yours, &c. N. M. F.

"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Arthur St. George, D. D. and Dean of Roſſe, in the kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life the 24th of September, 1772, in the .... year of his age.—The ſaid Dean St. George was lineally deſcended from Baldwyn St. George, a fellow-ſoldier of William the Conqueror, whoſe poſterity were in poſſeſſion of Hatley St. George, in Cambridgeſhire, for more than 500 years; during which time they were, by intermarriages, allied to many noble families, and particularly to Margaret Beauchamp, grandmother of King Henry VII. as appears by the patent of creation granted to the firſt Lord of St. George. The family of St. George has been long extinct in England;

land; and, by the failure of iſſue-male in all the elder branches, Dean St. George became heir-male and head of that very antient and loyal family; and he left iſſue ſeveral children."

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton. Dec.* 17.

IN anſwer to Ucalegon (p. 1031), I can aſſure you the ſermon, reviewed p. 834, is the ſame as the original; at leaſt, I have ſeen an affidavit of it; and if that you reviewed was in print, and in French, then it is authentic. As to the merits of the diſcourſe, there is no need to diſcuſs them; I believe every lover of candour will ſay, that your Reviewer ſpoke impartially, eſpecially when I am told, from the very beſt authority, that the Biſhop of the dioceſe condemns the treatment Mr. L. received, and approves of his diſcourſe. His Lordſhip, connected with no parties, muſt be acknowledged a better judge than thoſe who are the ſlaves of faction; and indeed little praiſe is due to thoſe who appear before the publick to criminate what is blameleſs; for ſurely their character is not humane, or their principles honourable. I wiſh I could ſay with them, without violation of truth, that Mr. L's life was not in danger. Thoſe who are on the ſpot, and that are intimately acquainted with the whole matter, tell us a very different ſtory; and indeed it is much to be lamented that, in a civiliſed country, there ſhould be offered to a clergyman, at noon-day, and on the Sabbath-day, Mr. Urban, indignities which throw no great luſtre upon the gravity of the police, or the principles of them that planned the aſſault, and now would wiſh to juſtify the proceeding. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 24.

THE following copy of a paper, very curious at leaſt, if not important, I was favoured with by a lady, who reſided ſome years with the late Lady Frafer, of Creſey-houſe, in Lincolnſhire. It was found amongſt her Ladyſhip's papers; but by whom it was written, or at what time, I am not able to inform you. The hand is a fair one, and the orthography not much differing from the preſent. I have copied it exact; and am in hopes ſome of your correſpondents, learned in the Welſh hiſtory, may be able to elucidate it, and either eſtabliſh its authenticity, or confute its aſſertions. I know not where to apply for ſatisfaction, in any curious or important enquiry, with ſo great probability of ſucceſs as to your excellent Publication. As I have not any of the books to which the references are made, I cannot determine on their exactneſs. M. F.

Columbus's *Diſcovery of* America *queſtioned.*

"The chief thing that induced me to look into ſome authors here mentioned, was my reading a ſmall book in octavo, lent me by a French gentleman to peruſe about twenty-five years ago; it was tranſlated into Engliſh, and gave ane account of a great nation of Indians within-land from Cape Florida that actually ſpeak Welſh.

"1. Pleaſe to look into James Howell's Letters, vol. II. p. 71, concerning the ancient Brittaines, and you will find that Madoc ap Owen, a Prince of Wales, made two voyages from Wales to America, the firſt in the year 1170, which is three hundred and ſixteen years* befor Columbus ſaw it. He dyed at Mexico, and this following epitaph was found engraven on his tomb in the Welſh language:

"Madoc wifmio ydie wedd
Jawn ycnan Owen Gwynedd
Ni fennum dir ſy enriddoedd
Ni do mawr ondy moroedd.

Engliſhed.

"Madoc ap Owen was I called,
Strong, tall, and comely, not enthralled
With home-bred pleaſures, but for fame
Through land and ſea I fought the ſame.

"2. See the third and laſt volume of Voyages of the Engliſh Nation, by Rich. Hackluyt, Student of Chriſt-church in Oxford, page the firſt.

"3. See Pagett's Chriſtianography, p. 47.

"4. See the third and laſt volume of the Turkiſh Spy, p. (202), Letter No. 12.

"5. See Purchas's Pilgrimage, book the eight, page 899.

"6 See Broughton, who afirmes that the faith of Chriſt was preached in America by ſome of our firſt planters that preached in Brittain.

"7. See George Abbot, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury's, Hiſtory of the World, page 255, 256, 257, who informs us, that King Arthur had ſome knowledge of America, and that a Prince of Wales firſt found it out.

"8. See the Welſh Cambria, wrote by David Powell, and Sir John Price, knight, tranſlated into Engliſh by Humphrey Lloyd, gent. There you will find the reaſons that induced this Prince Madoc Apowen Gwynedd to travell.

"9. See Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, and the words the natives uſed as when they talked together. They ſay theſe and the like words: Gwrando, which is, harken or liſtne, in Welſh; a bird with a white head they call Pengwyn; the white rock, Caregwen; a river, Gwyndwr; and

* Rather 322 years, as Columbus's diſcovery is always ſaid to be in 1492.

there

there is a promontory, not far from Mexico, called Cape Breton; all which are Britiſh words; and many more words in like nature; which does manifeſtly ſhew, that it was that cowntry that Prince Madoc's people inhabited.

"And in Queen Elizabeth's time it was debated in council, whither ſhe ought not to take the foveraignity of America upon her.

"In caſe the European diſcovery of any country gives a title, America muſt undoubtedly belong to the Crown of Great Brittain. And it is not in the leaſt to be doubted but that the Indians would readily come in to us; as witneſs, when the Carolina people went to St. Auguſtine, above twelve hundred Indians came to them."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

THE following attempt to complete the mutilated inſcription, communicated by W. G. Staffordienſis, p. 803, would have been forwarded ſooner, had I not waited to ſee whether ſome other of your correſpondents would not furniſh you with a better explanation. With regard to the perſon whoſe portrait the verſes accompany, there ſeems to be nothing in them particular enough to lead to a diſcovery: they will ſuit any one who thought he had been uſefully employed in his generation. I ſhould be glad, however, to ſee how your Staffordſhire friend reads the lines ſo as to find in them an alluſion to Sir Walter Raleigh. To the Latin verſes I have ſubjoined an Engliſh tranſlation, which is not, I confeſs, altogether ſo poetical as might be wiſhed. I hope, however, your readers will candidly attribute it, in ſome degree, to my having endeavoured to keep as cloſe as poſſible to the original.

Yours, &c. POLYPRAGMON.

"Cum vitæ rupit Fatorum ſtamina forceps,
Traxit et extremos ultima meta dies:
Attamen extinctus linguam monumenta figuræ
Quam geſſi; ſitque umbra hæc et imago mei.
Si ſuadente bonum feci virtute, coronam
Ipſe feram; fructus poſteritatis erit."

"When the Fates' ſhears have cut my vital thread, [reach'd,
And to their utmoſt bound my days have
I'd wiſh to leave, when I'm departed hence,
The traces of the form I wore on earth.
This portrait then my ſhade and image be:
If any good I 've done, by virtue taught,
Mine the reward will be, a glorious crown;
The fruits will by poſterity be reap'd."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

AMONG all the venerable piles of antiquity, which, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, have been preſented for the obſervation of th curious, I do not recollect having eve ſeen any account of the beautiful remain of that once elegant and capacious ſtruc ture, called *Kirkſtall Abbey*, in th neighbourhood of Leeds, in Yorkſhire.

Theſe ruins, which are ſituated in rich and beautiful valley, and cloſe t which meanders an encircling ſtream form the moſt pictureſque view you ca conceive. The hills that adorn it on ei ther ſide, together with the high ſtate c cultivation in which all the land in tha part of the country is brought, contri bute to render this view, in the *tout en ſemble*, one of the richeſt I ever ſaw.

Strangers are generally recommende to viſit this beautifully-romantic ſcen by the inhabitants of Leeds. In a lat excurſion into that part of the country, ſpent ſome pleaſant hours on the ſpot and indulged my mind at times in tha "penſive contemplation" which the ſitu ation of the place is ſo peculiarly adapte to ſuggeſt.

Notwithſtanding I took ſome pains t obtain all the information in my powe relative to theſe majeſtic veſtiges of time and although I was informed with al the particulars concerning it that my guide knew, yet what I learned was ſ very imperfect, and I have, upon th whole, ſuch a very confuſed idea of th hiſtory, that I ſhall eſteem myſelf ex tremely obliged to you, or any of you readers, for ſuch information upon th ſubject as they or you may poſſeſs.

I recollect reading, at the time, ſmall pamphlet of an antient date, inti tuled, either an Account or Hiſtory o Kirkſtall Abbey; but, to the beſt of m remembrance, it threw very little ligh upon the matter.

Perhaps, at a future period, you ma favour the publick with an engraving * repreſenting a view of this enchantin place. Should you oblige the admirer of the Gentleman's Magazine by thi means, and ſhould either you, or any o your correſpondents, condeſcend to no tice this requeſt, I dare ſay their atten tion to it will afford much pleaſure to many of your friends, as it may be th means of inducing ſome of them to exa mine the remains of a monaſtery or a bey which is highly worthy of their o ſervation, and may alſo be the means preſenting the publick with ſome ve intereſting hiſtorical facts.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

* We ſhall be glad to receive our co reſpondent's promiſed ſketch. EDIT.


A
B
C
D

PLATE I. is a View, communicated by a kind Correſpondent in Ireland, of KILMEY BAY, and the MOUNTAINS of WICKLOW, from DALKEY ISLAND.

A. The Light-houſes at Wicklow Harbour.

B. Bray Head.

C. Sugar Loaf Mountain.

D. Mr. Malpas's Obeliſk.

NATURAL HISTORY *of* BIDDEFORD.

(Concluded from p. 974.)

THE ſoil is hilly and rocky, with blackiſh mould, yelloviſh clay, fens, marſh, wood, arable, paſture, and heath. The chief produce is wheat, barley, peas, and beans. There are many good quarries of hard, durable ſtone, for buildings, in the rocky part; and in the clay part, very good earth for bricks. There is alſo a culm-pit, which was worked for fuel a few years ago, when coal, which was uſually ſold for 1s. per buſhel, double Wincheſter meaſure, was very dear.

The ſprings are generally found at about ſixteen feet deep, and the water very ſweet and ſoft, except near the quay, and there it is a little brackiſh.

The air is generally healthy, though the place is frequently covered with thick fogs from the ſea.

It is high water at the bridge, at new and full moon, about ſix o'clock; but the wind ſometimes makes conſiderable alterations. In ſtormy weather it has ſometimes fallen about a foot after high water, and then riſes again as high as before. If the wind blows hard at S. W. a high ſpring-tide ſeldom fails to overflow the quay, and riſes ſo high under the arches of the bridge, that the ſmalleſt boat cannot paſs. A common ſpring-tide, without the concurrence of the winds, generally lays all the marſhes under water. The *aurora borealis* is very common. The principal manure is lime, aſhes, dung, and ſea-ſand, which, in colour, reſembles unburnt umber, but is lighter, and more yellow. A ſea-weed, called Oar-weed, is alſo uſed, though chiefly for gardens. The aſhes are made by ſpading the turf from the ſurface of the ground, and burning it in heaps.

On Northern Burroughs, about four miles from hence, below the bridge, is a beach of pebbles, about three miles long, of very conſiderable breadth and depth; ſo that, although they have long uſed to take them up for ballaſt, the number does not ſeem diminiſhed. They are from ſix to eighteen inches long, curiouſly variegated with veins of different colours, and ſufficiently hard to take a fine poliſh. On the outſide of them grows a vaſt quantity of the *Lichen Marinaſor* (Sea Liverwort), much eſteemed by the neighbouring inhabitants as wholeſome and pleaſant food, being what is called Laver, which is an antiſcorbutic, and a gentle opener. It is frequently packed up in pots, and ſent to London.

Above bridge, the moſt remarkable place is Ware Giffard, which is juſt the ſame diſtance, and where the water of the river firſt becomes freſh, and ſometimes riſes ſo ſuddenly, that the inhabitants who live on the quay are not only confined to their houſes, but driven to the upper rooms. The fiſh above bridge are, trouts, gravelings, ſalmon, flakes, flounders, eels, baſs, and mullets; and below, rock, baſs, cod, oyſters, cockles, and muſcles; though, of ſhell fiſh, the muſcles only are in plenty, the oyſters being generally brought from Tenby in water, and ſold at 1s. per ſix ſcore. Mackerel are alſo in the ſeaſon brought by the Comb boats; and herrings from Clovelly in ſuch plenty as to be ſometimes ſold ſeven for a penny.

In the pariſh of Fremington are great quantities of reddiſh potters' clay, which are brought and manufactured at Biddeford, whence the ware is ſent to different places by ſea; and near Ware Giffard there is plenty of fine pipe-makers' clay, many ſhip-loads of which are annually exported to Briſtol, Liverpool, Cheſter, &c.

Adjoining, North to Biddeford, is Raleigh, probably ſo called after the illuſtrious family of Sir Walter Raleigh, (or, rather, that family might take their name from this, as the place of their nativity). Juſt above the bridge is a little ridge of gravel, of a peculiar quality, without which the potters could not make their ware. There are many other ridges of gravel within the bar; but this only is proper for their uſe, as well as for ſome particular purpoſes in maſonry. The ridge is often waſhed away by the freſhes, but always gathers again exactly in the ſame place as ſoon as they abate. About a mile above the bridge, on the Weſt, is Laucras, ſaid to have been the birth-place of General George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.—At a little more than three miles

miles above the bridge, in the pariſh of Monkleigh, is Annery, ſaid to be the birth-place of Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, and lord high treaſurer of England.—About four miles off, in the pariſh of Alwington, is a place called Yeo, the ſeat of ——— Bruton, Eſq. a very antient handſome building. It is ſaid to take its name from a pleaſant ſtream of water, which in French is called *Eau*; whence, by corruption, *Yeau*, and now *Yoe*. Here there are remains of a chapel, in which was a dormitory for the dead.

In the bay, in the latitude 51° 14′ N. lies the iſland of Lunday, five miles long and two broad, but ſo encompaſſed with rocks that it is acceſſible only in one place, and the avenue ſo narrow that a few might defend the poſt againſt a multitude. If to this natural fortification a ſmall fort had been added, the ſmall French privateers, which lurked there in Queen Anne's war, might have been driven away. They took ſo many of our veſſels whilſt they lay lurking in this place, that they called it "Golden Bay." But though no fort is yet built, yet the privateers fitted out at Briſtol the laſt war ſo effectually ſecured the trade in thoſe parts, that not a ſingle veſſel was taken.—Wrecks are very frequent on theſe rocks; and a propoſal was lately made to erect a light-houſe on Hartland Point, by a gentleman of remarkable public ſpirit, who offered, if his propoſal was complied with, to erect a mathematical-ſchool at Biddeford, and to endow it with 50l. per annum. As yet no one is built, 1758.

This iſland is four leagues diſtance from the neareſt land, but is full of fine ſprings of water, and the ſoil in the Southern part is good, but the Northern rocky. There is among them one pyramidical; one ſo remarkable for the number of rats which burrow about it, that it is called "Rat Iſland." The whole iſland abounds with rabbits and wild-fowl. It is ſaid, no venomous creatures will live on it. It is inhabited only by one family, who ſell liquors to ſuch fiſhermen as put on ſhore there. It is in the hundred of Bruton, and the property of Lord Gower.

About two miles down the river is a place called Hubbleſtone, from a large ſtone of the ſame name, of which they relate the following ſtory: In the reign of King Alfred, one Hubba, a Dane, having laid waſte South Wales with fire and ſword, came to Appledore, with thirty-three ſail of ſhips, and landing his troops beſieged the caſtle of Kenwith; but being oppoſed with great courage by the Devonſhire men, he was ſlain, and buried under this ſtone, to which they gave his name, and called it "Hubba's Stone." In the "Magna Britannia" this caſtle is ſaid to be the place there called Hanneborough, though it is now thought to be the place called Henny Caſtle, which is a hill about a mile North-weſt of Biddeford.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

I PERCEIVE the communication I lately ſent you has occaſioned two very well-written and well-intended letters from Euſebius. The ſentiments I gave you under the accidental ſignature of Paſcal, on the moral tendency of the ſtrict obſervance of Sunday, were from the hand-writing of the late ingenious Lord Kames. I thought they did great honour to his memory; and I was happy to have the opportunity of making them known to the publick, although I only mentioned him by the way as a philoſopher, a critic, and a friend to ſociety. No man will deny him the character; for the public ſpirit which animated all his reſearches, his various erudition, and the perſevering induſtry he exerted for the inſtruction of the age, amidſt the duties of an important function, and the multiplied occupations of an active private life, entitle his memory to the moſt honourable applauſe. I ſaid, that the reflections of ſuch men, in the calm hours of retirement, are always to be regarded as precious; for from them we may look for obſervation, truth, and good ſenſe. But it has been reſerved for Euſebius to term the ſerious, ſenſible ſentiments of Lord Kames *fanatical*. Could his Lordſhip raiſe his head from the grave, what would his aſtoniſhment be, and how would his contemporaries ſtare, at the quick tranſition of opinions in the world which they lately left!

Lord Kames ſays, "Sunday is a day of reſt from worldly concerns, in order to be more uſefully employed upon thoſe that are internal." He condemns diverſion or merriment, or whatever tends to diſſipate or diſtract the thoughts on that day, which ought to be paſſed in moral improvement and ſelf-examination. And will not every perſon, practiſing this, find themſelves better men and better Chriſtians? Yet this rational and ſolidly ſenſible opinion is, by Euſebius, thought to be

be *fanaticiſm.* From this one is naturally led to enquire what *fanaticiſm* means; and, upon examination, it will be found to reſemble Pope's deſcription of the North:

Aſk where 's the North?—At York, 'tis on the Tweed;—
In Scotland, at the Orcades;—and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where.

Every perſon, according to his own ſyſtem of indulgence, terms the perſon obſerving a purer ſyſtem of conduct *a fanatic.* The groſs voluptuary, indulging in lawleſs ſenſuality, terms the man of moderation and morality, who ſcruples at acts of intemperance, *a fanatic.* The perſon who obſerves the external forms of religion, to quiet a ſtupid conſcience, although ſecretly practiſing the groſſeſt vices, terms the man, who openly endeavours at purity of heart and conduct, *a fanatic.* In ſhort, every perſon, who riſes above another in moral rectitude, is (now-a-days) by the inferior termed *a fanatic*; and fanaticiſm is applied from the loweſt degree of brutal debaſement to each ſuperior claſs, as they riſe towards moral perfection.

Euſebius contraſts Lord Kames's opinion of the tendency of the ſtrict obſervance of Sunday with a Sunday he paſſed (as he ſays) in Weſtmorland.—Euſebius tells us of a parſon, the very picture of fat, contented ignorance ſmiling on the earth (who probably never exiſted but in his own brain), that enjoyed a ſmoking ſurloin on Sundays, and drank good ale, whoſe doctrine to his flock was, "See the inferior animals, not bleſſed with reaſon; they friſk and play, devour their paſture, and follow their inſtincts, and are happy;—therefore, why ſhould man, who is of a ſuperior nature, not enjoy what is ſet before him?"—That is, why ſhould not man, endued with reaſon, enlightened by revelation, accountable for every thought, word, and action, and whoſe higheſt moral attainments fall ſhort of his duty, be a beaſt, or indulge as much as they?

After the account of this edifying ſermon, and the comfortable dinner, we are told of the parſon's walking out to diſtribute the picked bones of the ſurloin, and of his pariſhioners gamboling and dancing in merriment on the green. The parſon, it is ſaid, approved of the exerciſe, *truſting* they were innocently employed. To have completed the pious innocent day, *his Reverence* ſhould have joined the groupe in the country-dance, and then he would have exhibited the character of a *perfect* clergyman in the opinion of Euſebius. To ſum up the whole picture, it would then ſtand thus: On Sunday to teach his flock to follow nature, and carefully obſerve the beaſts of the field as their example, and be thankful. After this inſtructing diſcovery, to go to the parſonage-houſe, and eat ſmoking beef, quaff ale, and take a pipe. In the evening, to ſee his pariſhioners dance; and, no doubt, afterwards, with his family, to take a rubber at whiſt, or a pool at quadrille. The whole of the day's tranſactions would be ſanctified by the jolly parſon's ſaying, at the cloſe, "*The Lord be praiſed—The earth is full of the goodneſs of the Lord.*"

May ſuch clergymen, however, as Euſebius's parſon, be long kept from being the ſpiritual guides of Scotland! When the clergy become, either by precept or example, the means of relaxing the morals, or flattering the follies and vices of the people, a ſpeedy inlet muſt follow to barbariſm, ignorance, and crimes.

The contraſt in the ſecond letter of Euſebius, of *Blaiſe Paſcal*, who carried mortification to an extreme degree, has no connexion with the rational piety contained in the quotation from Lord Kames, on the importance to the individual, and to ſociety, of keeping Sunday religiouſly, therefore cannot here be taken notice of. It may, with truth, however, be affirmed, that no perſon can read the writings of Paſcal without admiration and improvement. I ſhall, for once more, aſſume the ſignature.

Yours, &c. PASCAL.

TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Continued from p. 999.)

NEWPORT is ſituated on the Weſtern bank of the river Uſke, which flows into the Briſtol Channel a few miles below the town. Though it ſtands ſo conveniently for trade, it has a very ſmall ſhare of it. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, ill built, and worſe paved. The market-houſe, which is in the middle of this ſtreet, is ſo ruinous as to threaten a ſpeedy fall. The bridge is compoſed of very high wooden piles, and the floor is formed of boards, that are looſe, except at each end.

Newport Caſtle is cloſe to the river, as well as to the bridge. It appears

from the remains of it, to have been of no great extent. Two towers, fronting the river, ſtill exiſt, in tolerable preſervation; and one of them has been rendered habitable.

The Weſt gate of the town is a clumſy piece of building. From this gate there is a continued aſcent to the church, which is an old fabrick, furniſhed with a high tower, that ſerves for a ſea-mark. I aſcended to the ſummit of this tower, to gratify my eyes with a proſpect that I knew would be pleaſing and extenſive. I had not only a view of a conſiderable part of Monmouthſhire, and of the Glamorganſhire extremity of South Wales, but alſo of the Briſtol Channel, to a great diſtance, of the two Holms, and of the hills of Somerſetſhire, on the oppoſite ſide of the channel.

The antient town of Caerleon, which was undoubtedly a Roman ſtation, under the appellation of *Iſca Legionum*, is three miles diſtant from Newport, to the North-eaſt. This is now a very ſmall place, though, in the time of the Romans, it was a large and flouriſhing city. On the Weſt ſide of it is a deep, circular area, which was formerly the ſite of an amphitheatre. Here are ſome remains of the old walls of the town, which, however, ſeem to have been built ſince the departure of the Romans from this iſland.

Of the caſtle of Caerleon, which was probably erected in Norman times, there are now no remains, except a very ſmall part of the walls, and the keep. I perceived ſeveral Roman bricks amongſt the rubbiſh on the keep, but without that inſcription which appears on many of the bricks which have been diſcovered in various parts of Caerleon. I mean the inſcription, LEG. II. AVG. The vicar ſhewed me a brick, manifeſtly Roman, with the above words perfectly diſtinct. In a currier's yard in this town I ſaw a ſtone with an inſcription, which I read thus: IVLIA ESSEVNDA VIXIT ANNOS XXX——. The numeral letter after the laſt X is ſo defaced that I could not decypher it. ESSEVNDA, I allow, is an unclaſſical name; but that appears to be the name on the ſtone.

The moſt curious Roman relick that I ſaw at Caerleon was a gold ring, which was not, indeed, very elegant in its make, but had a ſmall ſtone ſet in it, adorned with a repreſentation of Hercules ſtrangling the Nemean lion, neatly engraved. For this ring the owner, who is a maltſter, has had an offer of twenty guineas, which he refuſed.

The bridge over the Uſke at Caerleon reſembles that of Newport; and both are in ſuch a ſtate that the erection of new ones in their room would not be an inexpedient meaſure. The church at this town has nothing remarkable in it.

In my way from Newport to Cardiff, I paſſed near Tredegar, the hoſpitable manſion of John Morgan, Eſq. member for Monmouthſhire, who has another ſeat at ſome diſtance, on the right of this road, called Ruperra. The former is a plain, inelegant, brick houſe; the latter, a handſome ſtone building, erected a few years ago, in the room of one which was accidentally deſtroyed by fire.

About nine miles from Newport, I croſſed the river Rhymny, and entered Glamorganſhire, and, paſſing by the wretched village of Roth, ſoon reached Cardiff. This town is ſituated on the Eaſtern bank of the Taff, near its mouth. It is pretty large and populous, and the ſtreets are well-paved, but narrow. Of the old Norman walls, with which it was encompaſſed, ſome veſtiges are yet extant. The caſtle has been rebuilt, in part, by Lord Mountſtuart, who derives from this town the title of Baron. Within the caſtle-walls, to the Northward, is an antique tower, of an octagonal form, built by Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman, who, in the reign of William Rufus, after aſſiſting Jeſtin, lord of Glamorganſhire, in the depoſition and murder of Rhys ap Tudor, his ſovereign, expelled the former from his territory, and divided all the Southern parts of this county between himſelf and 12 Norman knights, his companions.

The pariſh-church of Cardiff is a handſome and ſpacious ſtructure, decorated with a beautiful tower. The town-hall is a plain, neat, convenient building; and near it ſtands the county-gaol.

The Taff is not navigable above Cardiff. It is ſufficiently deep, however, below the town, for ſmall veſſels; but the trade of the place is far from being conſiderable.

In the afternoon of the 23d I proceeded to the city of Llandaff, which is two miles higher up the Taff than the town I have juſt deſcribed. It is a ſmall inconſiderable place, and has not even a market to boaſt of. But the elegant and venerable ruins of its cathedral are ſufficiently attractive to command the occaſional reſort of ſtrangers.

This

This ſtructure was built about the beginning of the twelfth century. The building now uſed as the cathedral includes part of the body of the antient one, but is, in other reſpects, as modern as the preſent century, about the middle of which, I believe, the old church underwent ſuch reparation as was almoſt equivalent to re-building. The ruins are at the Weſt end of the modern church, and conſiſts of the original Weſtern door-way, and part of the North and South ſides. The arch over the door is circular, and has a well-carved epiſcopal ſtatue immediately over it. On the upper part of the front under which this door ſtands is a whole-length figure of the Virgin Mary, with a croſs on the *apex* of the building. In this front are two rows of neat-pointed arches for windows; and on the North and South ſides abovementioned are two circular door-caſes half ſunk in the earth.

Theſe ruins exhibit an aſpect very different from the preſent cathedral, the new part of which the architect formed principally on the Roman model, without conſidering how incongruous this ſtyle of architecture is with the plan purſued in the antient part.

Beyond Llandaff, which is ſo called from its ſituation on the bank of the Taff (the name implying *the church on the Taff*), I croſſed that river over a ſtone bridge, in my *route* towards Caerphili. After a variety of ſteep aſcents and deſcents, I reached this village at dusk.

The next day I viewed the celebrated caſtle of Caerphili, the ruins of which are ſaid to be the largeſt in the kingdom. This caſtle was built at different times; but the greateſt part of the preſent remains are ſuppoſed to have been erected by Edward I. The moſt beautiful part of the ruin is the hall, the dimenſions of which are the following, *viz.* the length 70 feet, the breadth 33, and the height 22. The windows in this hall have been much admired: they are pointed at the top in the Gothic ſtyle; and between them are elegant groupes of light pillars. The roof is entirely gone. The form of ſeveral other rooms may yet be ſeen; and ſome of the ſtair-caſes ſtill remain, but in an inſecure ſtate.

The greateſt curioſity about the caſtle is the leaning tower, which projects ten or eleven feet out of its perpendicular. This phænomenon is probably owing to the hardneſs and ſtrength of the mortar with which the ſtones were cemented. It is not certainly known how long the tower has been in this ſtate; but it muſt have been ſo for a very conſiderable time, if there is any truth in the information I received from my Caerphili landlord, who aſſured me that his grandfather had remembered it in that condition from his earlieſt youth to his death, which did not happen before he had reached the age of ninety.

This was a round tower. That part which has fallen from it ſtill lies in cumbrous ruins near the leaning part.

The walls in the front of the caſtle are pretty entire, as is alſo the ſally-port. The dungeon is a ſmall, ſquare, dark room. On the right of the grand entrance are apartments that are ſuppoſed to have been uſed as barracks. At ſome diſtance from the caſtle are the veſtiges of various outworks and fortifications.

In digging within the walls, about ſix weeks before my arrival, ſeveral arrow-heads were diſcovered, which were ſhewn me by the keeper of the caſtle. They are ſmall hollow pieces of iron, about two inches in length, tapering towards the point.

The preſent proprietor of this caſtle is Lord Mountſtuart, who has given directions to his ſteward to prevent, to the utmoſt of his power, all depredations on theſe ſtately ruins. It is to be wiſhed that all owners of reſpectable ruins were equally ſtudious of preſerving them.

I was detained at Caerphili by rain till the 25th, which was the anniverſary of one of the ſeven fairs that are annually holden at this place. The fair exhibited no ſtriking marks of diſcrimination from an Engliſh country-fair, except that the predominant language was Welſh, and many of the women, both old and young, appeared without ſhoes or ſtockings

Caerphili had once a market, which, however, is now diſuſed. It is a poor, ill-built village, environed with mountains. All the roads about it are very indifferent.

I was adviſed to take a guide with me from Caerphili to the Pont-y-Pridd, called by the Engliſh the New Bridge, unleſs I thought proper to go the road-way, which, I was informed, was longer by two miles than the bye-way. To avoid, on the one hand, the riſk of loſing my way in a *route* where there

was

was little hope of meeting with perſons who might direct me in the right track, and, on the other hand, to the inconvenience of ſeeking a guide at a time when the country-people were engaged in the buſineſs and amuſements of the fair, I reſolved to take the road, regardleſs of the difference of two miles. After going a little way on the miſerable road that led to the turnpike-road formed along the banks of the Taff, I croſſed the Brecon road, and ſoon came to a part where there were two turnings; and, reflecting on the geographical ſituation of the ſpot, I preferred the right-hand turning; in conſequence of which, when I expected to get into the turnpike-road, I found the way I had taken gradually diminiſh in width, till it ended in a narrow path between lofty hedges. I now thought I had loſt my way to the turnpike, which, from the ſpace I had walked, I ought to have reached by this time. I followed the path, however, and ſoon came to an aſcent, from which I had a charming view of the romantic Taff, winding its way over a rocky bed between verdant and woody mountains. Proceeding in the rough ſtony path I had choſen, I paſſed along the brow of Eglws-ilan mountain, till I perceived a ſolitary church, which I concluded was that of Eglws-ilan. My doubts were now removed—I was convinced that I had taken the very *route* which I had been adviſed not to purſue without a guide, and which, for the reaſons above ſtated, I had determined to avoid. Enjoying the delightful proſpect around me of hill, wood, and water, I walked ſlowly on towards the church, and ſoon afterwards turned to the left into a wood, through which I deſcended rapidly, by a very ſteep, winding, and rugged path, to the Eaſtern bank of the Taff. Here I found that turnpike-road through which the greateſt part of my *route* would have lain if I had not accidentally purſued the path over Eglws-ilan mountain. About two miles higher up the river I diſcovered the celebrated bridge of which I was in queſt.

This bridge conſiſts of one very wide and lofty arch, the chord of which is 140 feet, and the height of it 34 feet. This is allowed to be the largeſt arch in Europe. The architect was William Edward, who, before he conſtructed the bridge in queſtion, erected two on this very ſpot. The firſt of theſe, a bridge of three arches, had not ſufficient height or ſtrength to reſiſt the violence of the ſtream, when ſwelled with long-continued rains; and the ſecond, which had only one arch, alſo fell a ſacrifice to the force of the torrent. The preſent bridge, which was built in 1756, is very ſimple in its conſtruction, being nothing more than a plain arch of coarſe ſtone, with three circular perforations through each of the abutments. Theſe apertures are of different dimenſions, that on each ſide, neareſt the bank, being twice as large as either of the other two. The parapet is breaſt-high. The ingenious mechanic, by whom this curious bridge was planned, was not only eminent as a bridge-builder, but acquired ſome reputation among his countrymen in Glamorganſhire as a diſſenting-preacher. He died Aug. 7, 1789, in his 72d year. [See p. 767.]

The bed of the Taff is an abſolute quarry; and, as I ſaw it when the water was very low, many large maſſes of ſtone, which would otherwiſe have been covered, appeared in the midſt of the channel. In ſeveral places, hardly a ſixth part of the ſpace from bank to bank conſiſted of water, the remainder of the width being a bed of ſtone. The current paſſing over the ſmaller ſtones, by the unequal poſition of which it was occaſionally interrupted, diſturbed, by its roaring, the ſilence of the rural ſcene. This deſcription does not apply to that part of the river which is immediately above or below the Pont-y-Pridd, where the ſtream flowed on without interruption, except that, a little below the bridge, it was divided into two channels by an iſland, one part of which had a ſurface of naked pebbles, and the other was covered with ſhrubs and verdure. Below the part where theſe channels re-unite, the Rontha falls into the Taff, after flowing through a ſtone-bridge of two large arches.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 16.

FROM the arrogant effuſions of Catullus, in p. 885, an inexperienced novice might be led to imagine that "the happy æra" is but juſt commenced, in which "the philoſopher and theologian" may ſpeak their ſentiments, and in which "the preſs is open to the advocates of all religious denominations." Surely there can be no occaſion, at this time of day, to ventilate ſuch truiſms, or to "inveſtigate the merits of the eſtabliſhment," and of the ſeparatiſts from it.



nt of D.r Wyntle in Merton College Oxford.

it. The trees are known by their fruits. We want no further *exhibition*. Such *crambe repetita* will always be diſguſting. It is therefore moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, that no champion will "enter the liſts" with this "friend of the Diſſent," as, indubitably, "it is time that *the miſts of prejudice ſhould flit before the beams of the riſing orb of truth.*" It is to be feared, if *ſuch* ſhould be the language of the controvertiſts, that "the meaneſt peaſant in the land" would not underſtand it. And then *Quid dignum tanto feret* hic *Promiſſor hiatu?* His modeſt challenge reſembles the cool and inflexible behaviour of the dauntleſs bruiſers, who have been ſo long entertaining the poliſhed amateurs of "fair and hard fighting" (ſee p. 948) with throwing the gauntlet of oppoſition. VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

AS the elegant and much-admired monument of Dr. Wyntle*, in the chapel of Merton College, Oxford, has never been engraved, I ſhould wiſh to ſee a print from the incloſed drawing in your entertaining Magazine. There is no ſculptor's name to it. *(See Plate II.)*

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Jeſu Chriſto Reſurrectioni & vitæ credentium ſacrum hoc
ANNÆ WYNTLE corpus ſub hoc loco depoſitum eſt
menſis Auguſti die viceſimo-nono,
Anno Salutis milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo
quadrageſimo ſexto.
Juſtorum Animæ in manu Dei ſunt.
ROBERTUS WYNTLE, M.D. Collegii Mertonenſis Cuſtos,
Frater mœrens,
Hoc monumentum ſorori optimæ
et ſibi vivens poſuit.
Corpus ROBERTI WYNTLE, M.D.
hujuſce Collegii Cuſtodis,
In eodem ſepulcro cum ſorore depoſitum eſt
* * Die menſis Auguſti 28°,
Annoque Domini MDCCL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

IN p. 608, col. 1, l. 10, for "Norman" we ſhould read "Gallic," and "pl. XII.;" and in l. 11, "p. 66."

P. 729. A reference ſhould be made to pp. 703, 4, 5, of your preceding volume, and to pp. 436, 7, of your preſent, for a critique on "The Trifler."

P. 742, col. 1, l. 11 from the bottom, read "vol. XLVI."

P. 764, col. 1, l. 3, read "Rotheram;" l. 21, 22, the *ſecond* edition of his maſterly "Apology" was publiſhed in 1762; and to it is ſubjoined a note, vindicating the author from the miſrepreſentations of the Monthly Review for March, 1760. The pamphlet ſhould be again reprinted, as it is become very ſcarce. In p. 838, col. 2, an addition is made to the liſt of the works of this judicious author; whoſe letter in p. 508 of your volume for 1780 fully juſtifies his claim as the ſole, undoubted writer of another excellent piece, omitted in your liſt. See alſo your volume for the ſubſequent year, pp. 626, 7.

By conſulting the Peerage, it will be found, that the note in p. 764 gives an erroneous account of the title of *Viſcount* Say and Sele, which did not revive in Col. Twiſleton, who, in p. 661 of the volume there referred to, is repreſented as having "ſubſtantiated his claim to the *barony* in 1781;" ſo that, in l. 1 of that page we ſhould, for "Viſcount" r. "Baron." See alſo your volume for 1781, p. 394, col. 2.

Pp. 787, 788. From the volume referred to in the note, it is evident that the letter was from the *ſon* of Judge Blencowe, not from the Judge himſelf, as the running-title and the title-page erroneouſly ſet forth.

P. 803, col. 1. The "elegiac diſtich" has been attributed to Sir Thomas More. See your volume for 1787, p. 593, col. 1.

In col. 2, l. 7 from the bottom of p. 803, ſee your volume for 1785, p. 436, col. 2.

P. 877, col. 2, l. 7 from the bottom, read "thoſe in pp. 781, 869;" though there is then a chaſm from February, 1782, to November, 1785, which your curious readers would wiſh to ſee filled up.

P. 878, col. 2, *notes*, l. *ult.* read "LVI."

P. 888, col. 1, l. 3. Should we not for "brother" ſubſtitute "nephew?"

The epitaph in p. 910 reminded me of the following extract from Bp. Lowth's *Second* [unpubliſhed] Letter to Biſhop Warburton, to whom it may alſo be conſidered as deſignedly applicable:—"Harduin was a man of extenſive learning, of much more extenſive reading, of great genius, of a ſtrong, a lively, a fruitful, a forgetive imagination; but very confident, arrogant, precipitate, injudicious, and violently addicted to hypotheſis and paradox."

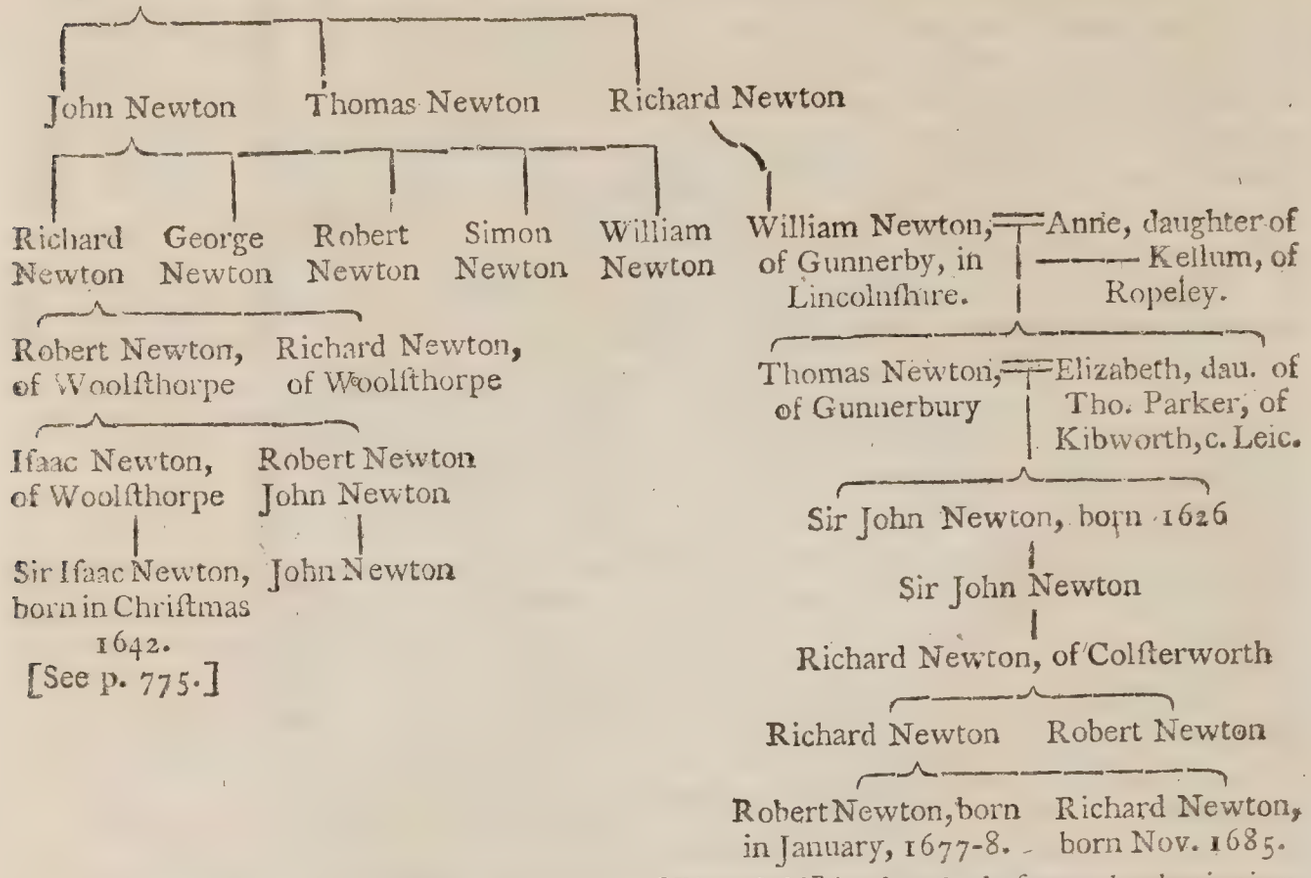
Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

* See Gutch's "Hiſtory," &c. p. 29.

PEDIGREE

PEDIGREE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, FROM HIS OWN HAND-WRITING.

John Newton, of Westby, in Lincolnshire, descended from Newton of Lancashire.



[See p. 775.]

Let the registers of Westby and Bitchfield [Bittesfield] be searched, from the beginning to the year 1650; and extracts be taken of whatever marriages, births, and burials have been in the family of the Newtons. And if the old register of Colsterworth can be found, let the like extract be taken out of that. And let the extracts be taken by copying out of the registers whatever can be met with about the family of the Newtons in words at length, without omitting any of the words.

The result of the above search is thus given on a separate paper:

Mary Newton, the daughter of Robert, baptised 5th September, 1613. Anne Newton, daughter of Robert Newton, baptised 6th May, 1616. Thomas Newton, the son of Richard Newton, baptised August 3d, 1618. John Newton, the son of Richard Newton, baptised December 2d, 1620. Isaac, the son of Isaac and Hannah Newton, baptised January 1, 1642.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

IT is said, p. 739, that "a good view of *Boscobel* accompanies the tract called by that name."

Not long ago I visited Boscobel, so much celebrated in the English history. I enquired for *the royal oak*: a servant-maid, instead of *shewing the lions*, pointed out the field where the tree once was, and left me to find it out as I best could. I found a brick-wall, now ruinous, which incloses a laurel-hedge, now stunted and decayed, and *there* stood the tree, which is now gone, and which, even in the days of Charles II., was a *lone* and *pollarded* tree.

The house remains as when first erected; but, being built of wood, it is very frail, and, unless it be varnished over, it will speedily share the fate of that oak to which it owes its celebrity.

Mention is made by historians of *the mount and bower*, where the king passed a Sunday. The remains of the mount are still to be seen; but *the view* is a reverse of the truth. The mount and bower are on the opposite side of the garden from that in which the view has placed them.

From *the mount* there is a little park, overshadowed with bushes, which leads to a garden-seat in good taste, and which, as I conjecture, is formed out of small branches of *the fatal oak*.

Much of the wood between *Whiteladies* and *Boscobel* has been felled, not from extravagance, but from the necessity of time, for the trees appeared in a state of decay.

A just delineation of this celebrated spot would be acceptable to many of your readers*; and I doubt not that *the lady* who now possesses *Boscobel* would, on its being suggested to her, order it to be made on her own expences.

Yours, &c. PHILARCHÆUS.

* Had we a good drawing of the house and grounds as they now appear, we should with pleasure engrave it. EDIT.

AU-

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS OF ANCIENT BRITISH HISTORY.

Mr. URBAN, PAPER VIII. *Nov.* 4.

THE following poem, by *Talieſin*, I have attempted to tranſlate more literally than the former pieces, by giving it line for line, which may weaken the force of expreſſion a little; but my inducement was, that it renders it eaſier, to thoſe who may be inclined, to compare it with the original. The poem has no title in the MS. from whence it was copied; but I have given it that which is prefixed, from a ſuppoſition that it was compoſed on account of a battle fought in the vale of *Garant*.

Gwaith Dyffryn Garant.

Teithi edmygant
Yn Nyffryn Garant.—
Gallawg gallwgyd anchwant
Sybwll ſymudant,
Ban erddefel tant,
Neu nos cudd dyfydd,
Cudd dirgel rhag dydd.
A wyr cerdd gelfydd
Py gel Calloſydd,
Am dyro amde:
O'r porth pan ddwyre,
Py ddyddug llyw gauaf,
Py gyd ddechrau llef.
Yn dewis eichiawg
Ffyſg ffŏus ffodiawg,
Ef dihun hunawg.
Ef gobryn Carawg
Cymru carneddawg;
Y tad Garadawg
Dëar Meneifon,
Dëar mynawg Môn,
Mawr erch anudon
Gwenhwys gwallt-hirion.
Am Gaer Wyrangon
Pwy á dal y ceinon?
Ai Maelgwn o Fôn?
Ai dyfydd o Aeron?
Ai Coel, ai gnawon?
Ai Gwrweddw, ai feibion?
Ni anchwardd ei alon
O Ynyr wyſtlon:
Ef cyrch cerddorion,
Se ſyberw ſeon;
Neu'r dierfeis i rin,
Ym mordai Uffin,
Ym moroedd Gododin.
Ys geirfrith cyfrenin
Bran bore ddewin,
Wyf carddenin hen,
Wyf cyfrau lawen
A thaw y dygen,
Mau molawd Urien.
Eirian eirioes
Llyminawg llumoes
Rhuddfedel aphwys:
Rhuddyn ai llunwys
Cad yn Harddnenwys:
Ynyr ai briwys;
Cant calan cynnwys
Cant câr amyfwys.
Gwelais wyr gorfawr,
A ddygyrchynt awr:
Gwelais waed ar llawr
Rhag rhuthr cleddyfawr:
Gleſynt eſgyll gwawr

The Battle of the Vale of Garant.

Extolled ſhall be the illuſtrious deeds
of the Vale of *Garant*.—
The ſons of ſlaughter, from the undeſireable
reeking plain,—will depart
when the ſtring of harmony reſounds,
or when the ſhades of night approach,
the hidden retreat from day.
The learned in the myſtery of ſong
find a ſafe refuge with *Calloſydd*,
who beſtows on me ſplendid garments:
in aſcending from the gate, [pears
in winter's ſtormy ſeaſon, when the chief ap-
they commence the voice of melody.—
In ſtriving for the pre-eminence
the fortunate will run with ſpeed,
The ſleeper will awake.
Carog would wiſh to purchaſe
Cambria's ſtony regions;
and the ſire *Caradog*
the bluſtering *Meneiwians*,
fair *Mona's* tumultuous ſhores,
and the mighty horribly-perjured
long-haired *Gwentians*.
For *Caer Wyrangon** (* Worceſter.)
who offers the precious price?
Is it *Maelgwn* of *Mon*?
or ſhall it come from *Aeron*?
Is it *Coel*, with his wily whelps?
or is it *Gwrweddw*, and his ſons?
The foes ſhall not exult
by having hoſtages from *Ynyr*:
the bards in ſong were aſſembled,
geniuſes of bounteous paſſions;
but their poetic charms diſarmed not the chiefs,
as in the water-dwellings of *Uffin*,
on the *Gododinian* ſeas.
If true the boding words of myſterious lore,
foretold from the morning raven,
I am a captive in the bands of age,
I am a treaſure of joy,
and the appeaſer of wrath;
mine to proclaim *Urien's* praiſe.
Beautifully ſplendid were the
movements of the hoſt of *Llyminog*
on the red-reaping ſteep:
It was *Rhuddyn* that formed
the battle in *Harddnenwys*:
it was *Ynyr* who ſcattered it;
who, to a hundred feſtivals welcomes
a hundred roundly-drinking friends.—
I ſaw the warriors of dread appearance,
ruſhing together to the ſhout of war:
I ſaw blood on the ground
from the conflict of the men of ſwords:
they tinged with blue the wings of the morning,
Eſ-

Esgorynt y'n waywawr	when they poured forth their ashen messengers of pain.—
Trichant calan cyman clodfawr	In three hundred festivals will be sung the fame
Ynyr ar dir yn wir cochawr.	of *Ynyr*, whose feats are seen on the crimson-tinted earth.

The above poem was composed by *Taliesin*, seemingly when he was under the patronage of *Urien Reged*, prince of *Cumbria*; but as it is not immediately addressed to his patron, it appears probable that the hero of the poem was *Ynyr*, king of *Gwent*. I believe this is the same *Ynyr* as we find mentioned in the *Triades* to be king of *Gwent*, which was a district comprehended in parts of the present counties of *Glamorgan*, *Monmouth*, and *Gloucester*. The *Triades* say that the *Severn* was discoloured with blood from the great slaughter made in a battle, in which *Maelgwn Gwynedd* bore a part against *Iddon*, the son of *Ynyr*; and perhaps that might have been on account of the dispute spoken of in this poem. OWAIN O FEIRION.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 25.

THE following notes, with a drawing from old stained glass, taken at *Pilaton*, near Penkridge, in Staffordshire, about three years since, are at your service, when your assiduity is not turned towards more important considerations. This antient mansion, called Pilaton-hall, has been the residence for several generations of the respectable family of the Littleton Baronets; at present it is occupied in part only by a farmer; the worthy descendant, Sir Edward Littleton, having erected a new habitation at *Tiddesley Park*, in the style of modern taste, quite plain on the outside, and rather deficient in the usual graces of architecture; but the house and offices are sufficiently extensive, and the apartments so commodious and elegantly fitted up, it justly merits the title of *simplex munditiis*. The situation is indeed the most desirable enjoyment for the noble pleasures of the chace.

Pilaton-hall, it is said, will soon be so far demolished, as to reduce it to a mere farm-house; for which reason, I am sorry it is not in my power to present a perspective design, which I could have done at my visitation of the place. Plott, in his History of Staffordshire, has given several views of gentlemen's seats, but I do not recollect Pilaton; perhaps this hint may induce some one near the spot to effect a drawing before its alteration, or total demolition. A verbal description from me, without a plate, would be a dull treat, and convey no just idea of the beauty and grandeur of the place; besides, it would carry me beyond your limits. A summary account shall, therefore, only be given, abstracted from more particular notes. The hall, which is spacious, fills the mind with those fixed ideas we entertain of antient hospitality. The lengthened oaken table, strongly supported, having carried many a load of substantial food, and exhilarating, healthful liquor; the arched stone-chimney, where logs of solid oak have chearfully blazed; the butler's pantry, &c. near at hand; are all standing marks of convivial mirth and good old cheer. The wainscot in carved pannels, projecting heads with long beards * and jocund faces, or in merry attitudes, plainly announce the spirit and disposition of those times; but it seems all this was tempered with wisdom, prudence, and morality, *be merry and wise*; for over the great chimney I perceived these words *Jesus Marcy*, the letters not Gothic, but formed of flowers and scroll-work. The windows are at this day filled with painted glass, and consist of subjects from the Old and New Testament; designations of the twelve calendar months, representing the produce and various employments of each season, and over them, in distinct compartments, the twelve signs of the Zodiack; these are comprised in circular panes: others, of the same form, appear to be composed in emblematical devices not easily understood; one of them especially, and remarkable for its singularity, which represents a man crowned, with his legs in the stocks. There are many more detached pieces, dispersed in the windows of the house, too numerous for particular description in the narrow compass of this letter. I shall, therefore, at present confine myself to one piece only, which is near the kitchen, and translated thither, no doubt, from the chapel, now in ruins, together with all the rest that are upon religious subjects. The drawing (*plate III. fig.* 1.) is an exact *fac-simile*, the veil black, with a yellow border curiously embroidered, the dress in beautiful colours with ermine; underneath these words:

Ꭲta Modwyna ora p me.

* "'Tis merry in the hall,
"When beards wag all." *Old Proverb.*

Below



Towards the Middle

When you ye prayed Doo vchez
Remembre Gazy Mawrevez

Myne owne good Kate ab ofte ab
you can not se me bodyly myth youz
prayze I pray you visite me and
myth thys spectally because it is
the hole tzymote Wherin you shall doo
a great pleasure unto me Whyche
ame youz coming mystes and
erwz wyll be

mazye

Add. MS. 17,492. Christ's Hospital Prayer Book.

Below this, on the dexter ſide, a groupe of male figures kneeling and praying; on the left, the ſame number of females in the like attitude, all of them with frontals or bandeaus round the head. The name being preſerved, there can be no miſtake; without ſo ſure a mark it might have remained unknown, for I do not remember ever to have ſeen a picture or any other repreſentation of this ſaint; perhaps there are none left at this day; if ſo, the above ſmall memorial will have ſome degree of value in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Such of your readers who may wiſh for information concerning her birth and life may conſult Dugdale's Warwickſhire, art. de Poleſworth, or the late valuable edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 377, where they will find ſomething of her hiſtory. But as thoſe books are not in every one's hands, I will tranſcribe the epitaph on her tomb at Burton, with Mr. Gough's tranſlation:

"Ortum Modwennæ dat Hibernia, Scotia finem,
Anglia dat tumulum, dat Deus aſtra poli.
Prima dedit vitam, ſed mortem terra ſecunda,
Et terram terræ tertia terra dedit.
Aufert Lanfortin quam terra Conallea prefert,
Felix Burtonium virginis oſſa tenet."

"Ireland gave Modwen birth, England a grave,
As Scotland death, and God her ſoul ſhall ſave,
The firſt land life, the ſecond death did give,
The third in earth her earthly part receive;
Lanfortin takes whom Connel's country owns,
And happy Burton holds the virgin's bones."

I ſhall further offer what I have collected on this ſubject from a very authentic writer, who is not ſufficiently known:

St. Modwena, a noble Iriſh virgin, having led a religious life ſeveral years in her own country, ſhe came into England in the reign of King *Ethelwolf*, about the year 840. That pious and great king, being acquainted with her virtues and holineſs of life, committed to her care the education of his daughter *Editha*, and founded for her the monaſtery of Poleſworth, near the foreſt of Arden, in Warwickſhire, which flouriſhed till the Diſſolution, bearing uſually the name of St. *Editha*, its patroneſs, and ſecond abbeſs. St. *Modwena* had before eſtabliſhed two famous nunneries in Scotland; one at Sterling, the other in Edinburgh. She made ſome other pious foundations in England; but, to apply herſelf more perfectly to the duties of religion, and a purity of life, ſhe led, during ſeven years, an anchoretical life, in an iſle in the Trent, which was called *Andreſey**, from the apoſtle St. Andrew, in whoſe honour ſhe procured her oratory to be dedicated. When the great abbey of Burton upon Trent was founded † in 1004, it was dedicated under the patronage of St. Mary and St. Modwena, and was enriched with the relicks of this ſaint, from whom *Leland* calls it Modpenertop.

Pilaton is a hamlet in the pariſh of *Penkrich* or *Penkridge*, which laſt is a deanry in the dioceſe of Dublin. This accounts for the connection; and probably for that reaſon the chapel at Pilaton was dedicated to St. Modwena, as well as on account of its vicinity to Burton, where ſhe was at that time in great veneration. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Bruſſels, Oct.* 25.

IN pp. 779, 780, you give an account of a picture and a Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots, in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh Dominicans at Bornhem, in Flanders. One of the gentlemen of that priory brought to me, a few days ago, the incloſed *fac-ſimile* (*plate III. fig.* 2), exactly copied from the ſaid Prayer-book, deſiring me to ſend it to you for your very valuable Miſcellany, which ſerves as a general repoſitory for innumerable intereſting ſcraps of this nature, which otherwiſe would remain unknown to the world, and be loſt to futurity. You may reſt aſſured of the authenticity of this *fac-ſimile* copy, for which I can vouch.

Whenever circumſtances will permit, which they do not at preſent, for reaſons that may eaſily be gueſſed, I hope to correſpond with you much more frequently than I have hitherto done, if my correſpondence ſhall be found agreeable‡.

A. MANN,
Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Bruſſels.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

I SHALL be obliged if ſome of your correſpondents will favour me with their opinion on the inſurrection of the workmen of the Roman mint in the reign of the Emperor Aurelian, which is a fact ſo aſtoniſhing, that even Gibbon cannot give a ſatisfactory elucidation of it.—The matter is thus related in the eleventh chapter of his elegant Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

* By Ulfric Spot. † Quere, Where is it?
‡ It is always highly acceptable. EDIT.

"The

"The attempt of Aurelian to reſtore the integrity of the coin was oppoſed by a formidable inſurrection. The Emperor's vexation breaks out in one of his private letters. 'Surely (ſays he) the Gods have decreed that my life ſhall be a perpetual warfare. A ſedition within the walls has juſt now given birth to a very ſerious civil-war. The workmen of the mint, at the inſtigation of Felicifſimus, a ſlave, to whom I had intruſted an employment in the finances, have riſen in rebellion. They are at length ſuppreſſed; but ſeven thouſand of my ſoldiers have been ſlain in the conteſt."

Gibbon contiues: "We might content ourſelves with relating this extraordinary tranſaction, but we cannot diſſemble how much, in its preſent form, it appears to us inconſiſtent and incredible. The debaſement of the coin is indeed well ſuited to the adminiſtration of Gallienus; nor is it unlikely that the inſtruments of the corruption might dread the inflexible juſtice of Aurelian. But the guilt, as well as the profit, muſt have been confined to a few; nor is it eaſy to conceive by what arts they could arm a people whom they had injured, againſt a monarch whom they had betrayed." Other hiſtorians inform us, that the managers of the mint, apprehending a diminution in their profits from the alteration of the coin, drew up their workmen in a body againſt the whole victorious army of the Emperor; and that, upon being defeated, they left forty thouſand dead upon the field. Notwithſtanding the vaſt and numerous provinces that were ſubject to the Roman power, and the great quantities of coin neceſſary for the ſervice of ſuch an extenſive empire; yet theſe conſiderations are not adequate to account for ſo extraordinary a fact, or to explain how ſuch a large body of men could neceſſarily be employed in the ſervice of the mint. Indeed, many reſpectable medallic writers aſſert, that the Romans never iſſued two coins perfectly alike, but that an alteration of the dye was made for every coin that was ſtruck. Though this opinion is controverted by a late writer, yet I never remember to have ſeen two Roman coins perfectly alike; and the vaſt number that occur of the ſame emperor, with different reverſes, is aſtoniſhing. M. Genebrier had twelve hundred coins of Conſtantine, all in ſmall braſs; and the Abbé Rothelin had in his cabinet no leſs than eighteen hundred coins of Probus, with different reverſes, though his reign was but of ſeven years. Why the Romans ſhould be induced to have ſuch a variety in their coinage, and how ſuch vaſt quantities could be iſſued in the ſhort reigns of Tacitus, Florian, Numerian, and others, are queſtions which may exerciſe the learning and ingenuity of Antiquaries. CONQUISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

THOUGH I hope I am not inſenſible of the bleſſing of living in a country where laws, on the whole wiſe and equitable, are uſually adminiſtered with impartiality, yet I do not conceive that we are arrived to ſuch a pitch of perfection in our juriſprudence, as that there is not much room for improvement both in principle and practice. That our criminal law, in particular, ſtands in need of much reformation, has been acknowledged by many of our moſt judicious writers; and I hope the ſenſeleſs cry of the danger of innovation will not for ever prevent an enlightened age from remedying the defects of former times. I ſhould be happy to contribute in the ſmalleſt degree to this effect, by a few obſervations, which I beg you to inſert, concerning the law reſpecting *ſuicide*.

The crime of ſelf-murder (which it is by no means my intention to extenuate), ſeems to be one of that nature which no human laws can reach. As the guilty perſon has effectually placed himſelf beyond the power of juſtice, all the puniſhment of his crime muſt neceſſarily fall upon the innocent, upon thoſe who are already under ſevere affliction from its conſequences. It is upon the *relations* that the forfeiture of property, and the indignity offered to the dead body, operate as a puniſhment. The legal reaſon given for the former of theſe penalties is, that the king may be indemnified for the loſs of a ſubject; but, however compatible this idea might be with that ſyſtem which made the people the *property* of their ſovereigns, it is to be preſumed that none now will regard it without horror and deteſtation. If the loſs be transferred to the *ſtate*, it will be obvious that no compenſation for the death of a man can be obtained by reducing his family to beggary. If the puniſhment be conſidered as intended to deter others from the ſame crime, I apprehend there is little reaſon to ſuppoſe that one, ſo wretched or deſperate as to be tempted to ſuch an extremity, would be reſtrained from it by the proſpect of ſufferings falling on thoſe, for whom the action itſelf

demon-

demonſtrates that he has little feeling; eſpecially as, in the higheſt degree of wretchedneſs from ruined fortune, the forfeiture of property is of courſe rendered null.

That the law on this head is in general deemed cruel and unjuſt, appears from the impunity which ſuicide ſo commonly meets with. And here comes in my ſtrongeſt objection, which is, that this is one of thoſe few inſtances in which that equal diſtribution of juſtice to all ranks of people, which is the greateſt boaſt of our country, is violated. It is violated too, I fear, in a very heinous manner, namely, by *direct perjury* on the part of juries; thus contaminating the very ſource of all public juſtice. For as, I believe, an inſtance cannot, in the memory of man, be produced, of the verdict of *felo de ſe* brought againſt any ſuicide of even moderate condition, whereas we frequently hear of paupers and beggars buried in highways in conſequence of this verdict, we muſt either abſurdly ſuppoſe all the caſes in the former claſs of men different from thoſe of the latter, or be obliged to conclude, that coroners' juries have often been influenced to bring in falſe verdicts. In fact, a great number of inſtances have been made public, in which the act of ſelf-deſtruction could with no poſſible propriety be brought under the head of *lunacy*, unleſs it were decided that the deed itſelf is always a ſufficient evidence of a diſordered mind. But, were this admitted, it is obvious that no difference would exiſt in the caſes of ſuicide, and therefore the law would be nugatory, and without an object.

Some of your readers, Mr. Urban, may perhaps conſider the matter in a ludicrous light, and be ready to compare me to Hamlet's grave-digger, who laments "that great folk ſhould have countenance to hang and drown themſelves more than their even Chriſtian"—but I truſt a little ſerious conſideration will convince every one, that partiality in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the violation of a ſolemn oath, are evils of no ſmall magnitude. So much do they affect me, that I moſt heartily wiſh (and I am ſure from no ill-will to mankind), that the next Eaſtern plunderer, debauched lord, or corrupt commoner, who, in his ſober ſenſes, makes uſe of a piſtol as a remedy againſt the *tedium vitæ*, or the ſtings of a guilty conſcience, may meet with a jury ſo uncomplaiſantly mindful of their oaths, as peremptorily to doom them to all the penalties of a *felo de ſe*, which no after-connivance may ſet aſide. Then the cruelty of the law would ring in the ears of the nation, and there would be a good chance that its repeal would follow; for ſorry am I to obſerve that, in this country, notwithſtanding our vaunted equality of right, the poor may long labour under hardſhip and injuſtice, without any efforts from their ſuperiors to redreſs them, unleſs they themſelves happen to be made perſonally ſenſible of the evil. Yours, &c. J. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

I SEND you ſome remarks upon, and additions to, the Life of Chatterton, in the fourth volume of the "Biographia Britannica." Yours, &c. S. G.

P. 575, note [c]. Mr. Tyrwhitt has given a fac-ſimile of part of this fragment, containing a Greek quotation, in vindication, &c. p. 207. And, arguing from the form of the Greek characters, and Chatterton's want of ſkill (occaſioned by his ignorance of the language) to vary from the original before him, concludes that they were copied from a printed book, and not from a MS. of the 15th century, being totally different from all the ſpecimens he had ever ſeen of that age.

In your Magazine for 1782, p. 177, the whole of the fragment is printed; and in note * a ſet of books, of three guineas value, is offered to any perſon who ſhall diſcover whence the ground-work of it is taken.

At p. 220 of the ſame volume, ſome paſſages in different authors are pointed out, as the probable ground-work of the fragment.

No farther diſcovery has, I ſuppoſe, been made, as it would probably have been announced in your Magazine.

P. 579, reference [k]. Mr. Barrett's "Hiſtory of Briſtol" was publiſhed in 1789, before this volume of the "Biographia" came out; but, I preſume, after the ſheet which contains this note was printed off, as in that work he has made a moſt liberal uſe of Chatterton's communications.

Though Mr. Barrett, in his Introduction, and in ſome parts of his book, profeſſes to leave his readers to form their judgement with reſpect to the authenticity of theſe MSS. yet in others he ſpeaks in the moſt unqualified terms of their undoubted antiquity. As for example, in p. 31 (ſpeaking of a MS diſcourſe of Briſtol, ſaid to be written by

by Turgot,) he ſays, "as the writer lived to give the following account of Briſtol not long after the very time in which Camden aſſerts Briſtol to have firſt riſen, it will be a full confutation of that eminent Antiquary."

As it is poſſible, however, that other perſons may be of a different opinion, and may conſider theſe MSS. as the fabrications of Chatterton, I ſhall ſubjoin a liſt of ſuch paſſages in the "Hiſtory of Briſtol" as are founded upon them, together with the poems printed in that work, to complete the catalogue of Chatterton's compoſitions.

Mr. Barrett ſometimes authenticates theſe MSS. by a reference to the poems communicated by Chatterton, and publiſhed by Dr. Milles, who proves the antiquity of the poems by appealing to the authority of the yellow and purple rolls in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Barrett.

HISTORY OF BRISTOL.

P. 31. An Account of Turgot; part of which, I preſume, was communicated by Chatterton, as it mentions his having written a Saxon poem, called "The bloody Battle of Haſtings."

Turgot's Hiſtory of Briſtol, tranſlated by T. Rowlie out of Saxon into Engliſh, with Rowlie's Remarks.

P. 37. Of the auntiaunte Forme of Monies, carefullie gotten for Mayſter William Canynge, by me Thomas Rowleie.

P. 42, l. 21. The coin, as Mr. Barrett calls it, here deſcribed, and which he thinks "ſeems to confirm the opinion of the abbots and religious coining money, called Abbey-money in the MSS. of Rowley," is evidently a jetton, or counter, now vulgarly called Abbey-money, from its being frequently found in the ruins of religious houſes, where it was uſed for caſting up accounts.

P. 43. Account of Monumental Stones found at Briſtol. By Turgot. Tranſlated by Rowleie.

P. 44. England's Glorye revyved in Mayſtre Canynge, beynge ſome Accounte of hys Cabynet of auntyaunte Monuments.

P. 61. Account of Chapels in Briſtol. By Rowleie. One of theſe is ſaid to have been turned (about 1460) into a Free Maſon Lodge, of which Rowley and Canynge were brendren.

P. 90. Rowley's Account of Hardinge's Poſſeſſions at Portburie, or Portceaſtre, and of the Homage done at the Fair there by the Baylive to the Abbot of St. Auſtines at Briſtol.

P. 191, &c. Account of Briſtol Caſtle. By Turgot and Rowley.

P. 196. An Engraving of the Caſtle, as it was in 1138, and the Figure of Robert Earl of Glouceſter. T. Rowleie, Canonicus, delin. 1440.

P. 200. Account of Seyncte Marie Magdalene's Chapele, and of Ælle the Founder.

P. 203. Songe to Ælla (printed before in Rowley's Poems). Some Account of Ælla's Death, by Turgot, and a Drawing of Ælla deſcribed.

P. 204. Governors of Briſtol Caſtle, mentioned only by Turgot, in whoſe MS Account of Briſtol, and no where elſe, is preſerved the Charter by which Edward the Confeſſor grants the government of Briſtol Caſtle to Leofwyn. Mr. Barrett has printed this Charter in p. 33.

P. 206. In Mr. Canynge's collection of antiquities was "An Hyſtory of Brythricus, King of Weſt Saxonnes, and Annales from him to Brythrycus the Erle, but now irrecoverably loſt. Said to be written by Turgot, a Saxon Monk, and continued by Rowlie.

P. 208. Duke Robert's (ſon to William the Conqueror) Gauntelette, left in Briſtowe Caſtle, and afterwards preſerved in Canynge's Collection. A drawing of him in Mr. Barrett's poſſeſſion.

P. 220. Sir C. Bawdin à Fulford's Bond to Henry VIth (engaging to take the Life of the Erl of Warwick, or loſe his Head), preſerved in Canynge's cabinet.

P. 246. A Poem on the Founding of the Minſter, tranſlated by Rowley, from the Original written by Abbot John, who died 1215.

P. 428. The Rolle of Seyncte Bartholomeweis Priorie. By T. Rowley.

P. 458. Account of a Drawing, by Rowley, of the Chyrch Oratorie of the Calendaries, about 1467.

P. 464. Rowley's Account of the Foundation of Trinity, or Chriſt's Church.

P. 489. Rowley a Chauntry Prieſt of St. John's, Briſtol.

P. 494. Rowley's Account of the Foundation of St. Nicholas' Church. Of this account Mr. Barrett obſerves, that, "as it is the only, ſo it may probably be the trueſt."

P. 524. Rowley's Account of the Building of St. Leonard's Church.

P. 524. Rowley's Account of the Church of St. Mary le Port, with an Epitaph written by him, deſigned for the

the Monument of Roberte Canynge, greate Syre of Wyllyam Canynge.

P. 541. Rowley's Account of the Temple Church.

P. 557. Account of St. Thomas's Church.

P. 566. Vellum Roll, containing an Account of Redcliff Church, and the auntyaunte Gate ybuylden by Kynge Byrthrycus.

Mr. Barrett does not acknowledge theſe to be Chatterton's communications; but they have every appearance of being ſo.

P. 568. Account of Sir Symon de Byrtonne, and of his being a Founder of a Church at Redcliff. By Rowley.

P. 600. The Parlyamente of Sprytes. An Entyrlude. Wroten by T. Rowleie and J. Iſcam. Plaied bie the Carmelyte Freeres at Maſtre Canynge hys greate Howſe, on dedicatynge the Chyrche of Oure Ladie of Redclifte.

P. 625. John Stow called the Briſtol Carmelite by Rowley.

P. 629. Robert Canynges, 1322, mentioned by Rowley only.—The Worlde, an Enterlude, by Rowley.

P. 631. A Character of William Canynges, founded on Rowley's Poems.

P. 632. Canynge's Letters to Rowley and the Earl of Warwick, with one from Rowley to Canynge.

P. 635. Inſcription on a Braſs fixed to the Cover of a Maſs-book, from Rowley's MSS.

P. 636. Letters from Canynge to Rowley.

P. 637. Canynge's Poem on Happineſs.—A Poem by Rowley, beginning "Anent a brooklette."—Three Plates, containing Fac Similes of this Poem; Chatterton's Explanation of it, and his Notes upon it.

P. 639. Chatterton's Firſt Letter to Mr. Walpole; incloſing, "The Ryſe of Peyneteynge in Englande, wroten bie T. Rowleie, 1469, for Maſtre Canynge."—In note 1. to this account is given a ſhort Sketch of Rowley's Character. In note 10. a Specimen of the Poetry of John ſecond Abbot of St. Auguſtine's Monaſtery.

P. 642. Chatterton's Second Letter to Mr. Walpole; incloſing, the "Hiſtorie of Peyncters yn Englande. Bie T. Rowley." In this Hiſtory are given Specimens of the Poetry of Ecca, Biſhop of Hereford in 557, and of Ellmer, Byſhoppe of Selſeie; and alſo, a Poem intituled "The Warre," by Abbot John, before-mentioned.

P. 647. Chatterton's Letter to Mr. Barrett.—This was written to explain a letter which Chatterton had addreſſed to Mr. Clayfield, declaring an intention of deſtroying himſelf.

BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

P. 579, l. 12 from the bottom. If Dr. Gregory had conſulted Mr. Tyrwhitt's "Vindication," &c. p. 154, note (40), he would have found that this Gloſſary is very imperfectly deſcribed by Dr. Milles. According to Mr. Tyrwhitt, who ſpeaks from the authority of Mr. Barrett, it did not conſiſt of a mere tranſcript of Speght's Gloſſary, but "was in two parts. The firſt contained the old words with the modern Engliſh, and the ſecond the modern Engliſh with the old words, both alphabetically. In our common Latin and Engliſh Dictionaries, the part in which the Engliſh words are placed firſt is ſaid to be for the purpoſe of aſſiſting perſons in tranſlating Engliſh into Latin; and for what other purpoſe could this Gloſſary have poſſibly been compiled, but that of aſſiſting the compiler in tranſlating modern Engliſh into old?"

Chatterton himſelf deſcribes this Gloſſary as conſiſting of two books, a ſmall one annexed to a larger, in his third letter to his ſiſter. In that and the following letter he appears extremely ſolicitous that the MS. ſhould be ſent to him in London.

The want of this Gloſſary may perhaps account for his producing only one poem in the manner of thoſe which he attributed to Rowley, after he left Briſtol. This was the "Balade of Charitie," which he ſent to the printer of the Town and Country Magazine, on July 4, 1770. The laſt letter, in which he preſſes his ſiſter to ſend the Gloſſary to him, is dated May 30, 1770. He probably received it in conſequence of this letter, as, after that period, it is not mentioned in any of his letters to her, though four, written after that date, are publiſhed.

P. 580, note [K]. Mr. Barrett has publiſhed an engraving of theſe drawings in his "Hiſtory of Briſtol," p. 196; and their appearance in his plate amply confirms Mr. Warton's opinion of them.

P. 589. Mr. Barrett's account of his death (Hiſtory of Briſtol, p. 647) differs from that here given in aſcribing it to a large doſe of opium, ſome of which, he ſays, was picked out from between his teeth after death.

Mr. Barrett does not mention on what authority he relates this.

P. 597,

P. 597, line 3 from the bottom. Some time after the Croſs was removed from the College Green, it was given by Dean Barton to Mr. Hoar (Barrett's Hiſtory of Briſtol, p. 475).

This was probably the generoſity here alluded to, as it would naturally excite the reſentment of an antiquary.

P. 605, line 30. In "The St. James's Chronicle," during the Chattertonian controverſy, was publiſhed the following liſt of the partizans on each ſide. I have added to it the names marked *.

Rowleians.	Anti-Rowleians.
Mr. Bryant	Mr. Tyrwhitt
Dean Milles	Mr. Walpole
Dr. Glynn	Dr. Warton
Mr. Henley	Mr. T. Warton
Monthly Review,	Dr. Johnſon
*(Dr. Langhorne was the original Reviewer of Rowley in the Monthly Review, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Badcock, an Anti-Rowleian. See Badcock's letter, dated 1782, in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1789, p. 878.)	Mr. Steevens
	Dr. Percy
	Mr. Malone
	Mr. Gibbon
	Mr. Jones
	Dr. Farmer
	Mr. Colman †
	Mr. Sheridan
	Dr. Lort
	Mr. Aſtle
	Mr. Croft
*Mr. Harris, in his "Philological Inquiries," vol. II. p. 467.	Mr. Hayley
	Lord Camden
	Mr. Gough
*Mr. E. B. Greene.	Mr. Maſon
	*Mr. Knox
	*Critical Review
	*Mr. Badcock, in Monthly Review for 1782.
	*Gentleman's Magazine.

P. 605, note [11]. This information is to be found in an anonymous pamphlet publiſhed in 1783, intituled, "The genuine Copy of a Letter found Nov. 5, 1782, near Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, addreſſed to the Hon. Mr. H—ce W—-le." I have not met with it in any other publication. I preſume Dr. Gregory's authority (for he ſays he has been well informed) has a better foundation than that of an anonymous and ſcurrilous pamphlet.

Of Mr. Tyrwhitt's original opinion I have no proof; but Mr. Warton, in the firſt and following pages of his "Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems," declares, that, when Lord Litchfield ſhewed the poems to him, he did, on reading a few of them, expreſs his ſuſpicions that they were moſt probably ſpurious. He then gives an account of his conduct reſpecting the poems afterwards; from which it clearly appears that he never altered his opinion of them. As Dr. Gregory has written this note in direct contradiction to Mr. Warton's aſſertions, which he muſt have ſeen, I think it incumbent on him to lay his authority before the publick.

† This was Colman—alas! now no more himſelf, being by the authority of a jury declared inſane.—His diſorder began in 1786, by an hemiplegia: the paralyſis about ſix months ago ſeized his brain; from which time he has been totally deprived of his ſenſes, and has continued a deplorable inſtance that the beſt intellects and fineſt talents have but a precarious tenure in our "frail and feveriſh being."—Neither have his finances been exempt from remarkable revolution. The greateſt affluence, from conſiderable ſources of wealth, long poured into his coffers, without having ultimately enriched them; and, without any waſte imputable to known extravagance, it is probable, but from the unremitting exertions of his ſon, he would ſoon have experienced the ill effects of as ſevere a reverſe in his fortune as in his faculties.—Colman originally intended his ſon for the bar, and entered him accordingly, after completing his education at Weſtminſter and Oxford, in the Temple. But, perhaps, "whatever is" was never *more* "right" than in the adverſe turn of young Colman's mind to his father's plan; for he, like the young Templar in the Spectator, "ſtudied the paſſions themſelves, when he ſhould have been enquiring into the debates among men which ariſe from them:" and it was not very likely that much progreſs would be made in a profeſſion while an entire diſguſt to it was accompanied with ſuch circumſtances as could only be relieved by his genius, from time to time, by drafts at a ſhort notice, not on Coke and Littleton, but on the Muſes, whom he generally found the only bankers he could rely on. And fortunate it was for him, at this time, that any bankers would anſwer his drafts, as his expences were now increaſed by the addition of a wife: for, ſoon after his reſolution to relinquiſh the law, he married Miſs Catharine Morris, whoſe mind, not leſs amiable than her perſon, had captivated our young poet, and a trip to Gretna Green was the immediate conſequence, where they were married Oct. 3, 1784. The fear of his father's diſpleaſure at this event alſo impoſed a ſilence on the tranſaction until Nov. 10, 1788; when they were again, but publicly, married at Chelſea church, and the affair was openly avowed. How young Colman has ſucceeded as an author, the public judgement has ſufficiently decided; and how that ſucceſs has enabled him to ſerve and protect his afflicted father, "in his utmoſt need," is no mean eulogium on his principles, as well as his talents, and will be long remembered to his advantage by all who hold filial goodneſs in eſtimation. Edit.

P. 612,

P. 612, line 2, for "Roulie," read "Ronlie." Chatterton's miſtake, in reading "Ronlie" for "Rowley," is ſaid, in the pamphlet quoted by Dr. Gregory, to have been occaſioned by the ſimilarity of the letters *n* and *w* in the MS. containing lines compoſed by Ladgate. See Milles's edition, p. 388.

Having never ſeen that MS. I cannot contradict the aſſertion; but in the fac ſimile of Canynge's feaſt the *w* in Rowley is too plain to be miſtaken. That letter is likewiſe eaſily diſtinguiſhed from an *n* in the fac ſimile publiſhed by Mr. Barrett (Hiſtory of Briſtol, p. 637).

Dean Milles, who has given (Introduction, p. xvi) ſome variations from Ladgate's poem, as printed, in a vellum MS. in Mr. Barrett's hands, takes no notice of this miſtake.

P. 614, note [22]. Dr. Gregory's very incomplete liſt of the publications on the ſubject of Rowley's Poems is copied verbatim from that given by Mr. Thomas James Mathias, in his "Eſſay on the Evidence, &c. relating to the Poems," 8vo, 1783, Dr. Gregory having only added the title of Mathias's pamphlet.—To render this catalogue a little more complete, I ſhall give the titles of a few other publications on this ſubject, and ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents who will point out ſuch others as have not fallen in my way.

"Love and Madneſs. By Herbert Croft. London, 1780." 8vo.

"An Examination of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley and William Canynge. With a Defence of the Opinion of Mr. Warton. Sherborne, 1782." 8vo.

"Rowley and Chatterton in the Shades; or, *Nugæ Antiquæ et Novæ*. A new Elyſian Interlude, in Proſe and Verſe. London, 1782." 8vo.

"The Prophecy of Queen Emma; an ancient Ballad, lately diſcovered, written by Johannes Turgotus, Prior of Durham, in the Reign of William Rufus. To which is added, by the Editor, An Account of the Diſcovery, and Hints towards a Vindication of the Authenticity of the Poems of Oſſian and Rowley. London, 1782." 8vo.

"An Archæological Epiſtle to the Reverend and Worſhipful Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Dean of Exeter, Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and Editor of a ſuperb Edition of the Poems of Thomas Rowley, Prieſt. To which is annexed, A Gloſſary, extracted from that of the learned Dean. London, 1782." 4to.

"The genuine Copy of a Letter found Nov. 5, 1782, near Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. Addreſſed to the Hon. Mr. H—ce W——le. London, 1783." 8vo.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

A LETTER ſigned *Archæus Surr.* p. 885, on the firſt peruſal ſurpriſed and ſtaggered me. The confidence with which your correſpondent undertakes to overturn the credit of the Council of Nice, and invalidate the teſtimony of thoſe writers who were contemporary, nay, members of the Council, by producing other writers, whoſe repreſentation, both in point of numbers and agreement, is ſo widely different from theirs, led me to give it a ſecond reading, and to enquire whether there be any "particulars ſuppreſſed in the common accounts of this buſineſs, which render the proceedings of this Council not a little ſuſpected." The reſult of my enquiry was what I expected it would be; and it may perhaps afford ſome ſatisfaction to ſome of your readers, and help to guard others from the error into which your correſpondent's miſ-ſtatement of the caſe might lead them, if, through the ſame channel, I make a few obſervations upon his, and point out the authorities on which the received opinion of the number and unanimity of the council depends. They will then be able to judge on which ſide the *fallacy* lies, and whether there really has been any art or management in ſuppreſſing the truth, or miſrepreſenting either their numbers or their proceedings.

If it would not detain me from the more immediate object of my enquiry, I would make one remark upon the introductory part of his letter, in which, after giving Dr. Jortin's account of the occaſion and the meeting of the Council, he adds, "the reſult of which, *after much indecent wrangling* *, and accuſations of one another to the Emperor, was the condemnation and baniſhment of Arius, and the confirmation of what, on their authority, has been *ſince* received by *many* churches as the orthodox faith." Why *ſince* received? and by *many* churches?

* Upon turning to Dr. Prieſtley's account of this Council, in his Hiſtory of early Opinions concerning Chriſt, I find theſe to be *his* words.

Why

Why not *then*, or *from that time*, received, and by *all* the churches? But to the fact—the number and the unanimity of the Council.

"The current opinion," he says, "is, that these points were effected by the unanimous consent of the Council, which, we are told, consisted of 318 bishops. But in this there is a fallacy. For though on the testimony of Epiphanius, Justinian, Ruffinus, and Athanasius, who was present, we should allow that 318 bishops were indeed unanimous on these points, yet these did by no means constitute the Council then assembled at Nice; nay, indeed, *did not amount to a sixth part of it*. The *fact*, as it stands recorded on the authority of Eutychius, Patriarch of Alexandria, in his treatise *De Rebus Constantini*, was this: there were assembled in the city of Nice, after a year and two months notice for that purpose, 2048 *bishops!*"

Here let us pause a moment, and weigh the authority on which we are to admit this wonderful assembly of bishops. Your correspondent has given us no date by which we might have been able to form some judgement of the credit that is due to this great authority, though it would have been very acceptable to many readers, and seemed very necessary, lest, while he is discovering the fallacy of others, he might be suspected of fallacy himself. For aught that appears to the contrary, nay, I dare say, in the apprehension of some of your readers, this Eutychius, Patriarch of Alexandria, might have lived in or near the time of which he wrote, and consequently be as good an authority as *Socrates*, *Athanasius*, or *Eusebius*. But give me leave, Mr. Urban, to introduce this great Patriarch without disguise to your readers as the Patriarch of Alexandria in the year 933, *six centuries and more* after the fact he relates, and the writers to whom his account is opposed!

But he was "a most diligent enquirer into the antient history of his church (where, by the way, the controversy originated); and therefore, what he hath delivered on the subject was probably extracted from the records of that or other Eastern churches, whose monuments have long since perished, and of too great authority to be suspected." With all due respect to this diligent enquirer into the history of his church, great as his authority may be, I must beg leave to pay some little deference to some other diligent enquirers into the history of the church, who lived some centuries nearer the time and circumstances of which they write, and to some who were contemporary with the bishops who composed the Council, and were surely possessed of as good means of information as he. Such was Sabinus, Bishop of Heraclea, mentioned by Socrates, who lived within a century of the Council of Nice, and who made a collection of the acts of the Councils; but, though no friend to the doctrine which was the occasion of it, had not the luck to find any authority that contradicted the received opinion of its numbers, or the unanimity of the members that composed it; but, on the contrary, speaks of Eusebius's account of it, as worthy to be credited. Such were *Hilary*, *Jerom*, and *Ruffinus*, who lived in the same century in which the Council was held. Such too was *Socrates*, who wrote the Ecclesiastical History, from the beginning of the reign of Constantine to his own time, an. 439. Such also was *Athanasius*, whom, when a deacon, Alexander, Patriarch of Alexandria, took with him to the Council, and who afterwards became patriarch himself of this church, where the controversy originated. And such lastly was *Eusebius Pamphilus*, Bishop of Cæsarea, who was not only *actually present*, but *one of the Council*, and a very active member of it.

Eusebius himself doth not ascertain the exact number of bishops, but he gives a very particular account of the unanimity of their decisions. The number of bishops, he says, exceeded 250 *. Socrates Scholasticus, in his quotation from Eusebius, says 300 †. The Emperor Constantine ‡, in his Letter to the Church of Alexandria, says, 300 bishops and upwards. The writers who have been mentioned speak more definitely, and make the number of bishops that composed the Council 318 §.

But, lest the single testimony of Eutychius should not be thought sufficient to withstand the cloud of witnesses that have established both the number and the unanimity of the Council, two other witnesses are called: one, "*Josephus*, a native of Egypt, but a Christian priest;" and the other, "*Ismael Ibn Ali*, a *Mahumedan* historian of great and extended reputation."

* Life of Constantine, l. 3. c. 8.
† Eccl. Hist. l. 1. c. 8.
‡ Socr. Eccl. Hist. l. 1. c. 9.
§ Ibid. l. 1. c. 8.

Now

Now, as it is neceſſary that we ſhould be a little better acquainted with theſe writers, to know the credit that is due to their accounts, I could not help again making enquiry into the date of theſe authorities: for your correſpondent had forgot again to give us this information; and I confeſs myſelf to have been unacquainted even with their names. As a *Mahumedan* hiſtorian, I could not expect to find the latter at an earlier period than the ſeventh century. Nay, after diſcovering that Eutychius, the foremoſt of his authorities, was of no greater antiquity than the tenth, I was prepared to meet, without ſurprize, this *hiſtorian of great and extended reputation* even in the eleventh or twelfth century, if I ſhould have the good fortune to find him. The exact period in which he lived I have not been able to diſcover; but I learn from Cave *, that he wrote the Life of *Eutychius*, and therefore muſt be of later date, and conſequently of leſs authority, than he. Indeed his account is evidently taken from Eutychius. The reader, who may wiſh to know more of him, need not have recourſe to the Bodleian library; for his Life of Eutychius, prefixed to the Annals of the latter, with Selden's Preface, and Notes by Pococke, I find, were printed at Oxford in 1659.

Joſephus was ſome centuries later ſtill. He, I learn from the ſame authority †, was not ordained prieſt till the year 1398; and all he did was to tranſlate the canons of the Greek church into the Arabic language; and that verſion it is that is to be met with in the Bodleian library; in the Preface to which his account of the number and diviſion of the Council, copied, no doubt, from Eutychius, appears.

Such are the authorities on which your correſpondent hath not heſitated to ſet aſide the teſtimony of all the hiſtorians and writers that preceded them, many of them contemporary with the biſhops that compoſed the Council, and ſome even members of it.

But, aware that the number of biſhops whom theſe later writers have made the Council to conſiſt of would appear very wonderful, he endeavours to account for this from the ſmallneſs of their dioceſes at that time, thinking it "by no means improbable that the number of *biſhops* at this Council was as great as, on the authority of Eutychius, &c. it is here alledged to have been." And, leſt the faith of others ſhould not happen to be quite ſo ſtrong as his own, he very ſeaſonably adds, "be this, however, as it may, preſbyters being equally capable of underſtanding, and equally competent to decide upon, the controverſy then on foot (for, otherwiſe, why were they admitted?), the rule adopted for determining upon the point in diſpute, *viz.* by a majority of thoſe who agreed in one opinion, is equally exceptionable; it being entirely the ſame thing, whether the 318 who compoſed that majority were ſo many of 2048 biſhops, or of 2048 biſhops and preſbyters taken together, and equally authoriſed.

But here your correſpondent is running from matter of fact to matter of opinion. It is no part of the ſubject in diſpute, whether the opinion of a preſbyter might not be as good as that of a biſhop. The fact is (and ſurely the authorities that he quotes leave it undiſputed), the Council conſiſted but of 300, or 318, and thoſe were *biſhops*. Whatever preſbyters, deacons, or acolytes, they might have in their train *, theſe did not conſtitute a part of the Council, two preſbyters excepted, whom the Biſhop of Rome, unable himſelf to attend, ſent to ſupply his place †. The epiſtle of the ſynod to the church of Alexandria begins thus: "To the holy, &c. the *Biſhops* aſſembled at Nice, who fill up that great and holy ſynod, ſend greeting in the Lord ‡;" and, in all the accounts of this council, biſhops only are mentioned as the members who compoſed it.

If the number of members that compoſed this aſſembly is too well eſtabliſhed to be affected by the late authorities which your correſpondent has diſcovered, all the ingenuity that he diſplays in arguing from thoſe premiſes is thrown away. It is abſurd to ſay, that "the eſtabliſhment of what was reported to the aſſembly as the true faith was therefore only decreed, becauſe no number, to the amount of 318, could be found, who agreed in any other opinion;" for this was the whole number of which the Council conſiſted, and therefore no other opinion could remain.

If I ſhall not tire the patience of you and your readers, I will beg room to relate ſome teſtimonies which we find of the unanimity of the Council, to ſhew that your correſpondent is as unfounded

* Hiſtoria Literaria, Sæcul. 10.
† Sæcul. 14.

* Euſebius, Life of Conſtantine, l. III. c. 8.
† Idem, c. 7. ‡ Socrates, l. I. c. 9.

in his aſſertions in this reſpect, as in reſpect of the numbers of which it was compoſed. "The reſult," he ſays, "was, that 318 biſhops did indeed concur in this perſuaſion, while the reſt (and, leſt we ſhould not be willing to give ourſelves the trouble of calculating how many theſe were, he makes the calculation for us, and, that we may not forget it, tells us again, they were 1730!) could come to no reſolution about that or any thing elſe, ſome maintaining one thing, ſome another."

Now, if we refer to the account which Euſebius, in his Life of Conſtantine, has given of the proceedings of this Council, we ſhall find that, whatever might have been their diſagreement in the commencement of the buſineſs, perfect unanimity prevailed in the end.—Euſebius ſays nothing of Conſtantine's being "aſtoniſhed at the different opinions that prevailed" (it was not, ſurely, a ſubject of aſtoniſhment, for it was the very reaſon why he had called them together): but "he heard them all patiently, and with an intent mind received their propoſed queſtions*." Indeed, in his letter to the Church of Alexandria, he ſpeaks of the "*great and horrid blaſphemies* which ſome had indecently uttered concerning our great Saviour, concerning our hope and life, ſpeaking, and openly profeſſing, that they believe things contrary to the divinely inſpired Scriptures, and to the ſacred faith †." But at length, after fairly and fully diſcuſſing the ſubjects in diſpute, they were all of the ſame mind and opinion in relation to all matters concerning which they had before diſagreed; ſo that there was not only an univerſal agreement about the articles of faith, but one and the ſame time alſo was acknowledged for the celebration of Eaſter. Moreover, the determinations ratified by common conſent were confirmed by the ſubſcription of every perſon ‡. And when the ſynod was about to be diſſolved, the Emperor made a valedictory ſpeech to the biſhops, full of wholeſome advice to unity and forbearance, and "they went home with all imaginable chearfulneſs; and in future one opinion, which had been agreed on in the Emperor's preſence, prevailed amongſt all men, in regard thoſe who for a long time had been diſunited cloſed again in one body as 'twere*." Such is the account which Euſebius, who was one of the members of this Council, gives of it; and he one of thoſe who at firſt objected to the term ὁμοούσιος, which was the principal ſubject of diſpute. In a copy of the form of faith ſubſcribed, which he ſent to his own dioceſe, he writes thus: "To which we *all* agreed, not inconſiderately and without examination, but according to the ſenſes given, which were diſcuſſed in the preſence of our moſt pious Emperor, and received with *unanimous conſent* †."—And again, "Theſe things, beloved, we thought requiſite to ſend you, that we might moſt apparently evidence to you the conſiderateneſs as well of our examination and reſearches as of our aſſent ‡."

The Emperor too, in his letter to the churches concerning this ſynod, tells them, he had convened the *Biſhops*, to determine upon the points in diſpute, and that "all matters were ſufficiently diſcuſſed till they came to an *univerſal agreement and union* §." And in his letter to the church of Alexandria, "whereas therefore 300 Biſhops and upwards, admirable both for their moderation and acuteneſs of underſtanding, had *unanimouſly* confirmed one and the ſame faith, Arius was found to be the only perſon who with an impious mind diſſeminated this miſchief, firſt among you, and afterwards among others ‖." And in the epiſtle of the ſynod to the ſame church, they ſay: "The impiety of Arius and his accomplices had been enquired into, in the preſence of the moſt pious Emperor Conſtantine; and the Council's determination, which was *confirmed by the ſuffrages of all*, was, that his impious opinions, and execrable terms and names, ſhould be anathematized **."

Theſe are very different accounts of the proceedings of this aſſembly from what your correſpondent and his curious "Memoir of the Council" give us; very little conſiſtent with the ſelection of 318 out of 2048 biſhops, and with the

* Life of Conſtantine, l. III. c. 13.

† Socrates, Eccl. Hiſt. l. I. c. 9.—See another extract from this letter below, in which the Emperor ſays, *Arius* was found to be the only perſon who, with an impious mind, diſſeminated this miſchief.

‡ Life of Conſtantine, l. III. c. 14.

* Life of Conſtantine, l. III. c. 21.

† Socrates, Eccl. Hiſt. l. I. c. 8. ‡ Ibid.

§ Life of Conſtantine, lib. III. c. 17.

‖ Socrates, lib. I. c. 9. ** Ibid.

ſtrange

ſtrange aſſertion of 1730 diſſenting or neutral members. It would have been no ſubject for that joy and congratulation which the Emperor expreſſed upon the occaſion, if, after all his endeavours to effect a unity of ſentiment in the council, only 318 had been found, out of 2048, to unite. The diſſent, or even the neutrality, of 1730 members would have left him little room to boaſt and rejoice in the *unanimity* that prevailed; or, to call it as he does, "the determination of you *."

And to ſilence, much more to condemn, one profeſſor of a contrary faith, when there were ſeventeen hundred and more that could not agree in the rejection of his, or the ſubſtitution of any other, would have been an act, on the part of the Emperor and his minority, not more likely to be attempted, than quietly ſubmitted to by the reſt of the Council, and the whole Chriſtian church.

If I thought there were one among your readers that is not by this time convinced how totally groundleſs and abſurd the charge of *fallacy*, either in the number or the unanimity of the Council, is, I would add one more circumſtance, that muſt, if he be a man of candour, force even your correſpondent himſelf to confeſs, that the account he gives of the numbers that did not aſſent to its decrees is in the higheſt degree improbable and abſurd. *Socrates* not only mentions the number of biſhops that ſubſcribed the faith agreed to, but he tells who thoſe were that did not at firſt aſſent to the points propoſed, of whom there were but *five*; and only two of theſe ſuffered themſelves to incur the ſentence of baniſhment with Arius: and they ſoon after aſſented and ſubſcribed †.

Now will not his own reflections naturally lead him to aſk, if there were more than ſeventeen hundred others that like theſe did not ſubſcribe, why theſe ſhould be ſingled out, and ſentenced, for not aſſenting to the points propoſed?—Though *Arius*, the author of the diſpute, and the occaſion of the Council, might be thought a ſubject on whom they might venture to exerciſe their ſeverity, there could be no ground for them to ſelect from the large majority of biſhops that were undecided, or decidedly againſt them, two of their number to ſhare the ſentence of Arius. That would have been a bold ſtep indeed for the minority to attempt; and not leſs ſurprizing for the majority to ſubmit to! But what will not the faith of ſome folks admit? While they reject the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt evidences, that make againſt their own favourite creed; there is nothing too hard for them to believe, when it happens to ſerve the purpoſe of ſhaking, as they think, the fabrick of antiquity, or lend the ſlighteſt aid in building up ſyſtems of their own.—— "They truly ſtrain at a gnat, and ſwallow a camel."

But, after all, your correſpondent has ſecured a retreat, to which he thinks he may ſafely retire, though driven from every poſt which he ſhould find himſelf unable to defend:

> —ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, victus
> In ſeſe redit.

"What," ſays he, "after all, does a majority of voices in ſuch caſes evince? Nothing more than a concurrence in opinion, as far as it goes; for the truth of that opinion remains ſtill to be proved, and our only teſt of this is Scripture." What the decrees of that council prove, is not in diſpute. If he thought their number or their unanimity of no conſequence, why attempt to diſpute it? Why not at once fairly go into the queſtion which he obliquely introduces, and, inſtead of aiming to invalidate their proceedings, ſhew that the "truth of their opinion remains to be proved," the teſt of which, indeed, is Scripture; but, having undertaken to diſpute the fact, and ſhew that there is *fallacy* in the repreſentation of it—that they were not unanimous—that the numbers who agreed in the determinations of that council were "not a ſixth part of the whole"—Scripture is out of the queſtion, and "a majority of voices," "a concurrence in opinion," evinces this—that he has advanced a charge without foundation—that he has lightly brought into queſtion a fact which was well ſupported and univerſally received—and that that fact remains indiſputable, notwithſtanding all the pains he hath taken to invalidate it.

I ſhould not have troubled you or myſelf, Mr. Urban, with this long letter, but that I thought it a tribute due to truth, and to the church to which I belong, to counteract the effect of ſo bold an attack, and ſo glaring a miſrepreſentation of a plain and well-eſtabliſhed fact. Had it been in *The Theological Repoſitory* that I had found it, I ſhould have

* Socrates, lib. I. c. 9. † Ibid. c. 8.

have thought it needed no reply; but your liberal and diffuſive Magazine gives it too much credit, and a circulation too extended, to ſuffer it to paſs unnoticed. —All who read your Magazine have not the leiſure or the means, and ſome, who have both, have not the inclination, to ſearch the authorities, and ſatisfy themſelves whether there be miſrepreſentation in the accounts of this council or not. And ſome there might be in this wonderful age, fond of novelty, enemies to every thing that has the appearance of antiquity, and willing to evince how enlightened we are, who might have conſidered this as one inſtance in which our fathers from age to age were benighted, but that the ſun of literature hath at laſt brought the truth to light, and diſcovered what your page, not quite correctly, calls it, "a true ſtate of the proceedings of the Council of Nice." Yours, &c. J. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 26.

I REQUEST your permiſſion to offer ſome few remarks on an attack which ARCHÆUS *Surr.* (p. 885), has thought proper to make on one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt venerable bulwarks of the Catholic faith; but which I ſhould have thought too feeble to deſerve notice, had not your Editor given it celebrity, by intituling it, *A true ſtate of the proceedings in the Council of Nice.* —The intention of your correſpondent is to depreciate the authority of the Nicene Creed, by repreſenting it as a confeſſion of faith in which only *about one-ſeventh* part of the *biſhops* then aſſembled were agreed, and which *only* was therefore decreed to be the *true faith*, becauſe no greater a number could be found (than this ſeventh part) who agreed in any other opinion; that had there appeared a majority of only *one* in ſupport of any other *one* opinion, *that* then muſt have been eſtabliſhed as the *orthodox* faith, inſtead of that which was ſo; and, in ſhort, that *numbers* were, in the beginning of the fourth century (to ſay nothing of *later* times), the *teſt of orthodoxy*, and the *rule of faith* a *majority of voices*. Now before a man ventures to make ſuch bold aſſertions as theſe, (and that too in your widely-circulating Miſcellany), he ought to be ſure of the ground on which he ſtands. Indeed one could ſcarcely imagine that a good man would dare to aſſert ſuch things, without having the moſt irrefragable arguments or teſtimonies to prove the truth of them.—And how greatly then, Mr. Urban, muſt your regard for truth have been ſhocked, to find that all theſe hardy aſſertions and ſevere reflections are reſted principally, if not ſolely *, on the authority of one Eutychius, an Egyptian phyſician, and ſometime patriarch of Alexandria!—This ſame Eutychius, it ſeems, is ſpoken of by our learned Selden, as a moſt diligent enquirer into the ancient hiſtory of his church. He might poſſibly be ſo; though there is no great room for ſuppoſing that he was very accurate in his reſearches, as he had the misfortune to be engaged, during the whole of his prelacy, in diſputes and quarrels with his flock. But tho' we admit him to have been a diligent enquirer, he could be no more than *an enquirer*, ſince he did not live till between ſix and ſeven hundred years after the Nicene council had ſat; and his teſtimony, therefore, cannot be received by candid judges as in any degree comparable with that of thoſe who were preſent, and eye-witneſſes of the facts; ſuch were Euſtathius, Athanaſius, and Euſebius, none of whom compute the number of *biſhops* † that were preſent at more than *about three hundred*; of whom there were only about ſeventeen who at firſt approved of Arius's opinion, and all of them, except two, agreed afterwards to the ſentence, which was univerſally applauded. The *exact* number of them has indeed been fixed by ſome one (but I cannot find by whom) at 318‡: and one reaſon for this number being preferable to any

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* For as to his other two witneſſes, Joſephus the Egyptian, and Iſmael the Mahumedan, they appear to be the mere copiers of Eutychius.

† That only *biſhops* had voices in this aſſembly is moſt evident, as well from all the general, authentic, accounts we have of this tranſaction, as from ſeveral particulars which carry conviction with them to ſuch minds as are not prejudiced to the contrary. Thus the preſbyters, deacons, and inferior eccleſiaſtics, are ſpoken of as επομενων, *attending on the biſhops*, and as ως εικος επομενων, *attending as it was meet*, or *as decency required*. And the biſhop of Rome, whoſe great age prevented his perſonal appearance, ſent *his* preſbyters to ſupply his place; who (viz. Vito and Vicentius) ſubſcribed the acts of the council, not in their own, but their biſhop's name. See Euſebius, Sozomen, and Theodoret.

‡ Hofmanni Lexicon, Du Pin, &c.

other

other is given us by a metropolitan, whoſe authority, in this inſtance, appears to me to be ſo very much upon a par with that of Eutychius patriarch of Alexandria, that I cannot forbear tranſcribing it, for the *information* of your correſpondent, and for the amuſement of your other readers. The writer I am ſpeaking of is Dorotheus Monembaſienſis, who has taken the ſame liberty that *Archæus Surr.* hath done, and introduced preſbyters, &c. (though not in quite ſuch prodigious numbers) into the ſynod; and whoſe words, as I tranſlate them, are theſe: "The number of biſhops or chief prieſts was 232; of prieſts or preſbyters, deacons, and monks, 86; making in all 318. And why were only ſo many elected? Becauſe the number of years from Chriſt's incarnation to the time of the ſynod was 318 *." To this curious piece of intelligence I wiſh alſo to add, with your leave, for the *further information* of your correſpondent, the following character of the writings of this ſame Eutychius: "In his (ſc. annalibus) occurrunt plura notata digniſſima, quæ fruſtra alibi quæruntur: certè plurima *anilibus fabulis* † ſimillima, quæ ſi non ex proprio cerebello finxerit, ſaltem ex futilibus eccleſiæ monumentis hauſit ‡."—And are theſe, Mr. Urban, fit materials whereon to build a TRUE *ſtate of the proceedings in the council of Nice?* Is this ſufficient teſtimony to impeach the veracity and ruin the credit of contemporary writers of the firſt eminence? Surely not.—And therefore we may, for the preſent at leaſt, and until ſome more cogent arguments than thoſe of your correſpondent are produced, be permitted to conclude, that the Nicene faith was not only therefore decreed to be the true faith, *becauſe numbers voted for it*; but numbers, and thoſe too of men whoſe ſincerity cannot be queſtioned §, voted for it, *becauſe it was the* TRUE FAITH.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

* It happens rather unfortunately for the metropolitan, that the real date of the year was 325. See as above.

† In this claſs of *old wives' fables* may undoubtedly be placed the unaccountable fiction of 2048 biſhops. For, not to mention (what ſtaggers even Archæus Surr. himſelf,) that there were not ſo many biſhops at that (nor are there at this) time in the whole Chriſtian world, there never were more than about 400 aſſembled at any council in all that age; and the next œcumenical council, which was held at Conſtantinople, did not conſiſt of more than 200.

‡ Cave, Hiſtoria Literaria.

§ [illegible] Regia Poeſis [illegible] FIELD.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

I NOW ſend you a few more of my conjectures on Shakeſpear.

Yours, &c. AS YOU LIKE IT.

Johnſon and Steevens, edit. 1785.
3 *Henry VI.* act II. ſc. 1. p. 609.

Rich. See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious ſun.]

Dr. Johnſon explains this as Aurora taking farewell of the ſun when he ſets off his diurnal courſe. I hope that dark ſentences will excuſe wide conjecture, which, as conjecture only, may be allowed. It is a common obſervation, that a red ſun-riſing proves generally a wet day, ſo that the ſun ſoon takes a farewell of the morning, hiding itſelf under clouds.—Thus the ſun opens her golden gates, becomes portentous of great events, which the news of York's death fulfills, and proves it a heavy day to Edward and Richard.

Act V. ſcene 1. p. 560:

Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together.]

Wonderful diſcoveries of the commentator, that this means to cement the ſtones; and that lime makes mortar. Few could be ignorant of this: yet many may, that blood is frequently mixed with mortar, to make it more hard and durable.

Scene 2. p. 563:

——————— and more he ſpoke,
Which ſounded like a clamour in a vault.]

Warburton explains this as a clamour of tongues which could not be diſtinguiſhed. By this explanation, the juſtneſs of the deſcription of a dying man is loſt.——I ſuppoſe that Shakeſpear meant to deſcribe the faultering voice of a man near death, to a voice ſpeaking from a vault, which from various echoes becomes ſo often repeated, that no perfect word can be heard, as you may ſuppoſe the word repeated; and thus to

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ſpeak no more, but with a groan, "O farewell Warwick!"

Scene

Scene 6. p. 575:

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney-top.]

Nearly half a page is employed in producing evidences of the uſe of *rouk-eth*, *rucking*, *rucken*, *rouke*, *ruck*, in which the meaning appears to be, to ſquat down, or lodge on any thing. I never heard that the ſquatting down or lodging of a raven was reckoned an ill omen. Rooſted I think better; but ſhall recommend croaked, as every one knows the inauſpicious raven's croak; and read it,

"The raven croaked on the chimney's top."

Greater liberty than this is frequently taken with the phraſeology of the author.

Richard III. act I. ſc. 1.—Vol. VII. p. 6:

Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And *deſcant* on mine own deformity.]

Ne ſutor ultra crepidam, is a proverb well remembered by ſome of the commentators. What I before remarked reſpecting hawking is applicable in this caſe: and the opportunity could not be let ſlip by Sir John Hawkins, of explaining *deſcant* as a term in muſick.—Surely there is no occaſion to go farther than the common acceptation of the word, *to conſider*, or *ruminate upon*.

Act I. ſcene 2. p. 14:

For thou haſt made the happy earth thy hell.]

It has been held by ſome philoſophers, that hell is ſeated in the wicked breaſt, where puniſhment is inflicted in proportion to guilt. This Shakeſpear ſeems to have in his mind, and, as it were, to ſay, this earth, created and inhabited for the happineſs of man, thou, by thy wicked actions, haſt made it thy hell, thy place of puniſhment.—That the pangs of a guilty mind are ſevere puniſhments, we will allow; and we are aſſured by God himſelf, that they are only the beginning of ſorrows.

P. 22:

Framed in the prodigality of nature.]

Dr. Warburton explains it, when Nature was in a prodigal and laviſh mood. I would rather ſay, that Nature collected all her choiceſt materials to complete a perfect man.

Act II. ſcene 2. p. 59:

All ſprings reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I, being govern'd by the watry moon,
May ſend forth plenteous tears to drown the world.]

To drown the world with tears, appears at firſt reading an impoſſibility, therefore very unnatural; but when we conſider, that, with reſpect to ourſelves, the moment of death is the concluſion of the world, therefore the queen may be ſuppoſed to invoke the influence of the watry moon, to aſſiſt her in drowning, or in bringing on more immediately her death, or the concluſion of the world to her.

Act IV. ſc. 1. p. 112:

K Rich. O bitter conſequence,
That Edward ſtill ſhould live—true! noble prince!]

As Buckingham had before anſwered, "True! noble prince!" I would give the ſame anſwer again to him, and that Richard ſhould proceed, "Couſin, thou waſt not wont to be ſo dull."—It is true, that Richard may be ſuppoſed to repeat Buckingham's anſwer in a jeering manner, in order to ſpur him on to the atrocious deed; but, from the ſubſequent conduct of Buckingham, it appears to be his anſwer, in order to diſcover to Richard his diſapprobation of the murders and treaſon.

*** Other *Remarks on* SHAKESPEAR, *by various Correſpondents, in our* Supplement.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

THOUGH it is *contrary to my intereſt*, and contrary to my belief alſo, that Mr. Hollis was the author of Junius's Letters; yet I agree with your correſpondent *Anicknеutes*, that a man, perfectly ſatisfied that he could not be diſcovered, and being ſenſibly touched, either by perſonal injuries, or public national calamities, might write in a ſtyle ſo unlike his uſual or general manner, as to determine his readers that the matter could not come from the ſame pen.—I will give you one inſtance of it from my own; and I aſſure Mr. Urban, I am truly ſenſible that I cannot write either correctly or elegantly, yet I once, upon a very trying and feeling occaſion, borrowed a printing-preſs, and went through the whole proceſs *alone*, of *author*, *compoſitor*, *printer*, *devil*, and *diſpenſer*, of a certain letter. Some time after, being abroad, I had a *real* occaſion to ſhew that letter to a very ſenſible man, who by no means meant to flatter or to oblige me; and when I aſked him what his ſentiments were upon the ſubject, he replied, "If, Sir, you writ this letter, I ſuſpect you are the author of thoſe letters under the ſame ſignature."—I inſtantly replied, "that, if I were, I would *now* avow it, being far out of the

the reach of either *Weſtminſter-hall* or *St. George's Fields*, leſt I ſhould die; for it was a ſecret, I thought, of too much importance to be carried *out* of the world by the author." And this, among many other reaſons, is a ſtrong one againſt Mr. Hollis being *the man*; for, believe me, Mr. Urban, when Junius dies, his *name will come to life*, to IMMORTAL LIFE!—The *body* of JUNIUS may conſume; but the ſpirit of Junius can never die. And yet all the world muſt confeſs, that Junius was not without his weakneſſes, and even folly; for all the world muſt agree, that his atttack upon Mr. Horne was weakneſs, falſhood, and folly in the extreme. Such, Sir, are the imperfect materials of men while cloathed with matter. I have more than once ſuſpected that we are not rational beings; that we are more ſo than any other animal, is beyond a doubt. Let us look to the *preſent actions of men, in this poliſhed age of Chriſtianity*, and tell me whether there is not ſome reaſon for ſuch a belief?

But I will give you a ſingular inſtance.—I have heard my mother declare, that her father, when a boy, and living in the moſt central part of this kingdom, often related, that the whole family, though in the time of perfect peace at home and abroad, had conceived, that on a certain day ſome great calamity was to befal them; and ſo great was the prepoſſeſſion, that, when the day arrived, every peaſant, day-labourer, nay, women and children, neglected their work, and appeared armed with ſcythes and various weapons of defence; nor were their minds perfectly appeaſed for a long time after, though there was not a ſhadow of a reaſon appeared either before, at, or after the period!—I cannot aſcertain the year this *inland phrenzy* appeared; but I ſuppoſe that it might be about 150 or 170 years, as my mother would have been more than an hundred years of age, had ſhe been living at this day.

Now, Mr. Urban, what *has* happened, *may* happen again; and tell, if you can, what part of Chriſtendom is not in the ſame predicament at this day, except the little iſland of Great Britain and its appendages. And tell me, if you can, whether it may not, ere long, be diſturbed by ſome ſtrange, unaccountable, and unforeſeen event. A Revolution was effected in this kingdom once, which aroſe from a ſquabble in a remote county about the diviſion of a little corn. It was the want of this article which broke the bonds of deſpotiſm in France; and it behoves us, even in the midſt of ſuch peace and plenty, to attend to a common marine phraſe, *i. e.*

To keep a good Look-out before.

Quid memorem infandas cædes? quid facta TYRANNI effere? Dii CAPITI ipſius GENERIQUE reſervent. Necnon Threicius *longa cum veſte* SACERDOS obliquatur.

ROM. VAT. PRIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

THE following enquiry into the *myſterious doctrine* of the *ſaintſhip* and *martyrdom* of CHARLES I. is extracted from Dr. MAYHEW's *Diſcourſe concerning Unlimited Submiſſion and Non-reſiſtance to the Higher Powers*; and is communicated for inſertion in your Magazine by one, who, as a friend to the intereſts of *Truth*, *Liberty*, and *Virtue*, deteſts the name of STUART.

"The laſt query mentioned, was, why thoſe of the epiſcopal clergy, who are very high in the principles of *eccleſiaſtical authority*, continue to ſpeak of this unhappy prince as a *great ſaint*, and a *martyr?* This is what they conſtantly do, eſpecially on the *thirtieth of January*. *King Charles* is upon this ſolemnity often compared to our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, both in reſpect of the *holineſs* of his life, and the greatneſs and injuſtice of his *ſufferings*; and it is a wonder they do not add ſomething concerning the *merits* of his death alſo. But *bleſſed ſaint*, and *royal martyr*, are as humble titles as any that are thought worthy of him.

"Now this may, at firſt view, well appear to be a very ſtrange *phænomenon*. For king *Charles* was really a man black with guilt, and *laden with iniquity* (Iſaiah i. 4.), as appears by his crimes before mentioned.—He lived a tyrant; and it was the oppreſſion and violence of his reign, that brought him to his untimely and violent end at laſt. Now what of ſaintſhip or martyrdom is there in all this? What of ſaintſhip is there in encouraging people to *profane* the *Lord's-day*? What of ſaintſhip in falſehood and perjury? What of ſaintſhip in repeated robberies and depradations? What of ſaintſhip in throwing real ſaints and glorious patriots into gaols? What of ſaintſhip in overturning an excellent civil conſtitution, and proudly graſping at an illegal and monſtrous power? What of ſaintſhip in the murder of thouſands of innocent people, and involving a nation in all the calamities of a civil war? And what of martyrdom is there in a man's bringing an immature and violent death upon himſelf, by *being wicked overmuch?* (Eccleſ. vii. 17.) Is there any ſuch thing as grace without goodneſs? [illegible] a follower of Chriſt, without following him?

as being his disciple, without learning of him to be just and beneficent? or, as saintship without sanctity? If not, I fear it will be hard to prove this man a saint. And verily one would be apt to suspect, that *that church* must be but *poorly stocked* with saints and martyrs, which is forced to adopt such enormous sinners into her *kalendar*, in order to swell the number.

"But to unravel this *mystery of (nonsense* as well as of) *iniquity*, which has *already wrought* for a *long time* amongst us (2 Thess. ii. 7.); or, at least, to give the most probable solution of it; it is to be remembered, that king *Charles*, this *burlesque* upon saintship and martyrdom, though so great an oppressor, was a true friend to the *church*;—so true a friend to her, that he was very well affected to the *Roman catholicks*; and would probably have been willing to unite *Lambeth* and *Rome*. This appears by his marrying a true *daughter* of that true *mother of harlots*; which he did with a dispensation from the *Pope*, that supreme BISHOP; to whom, when he wrote, he gave the title of *Most Holy Father*. His queen was extremely bigoted to all the follies and superstitions, and to the *hierarchy* of *Rome*; and had a prodigious ascendency over him all his life. It was, in part, owing to this, that he probably abetted the massacre of the Protestants in Ireland; that he assisted in extirpating the French Protestants at Rochelle; that he all along encouraged Papists, and Popishly-affected *clergymen*, in preference to all other persons, and that he upheld that monster of wickedness, Archbishop LAUD, and the bishops of his stamp, in all their church tyranny and diabolical cruelties. In return to his kindness and indulgence in which respects, they caused many of the pulpits throughout the nation to ring with the divine, absolute, and indefeasible right of kings; with the praises of Charles and his reign; and with the damnable sin of resisting the *Lord's anointed*, let him do what he would. So that not Christ, but *Charles*, was commonly preached to the people.—In *plain* English, there seems to have been an impious bargain struck up between the *sceptre* and the *surplice*, for enslaving both the *bodies* and *souls* of men. The king appeared to be willing that the clergy should do what they would,—set up a monstrous hierarchy, like that of Rome,—a monstrous inquisition, like that of Spain and Portugal,—or any thing else, which their own pride, and the devil's malice, could prompt them to: *provided always*, that the clergy would be *tools* to the crown; that they would make the people believe, that kings had God's authority for breaking God's law; that they had a commission from heaven to seize the estates and lives of their subjects at pleasure; and that it was a damnable sin to resist them, even when they did such things as deserved more than damnation.—This appears to be the true key for explaining the mysterious doctrine of king Charles's saintship and martyrdom. He was a saint, not because he was in his life a good *man*, but a good *churchman*; not because he was a lover of *holiness*, but the *hierarchy*; not because he was a friend to *Christ*, but the *craft*. And he was a martyr in his death, not because he bravely suffered death in the cause of truth and righteousness, but because he died an enemy to liberty and the rights of conscience."

Mr. URBAN,

WIlliam Rastrick, probably a relation of John, of whom see p. 977, published 1725 a very good plan of Lynne. (Brit. Top. II. 20.)

Your worthy correspondent Observator will find St. Mary-hall chancel (p. 991), and other articles, engraved in Mr. Carter's N° IV. of Ancient Sculpture.

I suspect the information, p. 1000, given to *Lenis & Acer* about a charitable foundation of ancient date at Dover, for relief of soldiers, sailors, and strangers, is the mere chit-chat of those Ciceronis whom he consulted. The Maison Dieu, founded for pilgrims by Hubert de Burgh, and that for lepers, 1141, both sunk at the Reformation. (Tanner, 213, 220.) I wish another may be found in the town.

The castle-inn at Marlbro', p. 998, is not the same house in which the Protector Somerset lived, but was rebuilt in the end of the last century, or beginning of the present, by one of his descendants, Earls of Hertford.

The *very large* tumulus near the road on Marlbro' Downs, mentioned by your correspondent in p. 998, is the well-known *Silbury-hill*.

It is believed Methodism first began in Kingswood, and has been attended with success in humanizing the colliers. P.P.

Mr. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent's enquiry about the eclipse mentioned by Herodotus (Clio, § 74.), I send you an extract from the notes of M. l'Archer before-cited, who has done more to illustrate that ancient historian, than all the commentators before him.

After criticizing with Dodwell the historian's mode of expression, that the day was turned into night, when, tho' it was not central on the banks of the Halys, it must have been very considerable there; he inclines to fix it to June 9, A. M. 4117, 4 Olymp. XLV. with Petavius, Hardouin, Marsham, Bouhier,

ſhier, and Corſini, as more agreeable to chronology than 4129, 4131 with Scaliger, 4113 Uſher, 4107 Calviſius, 4111 Bayer. He obſerves that mentioned by Uſher, Sept. 20 (which, being biſſextile, ſhould have been Sept. 19), 4113, or 4 Olymp. XLII. could only have been viſible beyond the Pontus Euxinus to the North. Bouhier (Diſ. ſur Herod. p. 42,) remarks this eclipſe, being 9 or 10 digits and a half, as Petau and Vignoles conceive, would have darkened the day ſufficiently to make a very ſtrong impreſſion on ſuperſtitious barbarians. Dr. Blair follows Pliny.

The works aſcribed to Ptolemy by Suidas, beſides his "*Geography*" are his "Μεγαλη Συνταξις, or Magna Conſtructio," containing a catalogue of fixed ſtars; "De Judiciis Aſtrologicis;" "Planiſphærium;" "Harmonics," in eight books.—"He formed tables, by which the motion of the ſun, moon, and planets, might be calculated and regulated," ſays the writer of his life in the Biographical Dictionary, 1ſt edit. which, I ſuppoſe, are the "Sun and Moon Tables" mentioned by Archbiſhop Uſher. Whether they are publiſhed with his Great Conſtruction at Baſil, 1538, 1541, and 1551, fol. it is not in my power to ſay. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE Life of LAURENTIUS VALLA, written by Bayle, and extracted into the Biographical Dictionary, repreſents him as one of the moſt virulent and vain of learned men. How different this from the character given of him by the learned Drackenborch, in his Preface to his edition of Livy, an author ſo ably illuſtrated by his annotations. He ſtyles him, "unus illorum heroum qui ſeculo quintodecimo feliciſſimè floruerunt, et ad horridam proximorum temporum barbariem Herculeo auſu depellendam, eumque Latini ſermonis nitorem et elegantiam quam in optimis ejus linguæ ſcriptoribus omnis ætas mirata eſt, iterum inducendam utiliſſimam operam conſulerunt." Nor was Eraſmus leſs partial to him. Yet Valla has been charged with great inelegance and incorrectneſs of ſtyle, both in tranſlating and compoſing. If the languages were but emerging from the barbariſm which had overſpread the world, can we wonder that ſome of its ruſt ſhould adhere to the reſtorer of purity of diction? Ought we not rather to be ſurpriſed at the ſtrength of parts which could ſee their way through ſo thick a fog?

Valla was born at Rome, 1407, being, by his own account, 24 in 1431, the year of Pope Martin's death. His father was a doctor of civil and common law, and advocate of the apoſtolic conſiſtory; and his mother's brother, Melchior Scribarius, was ſecretary to Pope Martin V.; and his nephew was prevented from ſucceeding him by Poggio. He was educated at Rome, and learned Greek under Auniſſa and Rinutio, afterwards ſecretary of the apoſtolic conſiſtory. In the troubles that aroſe on the death of Pope Martin, and the advancement of Eugenius to the papal chair, he retired to Pavia, and read lectures in rhetoric there, and wrote his three books "De Voluptate ac vero Bono," and vindicated Cicero from the abſurd preference given to Bartoli by his contemporaries in the law. From thence he removed to Milan, and read the ſame lectures; and, before 1435, to Alphonſus, King of Arragon, Sicily, and Naples, that learned prince and patron of letters, who attended his lectures, took minutes of them, and acknowledged his literary obligations to him. Here he wrote his book on Free-will, againſt Boetius; and his detection of the forged gift of Conſtantine to Pope Sylveſter, firſt publiſhed 1492. Here too he tranſlated Homer into Latin, and wrote his ſix books of "Elegantiæ Linguæ Latinæ." All this while he had followed Alphonſus in his wars, and expoſed his perſon in ſeveral ſea-fights. His contemporary rivals charged him with claiming a work of Aſconius Pedianius and Quintilian, under this laſt title, as his own. He had before written three books of logical diſputations, wherein having reduced the ten predicaments or elements to three, he was accuſed of *heretical pravity* by the Inquiſitor General. He next turned his thoughts to Livy, and drew up notes on that author on the following occaſion. It was the cuſtom of Alphonſus to have ſome antient author read, by one of the literati about his court, during his public dinners, where the king himſelf gave ſome opinion on the ſubject of the book, and invited the different gueſts to give theirs; and, as the diſcuſſion of any particular point pleaſed him, he divided the ſweetmeats among the competitors, and poured out a glaſs of wine to the reader. This office had fallen on Antonius Panormita and

Valla,

Valla, who, from intimate friends, became inveterate enemies, by diſputing about paſſages in Livy on thoſe occaſions; as was alſo the caſe with Barthol. Facius, whom he had appointed his hiſtoriographer, as he did Valla to write the life of his father Ferdinand. The firſt copy of this life, in three books, drawn up in two months, and ſubmitted to the king for his correction, was treacherouſly overlooked by Facius; who, boaſting of having detected above five hundred errors in it, was anſwered by Valla in four books of invectives or recriminations, in the laſt of which he inſerted his corrections and notes on the ſix firſt books of Livy on the Punic war, which books he had heard Panormita read before Alfonſus, and which his enemies charged him with ſaying he would undertake to correct better than Aretine, Guarini, and even Petrarch himſelf, whoſe corrections are in the MS. of Livy at Naples, ſent to the king by Coſmo de Medici from Florence. The frequent ſallies of his wit againſt the barbarous Latiniſts and ignorant theologiſts of his time, expoſed him to imminent danger from the Inquiſitor; inſomuch, that he was forced to abjure what were deemed his errors, and obliged to write a defence of himſelf to Pope Eugenius; but as to the whipping, which Poggius pretends he underwent of the friars preachers at Naples, he expreſſly denies it, and declares he received abſolution *more confeſſorum*, which may be tranſlated, *from the confeſſor*; and that the king either gave him abſolution, or pronounced it unneceſſary, and continued his favours and friendſhip to him as before. This calumny had been ſuſpected by Du Pin, in Bibl. Script. Eccleſ. XII. 94. He continued not long at Naples after this, but accepted the invitation to return to Rome, given him by Pope Nicolaus V, who ſettled a handſome penſion on him. He now applied himſelf to make a tranſlation of Thucydides; and, on preſenting it to the Pope, received a preſent of fifty gold crowns, and was ſet about Herodotus, which death prevented him from finiſhing. What he had done came into the poſſeſſion of Alphonſus, and was publiſhed by Pontanus *. The Pontiff alſo appointed him Profeſſor of Rhetoric, and he employed his leiſure-time in putting the finiſhing hand to his "Elegantiæ Linguæ Latinæ," which he began at Naples, and ſent to the king's ſecretaries, one of whom publiſhed them without his knowledge. He ſeems to have written ſix more books on this ſubject, which may poſſibly be concealed in ſome of the libraries of Italy or Rome. Now alſo he completed his "Illuſtration" of the New Teſtament, which the Pope, and many of the cardinals earneſtly ſolicited him to circulate, and which Eraſmus publiſhed 1504. Valla attacked the Vulgate Latin verſion by Jerome, which drew on him the cenſures of his antagoniſts, and occaſioned his Notes to be condemned among prohibited books by Paul IV. after the Council of Trent had given its ſanction to Jerome's tranſlation. Among his antagoniſts was Poggius, afterwards Chancellor of Florence, who attacked him for certain notes, not his, but one of his young ſcholars, in a collection of Epiſtles of Learned Men made by Poggius: but this enmity ſeems not to have been ſo violent or laſting as that of his rivals beforementioned. Morandus, a civilian and notary of Bologna, accuſed him to Pope Nicholas V. of miſrepreſenting Livy, which he anſwered by two "Confutations." As Valla had formerly entertained thoughts of a clerical life, he declined forming any matrimonial engagement; but is reproached by Poggius with having debauched his ſiſter's huſband's maid, by whom he had three children, and of whom he ſpeaks with tenderneſs and affection. He afterwards became a canon of St. John Lateran, and ſecretary and apoſtolic writer to the Pope. He died 1457, not, as his epi-

* His tranſlation of Thucydides is charged by H. Stephens (Pref. to his own edition of that author) with ignorance, careleſſneſs, and inelegance of language; and Dr. Hudſon repeats the charge. Of his tranſlation of Herodotus, Weſſeling ſays, that it was "non ſanè abſurda, quamquam mendoſiſſime deſcripta et interpretis oſcitantia crebro aberrans," but corrected by H. Stephens. Weſſeling adds, that the MS. whence he tranſlated was imperfect, and himſelf "multorum odio et invidia merſus."

Dr. Jortin calls this "*a good apology* for V. who had drawn a great odium on himſelf for daring to cenſure the Vulgate. There was ſome reſemblance between the genius of Valla and of Eraſmus; but the latter was better-tempered, and had more diſcernment. Each of them met with numerous adverſaries of much the ſame ſtamp and character." Life of Eraſmus, pp. 22, 23.

taph,

taph, 1465, in his 50th year, and was buried in the church of which he was canon, where his mother erected to him a marble monument, with his effigy and this epitaph:

"Laurentio Vallæ, harum ædium ſacrarum canonico, Alphonſi Regis et Pontificis Maximi ſecretario, apoſtolicoque ſcriptori, qui ſua ætate omnes ſapientia ſuperavit, Catharina mater filio pientiſſimo poſuit. Vixit annos L. Obiit anno MCCCCLXV. calendis Auguſti."

If his Notes on Livy have not removed ſo many errors as might have been expected, it is more owing to the barbarity of the times, and reach only to the ſix books of the ſecond Punic war, and were firſt publiſhed with his works at Baſil, 1540.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the character of Valla, compounded with candour from his own writings and thoſe of his rivals. If it be not ſufficient to juſtify that acrimony in his defences, which their inveteracy provoked, let us hear what the mild and temporiſing Eraſmus ſays of him, in an Epiſtle to Chriſtopher Fiſcher, 1505, written entirely in defence of him: "The mordacity of Valla, *as they are pleaſed to call it*, contributed more to the promotion of literature than the fooliſh candour of thouſands, who made a parade of indiſcriminate admiration and mutual applauſe." "*Itaque unius Laurentii mordacitas* (ſiquidem ita malunt appellare) *non paulo plus conduxit rei literariæ, quam plurimorum ineptus candor, omnia omnium ſine delectis mirantium, ſibique novicem plaudentium ac mutuum quod aiunt ſcabentium.*" D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE very handſome manner in which your agreeable correſpondent T. H. W. has (p. 683) terminated our little diſpute concerning the word *caſtellum*, induces me to requeſt half a column of your Magazine for the purpoſe of conceding thoſe points in which I am convinced by him; and (leſt my ſilence ſhould be conſtrued into a *thorough* conviction) of ſtating thoſe points in which I ſtill retain my former opinion.

I *did* indeed imagine that the ſcope of T. H. W's argument had been to ſhew, that *caſtellum*, unqualified by epithet, and unexplained by context, might ſignify a *ſheep-cote*; and I ſtill think he has not at all proved it may; though I confeſs he has ſhewn that *caſtellanus (abſolutè poſitus) does* ſignify a peaſant; and, therefore, I think it very probable that *caſtellum* may bear the ſignification he contends for. I will add, that Volney (Travels in Syria and Egypt, vol. II. p. 190, Engl. tranſl.) obſerves, the Syrian ſhepherds retire in the ſummer, with their flocks, to cold mountains; which confirms T. H. W's hypotheſis.

I agree with your correſpondent (p. 704), in believing the uſe of the term of forty days was derived (with many other things) from the Jewiſh law: but it is not confined to this country; thus we read, that before the Mogul Batou ſet forth on his invaſion of Ruſſia, he celebrated a feaſt of forty days (Gibbon, chap. 64): and it is very remarkable that, as our Saviour faſted forty days, ſo Diogenes Laertius (lib. 8. p. 223, edit. Menage) tells us, Pythagoras *died* by faſting forty days; which is confirmed by Malchus (ap. Aldrovandum), Themiſtius, and Tzetes (ap. Menag. in loc.)

One of the moſt eminent inſtances in which this period prevails in our law, is the *quarantine (quarante*, Fr. forty) during which

——————— Uxor
Suſtinet in vidua triſtia ſigna domo.
(OVID. 1 Faſt. 27. ap. Taylor Civ. Law, p. 297.)

This is noticed by Magna Charta (cap. 7. See 3 Burn, 537. Burrow Settle. Caſ. 783), and the reaſon is given by Mr. Barrington (Obſ. anc. Stat. p. 8. 3d edit.): but it is obſervable that, in the Fox iſlands, when a man dies in his wife's hut, ſhe continues in a dark hole forty days (Coxe's Ruſſ. Diſc. p. 262); and it was a cuſtom (which Catharine de Medicis firſt omitted) of the Queens of France not to leave their chamber during forty days after the death of their huſbands (Wraxall, Mem. Houſe of Valois); which perhaps originated in the forty days which was the time appointed for a woman's purification (Levitic. xii. 2. 4), and might, in its turn, give riſe to the cuſtom, preſerved by our widows, of not *mixing* in company for a ſhort time after they have put on their weeds. The ſummons to the Cinque Ports, for their ſervice at the Coronation, muſt be forty days before it is to be performed (Sir Matth. Hale, de Portib. Maris, cap. 12. in 1 Hargrave Law Tracts, 107).

P. 705. A correſpondent has favoured

ed us with an entertaining dissertation on coal. At the last Worcester assizes, I heard a learned judge [Mr. Justice Heath], who is esteemed a no less profound Antiquary than he is known to be an able lawyer, assert, that mention was first made in our records of burning coal in the reign of Edw. III.; but Mr. Barrington (Obs. Stat. p. 15), shews it was introduced into London in the reign of Edw. I.; and the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much, that he forbade the use of it by proclamation. In the *Speculum Regale*, we read that Mount Hecla "lapides et durissima saxa—consumit—iisque nutritur, non secus ac ignis communis, aridis lignis." This is a strong proof that the use of this fossil was unknown in Iceland in the 14th century, for the author could hardly have omitted the mention of it in this place. From the surprize with which Marco Polo speaks of "black stones in China, which burn like wood" (Forster's Northern Discoveries), we may infer that he knew nothing of coal. Leland (Itin. VI. 41.) writes thus: "Barnardus de S. Walerico, fundator ecclesiæ de Tettebyri, emit Mireford *prope Kingeswod*, a Rogerio Barkeley; et eo quod Tettebyri *ligni* copia carebat, monachos transtulit." Are we to suppose this migration took place on account of the *wood* of Mireford, or the *coal* of Kingeswood? I think the latter, or else the mention of Kingeswood is impertinent; unless it was a great forest. Kingswood is now the "*officina carbonum*" of Bristol.

Yours, &c. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Nov.* 16.

YOUR correspondent S. B. p 872, takes notice of a passage in one of Pliny's Epistles, which says, that the first Christians sung hymns to Christ as God. I shall beg leave to send you a short citation from Bishop Pearson's Notes upon the Creed, p. 132, to the same purpose: "And it was well observed by the author of the Μικρα Λαβυρινθος, written about the beginning of the third century, that not only the more antient Fathers before him, as Justin, Miltiades, Tatianus, Clemens, Irenæus, Melito, &c. did speak of Christ as God, but that the hymns penned by Christians, from the beginning, did express Christ's divinity. Ψαλμοι δε οσοι και ωδαι αδελφων απ' αρχης απο πιστων γραφεισαι τον λογον του Θεου τον Χριστον υμνουσι θεολογουνλες.

Yours, &c, J. M.

P. S. With respect to the word *idiota*, which your correspondent N. D. enquires after, p. 884, Littleton says of it, "opponitur τοις πεπαιδευμενοις," and that it signifies an *idiot*.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, Nov.* 20.

THERE is scarcely a greater entertainment that I receive, than from the expectation and enjoyment of your valuable Monthly Repository. It reaches me, in this distant quarter, about the tenth or twelfth day after its publication; and I am free to say, that I return with keenness from my morning's ride, in expectation that Peter has brought the Gentleman's Magazine from the neighbouring market-town. He knows my trim, and prepares for me accordingly; and I generally find the fire fresh poked up, the hearth swept clean, and my cushion plumped-up in the easy chair.—The rogue too brings up a bottle of my oldest port, sets it before the fire, and then quits the room, to prepare for the approaching dinner.

Left thus alone with my favourite Intelligencer, my entertainment commences. I con over the pages which contain the opinions of your various correspondents: I mark the modest essays of the Tyro, the bolder genius of the more approved Scholar, and the clearness and comprehension of the Veteran in learning. Hence I feel myself amused and instructed; and, what is of no small moment, a happier man.

For many years, Mr. Urban, I have been an admirer of your Magazine: nay, I have formerly therein proved the bow of Ulysses, and am not unmindful of your candour; and should you find room for the following communications, they are at your service *.

A neighbour of mine has in his possession an engraved silver medallion of James I. and his son Prince Henry. It is in full as good condition as that represented in your Magazine, vol. LVIII. p. 505, which your correspondent Mr. Greene supposed to be an unique. He was once offered five guineas for it, by a gentleman since dead, but, being then in good circumstances, he refused it.—

* The drawings of the coins sent by this correspondent are postponed till a convenient opportunity of using them occurs. EDIT.

Times,

Times, however, are altered with him; and, I believe, he would at preſent be glad to part with it for that ſum.

Your correſpondent N. D. p. 884. of your preſent volume, ſtates the following point: "Dr. Horſley, now biſhop of St. David's, in the ninth of his letters to Dr. Prieſtley, tranſlating a paſſage of Tertullian, rendered *idiotæ* idiots in Engliſh. Dr. Prieſtley, in the ſeventh of his ſecond letters to Dr. Horſley, aſks him, 'Pray Sir, in what Lexicon or Dictionary, ordinary or extraordinary, did you find this ſenſe of the term *idiota* in Latin, or ἰδιώτης in Greek?'"

Here, continues N. D. is a plain matter of fact in iſſue between them. "Are there Lexicons or Dictionaries which give that which the biſhop has uſed as one ſenſe of the term, or are there not? Dr. Prieſtley's queſtion involves an univerſal denial of it, &c." Now Scapula, under the theme ἰδιος, obſerves: "Interdum ἰδιῶται opponuntur τοις πεπαιδευμενοις, ut apud Lucil. in Lexiph. Peculiariter etiam ἰδιώτης dicitur, qui rei alicujus eſt imperitus, ut ἰδιῶται της ἰατρικης, Gal. Et τα μεν αλλα ἰδιώτης, Herodian, l. 4. Et ἰδιῶται καλλα τες πονες, Xen. in Pæd. Ἰδιώτεω, rudis ſum, ſeu imperitus, Plat. in Protag. τελε τε πραγματος εδενα δει ἰδιωτεων." In G. Paſor's Lexicon Nov. Teſt. there is a reference to Acts iv. 13, where ἀγραμματοι εἰ ἰδιωται, are rendered *illiterati et idiotæ*.—And Matt. Pole obſerves on the ſame paſſage: "Idiota,—vox et Hebræis et Græcis uſitatiſſima eſt. Eâ utuntur pro homine indocto rerumque imperito *, Ἰδιῶται opponuntur τοις σοφοις in Luciano, τεχνιταις in Platone, philoſophis in Epicteto, ingenioſis et intelligentibus in Cicerone." Thus Ainſworth's Theſaurus refers me to Cic. Ver. iv. 2, where the term *idiota* implies an idiot, or illiterate ſimple body. And Dr. Johnſon expreſſly derives the word idiot from the Greek ἰδιώτης, a fool, a natural, a changling. I have never ſeen the tracts in controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley publiſhed by the biſhop of St. David's; but I cannot help thinking, that the learned prelate is well warranted in rendering *idiotæ* idiots from Tertullian; and am ſatisfied, from the authority of the above Lexicographers, that the term, in one ſenſe, implies *a natural imbecillity of mind*.

Thanks are due to P. P. for communicating the ingenious Mr. L. Morris's Welſh Etymologies (p. 902). His conjecture that Rebeius or Cybi, ſon of Solomon Duke of Cornwall, who lived at the time of the diſſolution of the Roman empire in Britain, was the patron-ſaint of the churches of Llan-Gybi in Cardiganſhire, and Llan-Gybi in Monmouthſhire, will equally apply to the pariſh-church of Cybi or Cuby in Cornwall.—He obſerves (p. 905), that ſeveral mountains in Wales have *rhiw* in the compoſition of their names, as Rhiwfelen, &c. from the Greek ῥιον, and Latin *rupes*. Thus too the Corniſh mountain Rhiw-tor, or Rhowtor, is agreeable to his conjecture.

Your correſpondent Euſebius has given a very pleaſing account of a worthy Weſtmoreland clergyman (p. 900).—He threatens, indeed, in a ſecond letter, a contraſt to this agreeable picture. But I muſt deprecate his threat. His former letter will do good; he will excite emulation, and be productive of many benevolent energies. But what will the contraſt avail? The picture * *muſt* be odious, and, all circumſtances conſidered, the candour of Euſebius will ſuffer diminution. I too could tell a tale! and where is the man that may not charge his neighbour with imperfections? *Quis culpâ vacat?* Surely it is more becoming to caſt a veil over human frailties, for it will ever be found, that even *thoſe who lie under the ſtrongeſt obligations* to lead exemplary and virtuous lives, "having their treaſure in earthen veſſels," are not always ſuperior to the infirmities of human nature. A good old Corniſh proverb here occurs to us:

"Cows nebas, cows da, ha da veth cowſas art."

Speak little, ſpeak well, and well will be ſpoken of thee again.

Thank God, Mr. Urban, my lot is fallen in a fair ground; and although I dare not ſay I have a goodly heritage, yet this I am proud to boaſt of, that, hating the good paſtor of Weſtmoreland's laudable practice of diſtributing perſonally the fragments from his table, and his liberal connivance at the Sunday evening's diverſions, I can name many

* Solomon's definition of *a fool* is agreeable to this conſtruction: "A fool hath no delight in underſtanding." Prov. xviii. 2.

* See it in p. 1070. EDIT.

many a Corniſh incumbent (with deference be it ſpoken) of not inferior merit, whoſe exemplary hoſpitality, unfeigned piety, and ſimplicity of manners, would plead hard in extenuation with your worthy and liberal-minded preſbyterian. *No Foe to the Kirk.*

Mr. URBAN.

I SEND you an epitaph, with which the worthy vicar of Mears-Aſhby, near Wellingborough, in Northamptonſhire, has honoured the memory of his clerk, on a neat plain ſtone. M. F.

In memory
of JOHN MILLER,
who died the 21ſt of March, 1788,
in the 83d year of his age.
He was 57 years clerk of this pariſh;
an office which he faithfully performed
to the day of his death.
May that aweful Providence,
which, after a few hours illneſs,
removed him to a better world,
incline our hearts to ſay,
Thy will be done!

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

BY way of further eſtabliſhing the real character of Mary Queen of Scots, who fell a ſacrifice to the *perſonal jealouſy* of *our yellow-pated Beſs*; let me refer your correſpondent OBSERVATOR, and all your readers who have not ſeen it, to a paper in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for the year 1769, and there they will find a moſt particular account of the dreſs, and every circumſtance which paſſed at the execution of that injured Queen *; but let me tell thoſe who can read it with a dry eye, if not a more affecting ſenſation, they ſhall never moiſten their mouth at my board. It was written by an eye-witneſs, and, what is very extraordinary, by one of *Beſs's* own people, who was ſent down expreſſly to tell the tale, but they did not expect *ſuch a tale from him.* —Now, Mr. Urban, between you and me, I think you ſhould republiſh that narrative. It would bear re-printing, aye, and re-reading too, and ought to be brought forward at a time when truth is prevailing over falſehood: for no one will believe, that a woman who died ſo nobly could have lived ſo infamouſly as ſome ſimple people would have us believe.

The original paper I allude to was in the poſſeſſion of the late Duke of Norfolk, and by him a copy was conveyed, I believe, to Dodſley. It ſtruck my family in ſo forcible and affecting a manner, that they immediately dreſſed up a beautiful figure, repreſenting the unfortunate Queen, exactly according to her real dreſs on that fatal day, which was a very graceful one, and it induced me to prevail on them to execute the whole ſcene in the ſame manner; and in a few weeks I had the *ſorrow* of ſeeing the Queen, her two female domeſticks (who were allowed, *but with great difficulty*, to attend their royal miſtreſs on the ſcore of decency), Mr. Andrews the High Sheriff, the Earls of Kent and Shrewſbury, the executioner, the coffin, ſcaffold, &c. &c. all under a glaſs-caſe, and compleating a moſt affecting ſcenery. The head of her faithful ſervant Melville was modelled by myſelf, and, though it was my firſt and laſt attempt, it was agreed that I had depicted ſorrow ſucceſsfully. If the curious ſhould aſk under whoſe roof this ſcene of ſorrow is at preſent, I cannot anſwer it. I left it, with many other things of value, when I went abroad, with a man who *called himſelf* a gentleman, but to which *I* cannot ſubſcribe my name. So I conclude, with being his deteſter, and your humble ſervant, P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Kew Bridge, Sept.* 22.

TO your chronology of memorable events, an admirer of your uſeful publication preſents ſome particulars of the riſe, progreſs, and completion of the ſtone bridge built acroſs the river Thames, joining the pariſh of Ealing in Middleſex, to the hamlet of Kew in Surrey, a royal reſidence.

In lieu of a ſome time ſince ferry, a timber bridge was cauſed, about twenty yards Weſt of the ſtone fabrick, by the father of the preſent proprietor, under the direction of Mr. John Barnard, a carpenter, of reputation in his trade, to be opened to the publick, about the epoch of his Majeſty's ſucceſſion to regal power.

Much time had not elapſed, ere the owner found his miſtake. A timber bridge, well ſuited to the calling of a carpenter, proved too periſhable a commodity for the intereſt of a proprietor. The early appearance of decay compelled perpetual botchings. Frequency of

* A ſtill more circumſtantial account may be ſeen Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XL.—See our vol. LVII. p. 165. EDIT.

of more conſiderable repairs, between the period of its completion and the year 1780, had ſwallowed additional thouſands to thoſe unwiſely laid out in the firſt building; yet its then crazy and unſound condition manifeſted too obviouſly the needfulneſs of a ſucceeding repair, more expenſive than any former.

Surveyors were queſtioned; their report, and the large amount of the repairing eſtimate, induced the owner to apply to Parliament for ſanction to build a bridge with leſs periſhable materials, and expend no more upon his ſhattered and expenſive property, than was deemed ſufficient to ſecure a ſafe road acroſs the Thames, until a more permanent work could be erected.—After overcoming reſiſtance made by petitioners againſt the bill in the Houſe of Commons, and obtaining the fiat of the other branches of the Legiſlature, preparation was made accordingly: piles were driven, excavation from the river's bed performed, materials collected, the caiſon floated, and moored in her ſtation to receive the foundation-ſtones for the South pier that ſupports the centre arch.

In honour of the King's birth-day, June 4, 1783, the firſt ſtone, being the Weſt ſalient angle, was laid by M. D. Sanders, eſq. proprietor of a bridge at that time building at Walton, higher up the river. The ceremony was attended by Robert Tunſtall, eſq. proprietor, Meſſ. James Payne, ſen. and jun. the architects, maſter-workmen, and others. A large company of neighbouring gentlemen, and friends of the proprietor, were entertained in commemoration of the event. Pending the ſummer, two piers for ſupport of the centre arch were compleated. The following year the proprietor thought proper to open a ſubſcription for a tontine, the benefit of the ſole property ultimately reverting to himſelf or repreſentatives. Every ſaving was now to take place, the plans and elevations were new-modelled, the intended width of the road diminiſhed, the elevations ſtripped of their picturesque ornaments, the bold Doric entablature and the ruſticated fronts pillaged from the ſemicircular abutment-arches: theſe arches were intended to ſupport attics, adapted to the purpoſe of the toll-houſe and other uſes. Finally, to ſave expence, it became neceſſary to build the land-arches and wing-walls that conduct to the body of the bridge with brick, a material neither beautiful of itſelf in point of colour, or durable like ſtone. The foundations, piers, arch-ſtones, and all ſtone employed in this fabrick as high as the torus cap that bears the plinth of the baluſtrade, is brought from quarries at Purbeck. The compactneſs of texture, and other requiſites, evinces a material well adapted to aquatic buildings, the maſonry and other workmanſhip well performed.

By the bleſſing of Divine Providence, this ſtructure was carried on and compleated, without loſs of life or limb to the artificer, or miſhap to the building. On the 22d of September, 1789, the anniverſary of the King's coronation, it was opened to the publick; the period commemorated by a ſuperb entertainment, at the expence of R^t^ Tunſtall, eſq. It was the intention of the architects to erect an obeliſk, ſupporting a large globe-lamp containing reflectors, facing the bridge, by the ſide of the foot-path that leads from the Star and Garter to Brentford; a picturesque approach from the Weſtern road, a moſt needful protection to the paſſenger, and in other reſpects not diveſted of uſe.

BOCCA DELLA VERITA.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Nov. 23.*

UNWILLING as I am (for Reaſons ſufficiently obvious) to quote my own Authority, I know not how I can contrive to render my Defence of the PREFACE to the WOODMEN OF ARDEN intelligible to ſuch of your Readers as may entertain no great Fondneſs for turning backward and forward very many Pages of your Publication, unleſs I requeſt Admiſſion for ſome copious Extracts from the Work itſelf.

Loathing every Species of Affectation, I will not inſult your Underſtanding, by making any long Apology for the Room which they will take up in your valuable Miſcellany; ſince, however erroneous the Opinions contained in the Eſſay may be thought, however feeble my Juſtification of them may prove, the SUBJECT, at leaſt, can never be deemed unintereſting to a large Proportion of your Readers, which has had the painful Diſtinction of arreſting the Attention, and of calling forth the critical powers of a Correſpondent, whoſe occaſional Contributions ſo beautifully irradiate the Gentleman's Magazine!

But,

But, leſt the Liberty which I claim ſhould be conſtrued Licentiouſneſs, I intend to ſelect *only* ſuch Paſſages as have been the immediate Cauſe of drawing down upon me MISS SEWARD's Animadverſions; nor ſhall I ſelect *all* thoſe: conſcious that the Parts which are abſolutely *neceſſary* to be adduced will occupy more of your Columns than you can conveniently ſpare, overwhelmed as you evidently are by ſuch a Multiplicity of Communications.—Give me Leave to ſuggeſt, by Way of reconciling you, in ſome Meaſure, to the uncommon Length of the Quotations of which I am ſoliciting the Inſertion, that (containing in themſelves, as I hope they do, an almoſt complete Apology) they will materially leſſen my preſent Labour; and, perhaps, engroſs no larger Portion of your Paper than thoſe Obſervations probably would, which I muſt be *obliged* to make, if I ſhould be refuſed this more ſummary, and, of courſe, more eligible Mode of Vindication.

Without further Preamble, then, I proceed to the Eſſay which is prefixed to *that* Tranſlation of Mr. MORFITT's admirable Latin Poem, which I profeſs to be *attempted* in the Manner of DRYDEN.

"To neglect the *modern* Style of Verſification—to overlook even that which POPE introduced—and, profeſſedly, to copy from the old-faſhioned Model of DRYDEN—will excite ſome Degree of Surprize among thoſe who take for granted that POETIC DICTION has, ſince his Time, received conſiderable *Improvement*.—But, to confeſs the Truth, I cannot help thinking that ENGLISH RHYME was brought by that wonderful Man to the *Acme* of Perfection; and that it has been, for many Years, gradually declining from GOOD to *indifferent*—and from *indifferent* to BAD.

"I am not unaware that a Sentiment ſo unfavourable to *moſt* of my Contemporaries, and ſo oppoſite to Prejudices long received and obſtinately retained, will, probably, be conſidered as the raſh and romantic Aſſertion of a vain and preſumptuous INNOVATOR, and be treated with all the Severity uſually exerciſed againſt Notions which are looked upon as heterodox.—But ſuch Severity would be flagrant Injuſtice.—The Opinion which I have expreſſed is neither dictated by Vanity, nor prompted by an Affectation of Singularity; but is, in Fact, the Reſult of much Reflection, and of very minute Inveſtigation.

"To do Juſtice to the Subject would be to extend a *Preface* to a VOLUME; but it may not be unneceſſary to prove, that I have not hazarded ſo *bold* a Declaration on *ſlight* Grounds; and that, while I endeavour to convince my *Reader*, I am, at leaſt, convinced *myſelf*.

"The Poetry of DRYDEN, though allowed to be, in *general*, CORRECT, ENERGETIC, and HARMONIOUS, is alſo ſaid to be *ſometimes* CARELESS, LANGUID, and PROSAIC; in Fine (to uſe his own Words, when ſpeaking of MILTON), he is charged with having 'Flats among his *Elevations*.'—They who *bring* the Charge uſually accompany it with an Exclamation of 'how unfortunate was the *poor Man*, whoſe Neceſſities compelled him to precipitate his Works to the Preſs in *ſo unfiniſhed* a State!'

"I will admit the Juſtice of the *Accuſation*, but wave, as entirely unneceſſary, the *Apology*.—*Poor* he certainly was—to the never-dying INFAMY of the Age which he ſo ſplendidly adorned; but his Poverty has little to do with the Queſtion in Debate.—Many of his Lines *ſeem*, it is true, to have wanted his *laſt Touches*; but thoſe laſt Touches, I am perſuaded, were not *haſtily* NEGLECTED—but *deliberately* DENIED. His intuitive Judgement, doubtleſs, ſuggeſted, that all Things figure *but* by COMPARISON; and that even EXCELLENCE, *undiverſified*, muſt, at length, FATIGUE. He, therefore, *ſubdued* his Style *occaſionally*—to burſt upon his Reader with the *greater Splendour*, when the Subject demanded a LOFTIER LAY.

"But how reconcile this Suppoſition to his Remark reſpecting MILTON—which ſeems to imply, that no FLATS *ſhould* be admitted among the ELEVATIONS?—Very eaſily.—Steadineſs and Conſiſtency were, by no Means, Characteriſtics of the Doctrines which DRYDEN promulgated in his numerous Prefaces;—Doctrines which he varied, without much Scruple, as Times or Circumſtances changed: and, in the preſent Caſe, Dread of MILTON's ſuperior Genius, and Deteſtation of his political Principles, might, reaſonably, be ſuppoſed ſomewhat to pervert his natural Candour, and ſomewhat to bias his wonted Impartiality.

"The Poetry of POPE, though leſs enriched with CLASSICAL KNOWLEDGE, and leſs illumined by VIVID IMAGINATION, appears, however, at *firſt* Sight, to greater Advantage than that of DRYDEN; as it is, certainly, more elaborately *correct*, and more mechanically *regular*—more delicately *poliſhed*, and more ſyſtematically *dignified*.—But are theſe *really* Advantages?—Let us examine.

"Does the ſkilful PAINTER bring *all* his Figures forward on the Canvas, and beſtow the laſt Hand upon *every* Part of the Picture?

"Does the MUSICIAN *cloy* the Ear with an eternal Succeſſion of *harmonious* Sounds, uncontraſted by the dire, but neceſſary, *Diſcords*?

"Does the Ornament of the STAGE laviſh Emphaſis, Expreſſion, Attitude, and Action, upon *every* Line of *every* Sentence?

"Does

"Does the BEAUTY of a BIRTH-NIGHT concentrate *all* her Jewels (unrelieved by Interſtices of black Velvet) in one INTOLERABLE BLAZE?

"Would the FACE OF CREATION appear more lovely, were it—inſtead of 'riſing into Inequalities, diverſified by the varied Exuberance of abundant Vegetation'—to exhibit one immenſurable 'Velvet Lawn, ſhaven by the Scythe, and levelled by the Roller?'

"Why then muſt POETRY adopt a prepoſterous Plan of *Equaliſation* which her SISTER MUSES reject with Scorn—and aſpire to an *imaginary* Perfection, alike unknown to NATURE and to ART?

"The Queſtion ſeems to lie in ſo ſmall a Compaſs, and to be ſo eaſy of Determination, that one feels inclined to enquire how ſo abſurd a Notion could poſſibly gain a Footing, and maintain its Ground, in an Age ſo poliſhed and enlightened as to have acquired the Title of AUGUSTAN?—Great Events, 'tis certain, ariſe ſometimes from very trivial Cauſes; but never, ſurely, was ſo important a Revolution in the *Parnaſſian* Realms produced by Means ſo utterly contemptible!

"When DRYDEN'S Sun was ſet, darting its *brighteſt Ray at its Departure, POPE was beginning to dawn on the poetical Hemiſphere.—A young Man of lively Talents, with a peculiar 'Knack at Rhyming,' could not fail to attract the Notice of many would-be *Mæcenaſes*; among others, one WALSH undertook to uſher this riſing Genius into the World: he did more; he affected to point out a Way, by which his Pupil ſhould ſurpaſs all who had gone before him.—'Mr. POPE (ſaid he), there is *one* Path as yet entirely untrodden—the Path of *Correctneſs*: DRYDEN was a great Poet—but he had not *Leiſure* to be correct.—Seize the glorious Opportunity; ſupply the Deficiency, and be immortal!

"In an evil Hour did the ambitious young Bard hearken to the fatal Advice of '*knowing* Walſh' (as he ſomewhere calls him); and, hoping to ſupply this *ſuppoſed* Deficiency, he began to *labour*, and *ſtiffen*, and *poliſh*, and *refine*: till, having diſcarded whatever ſeemed *looſe*, or *languid*, or *harſh*, or *proſaic*, his Verſe flowed in one equal, ſmooth, melliſluous Stream; marked by an almoſt total Want of that VARIETY of Pauſe, Accent, Cadence, and Diction, ſo eminently conſpicuous in his incomparable Predeceſſor, and ſo abſolutely eſſential to the Harmony of true Poetry.

"The *Thought* is ſo ſeldom ſuffered to ſtray *beyond* the Bounds of the Couplet, and ſo frequently wire-drawn merely to end *with* it—*one* Part of a Line ſo exactly reflects the *other*—there is ſuch a Paucity of *Triplets* and of *Alexandrines* (the *Break* too, in the latter, ſo regularly at the *ſixth* Syllable),—that even the moſt ingenious *Alluſions*, the moſt ſtriking, beautiful, and graceful *Imagery*, the moſt perſpicuous and pointed *good Senſe*, and the moſt elegant and nervous *Expreſſion*—with all their Powers united—find it difficult to render the tireſome UNIFORMITY of his VERSIFICATION ſupportable.

"To the officious Interpoſition of this ſame WALSH, then, we are indebted for the Contamination of the HELICONIAN FOUNTAIN for near a Century! *Riſum teneatis?*

"But ſo material a Change in the Conſtitution of Poetry could not be expected to take Place without ſome literary Convulſions.—The Diſciples of DRYDEN were ardent in their Veneration, formidable by their Numbers, and reſpectable by their Rank.—Violent was the Clamour, and tedious was the Conteſt.—POPE, however, in the End—by Means not very *honourable* indeed—proved triumphant.

"In the Courſe of my Reſearches, I have found conſiderable Amuſement (though alloyed, in no ſmall Degree, by a Mixture of Scorn and Indignation), in tracing and developing the inſidious Arts which he ſuffered his *Friends* to practiſe, in order to undermine the Reputation of the deceaſed Poet, and to aſperſe the Characters of his living Supporters; and if a Work, which, for a longer Term of Years than that preſcribed by HORACE, has been *incarcerated* in my Cloſet, ſhould ever eſcape into Light, POPE'S *Goodneſs of Heart* would be no longer *problematical*:—at preſent, I ſhall content myſelf with obſerving, that HE, while the injured DRYDEN *ſunk* in the public Eſtimation, was *exalted* to the vacant Chair, and propoſed as a bright EXEMPLAR to all ſucceeding Bards.

"But, as HE was ſuppoſed to have improved upon *his* Maſter, OUR Poets ſeem ambitious of improving upon *theirs*.—HE rejected every Thing that was not *rich*; THEY reject every Thing that is not *brilliant*.—HE is every where *clear* and *manly*; THEY not unfrequently torture into *Obſcurity*, and refine into *Imbecillity*.

"To confirm and illuſtrate my Obſervation, by ſelecting *Inſtances* of harſh Conſtruction and fantaſtic Inverſion—Tinſel Phraſes and tinkling Compound-Epithets—were a Taſk as eaſy as it were unpleaſant and unwiſe.—The *Genus irritabile Vatum* is proverbial; and I ſhall, probably, find Inconvenience enough, from having *diſturbed* the Hornet's Neſt, by a GENERAL Cenſure, without the additional Imprudence of pulling it about my Ears by a PARTICULAR ENUMERATION.—Suffice it, therefore, to obſerve, that the *modern* Syſtem appears deciſively to exclude every Mode of Expreſſion from *Poetry* which is ſo unlucky as to find a Place in *Proſe*.

"Let me not be miſunderſtood.—POETIC DICTION and that ALONE, is the Object of my Reprobation; nor, even in *that* Department, am I inſenſible of ſome very *ſplendid* EXCEP-

* Dryden's inimitable Ode is ſaid to have been his laſt Production.

EXCEPTIONS: but flatter myſelf, as the Influence of *their* Example gradually *expands*, that I ſhall ſtill live to ſee the *apparent* NEGLIGENCE but *real* ART—the *dignified* SIMPLICITY—the *unaffected* SUBLIMITY—and the *endleſs* VARIETY of the PRINCE OF RHYME (as Mr. HAYLEY juſtly ſtyles him), once more ſhine forth, in the Fullneſs of Beauty—the Admiration of all—but *cold*, *mechanical* VERSIFIERS, and *taſteleſs*, *blind* IDOLATORS!"

I then proceed to combat Dr. Johnſon's Aſſertion, that an ALEXANDRINE "*invariably* requires a Break at the *ſixth* Syllable;" and, after endeavouring to prove that the Pauſe may be introduced, with conſiderable Effect, at the *fifth*, *ſeventh*, and *eighth* Syllables *, I thus conclude the Subject:

"To multiply Inſtances would be ſuperfluous; enough has been ſaid to demonſtrate what many have ſuppoſed to be incapable of Demonſtration—*viz.* that POPE is not *infallible*, nor his BIOGRAPHER *invulnerable*.

"If this ſhould ſeem the Language of *Exultation*, let it be remembered that it is, likewiſe, the Language of *Conviction*; and—to repreſs the gathering Sneer, which an *Introduction* ſo diſproportioned to the Size of the POEM may tempt—let ill-natured Criticiſm be informed, that to juſtify the *Style* of the following Tranſlation is but a *ſubordinate* Object: my principal Deſign in this PREFATORY ESSAY being to ſeize an apt Occaſion—unexpectedly preſented—of co-operating with *thoſe* who ſo meritoriouſly endeavour to reſtore to DRYDENICAL PURITY that PIERIAN SPRING which POPE *corrupted*, and which his more daring *Imitators* have POISONED!"

You will pleaſe to obſerve, Mr. Urban, that the Opinions which I have here expreſſed, when diveſted of their figurative Dreſs, are briefly theſe.—That RHYME was brought by DRYDEN to the utmoſt Pitch of Perfection; that it was injured by POPE; and ſtill *more* injured by his SUCCESSORS.

The Reaſons on which I ground theſe Opinions are ſtated, I am ſure, with Sincerity and Candour; and, I hope, with good Manners. If they will not plead for themſelves, they muſt ſtand condemned; for I have neither Health nor Spirits (as I fear I have already too often hinted) to exert myſelf, at preſent, in their Support.—To Miſs SEWARD's Strictures, however, I have pledged myſelf to reply; and, in the firſt Place, I own that I do not readily apprehend with what Propriety Sentiments ſuſtained by Argument *can* be ſtyled PREJUDICES: but, well aware how eaſily a Perſon may be deceived, when judging of *himſelf*, I will not obſtinately conteſt the Point; nay, I will freely confeſs that, having been, for more than twenty Years, in the *Habit* of admiring DRYDEN, I may, poſſibly, entertain a greater Predilection in his Favour than his Merit will juſtify.—But can my fair Opponent be *quite* certain that ſhe is entirely free from a ſimilar Influence with Reſpect to POPE?

Ingenious and ingenuous as I know her to be, ſhe has more than once miſunderſtood my Meaning, and more than once miſquoted my Words; partly, perhaps, from truſting too implicity to a wonderful Memory, and partly from having her Attention *divided* between literary Labours and an Employment of a much more amiable and exalted Kind †.

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* Miſs Seward has inadvertently quoted me as affirming, "that the Pauſe may be placed after *any* of the Syllables, without Injury to the Harmony."—No ſuch Affirmation appears in my Eſſay; and I can only account for the Miſtake, by ſuppoſing that I muſt have dropped ſome ſuch Remark in Converſation: for I am as confident as I am of my Exiſtence that Miſs Seward is incapable of *intentional* Miſrepreſentation.

† I ought to be very cautious, Mr. Urban, how I condemn with too much Acrimony, Want of Attention, or Reliance on Memory; as they have jointly contributed to a Miſ-quotation of my *own*. I have ſcarcely been ſo much ſurprized, and, I may add, ſhocked, as I was Yeſterday; when, on accidentally referring to the Magazine for July, I was unable to find the Word "candid" in the apologetical Letter which I mentioned in your laſt Number. I inſtantly examined the rude Draught (for I have ſo great a Reſpect for the public Eye, that I ſubmit nothing to its Peruſal which has not been *twice* written), and found the Paſſage to ſtand thus—"called upon in ſo earneſt and *ſo candid* a Manner by your Correſpondent M. F."—This rude Draught, which I fortunately ſhewed to a Gentleman, while the Ink was yet wet, and who perfectly remembers the Circumſtance, I *incloſe*. I would willingly flatter myſelf that the Omiſſion was the Fault of your Compoſitor, but I fear it would *indeed* be Flattery; for I perceive that there are *other* Parts of the Letter which vary from the Copy: ſo the Blame will probably reſt on ME.—I feel, however, ſome Conſolation in learning, from your *Note* to my laſt Communication, that my Acknowledgement of M. F's Candour was *retained* in the PRIVATE Letter, though *forgotten* in the PUBLIC One; as that Acknowledgement ſufficiently acquits me of his Charge of ſplenetic Reſentment.

She

She has produced three Liſts of Authors, to prove what I never denied, *viz.* that the Writers of Verſes are more plentiful *now* than they were in the Days of Dryden or of Pope; and, after obſerving that "the laſt is (Milton excepted) far the brighteſt, as well as greatly the moſt numerous, of the three Liſts," ſhe demands—"have they of this third Liſt collectively 'poiſoned the Pierian Spring,' either reſpecting Sentiment, Imagery, or Style?"—I am firmly perſuaded that they *have*—with Regard to "Style;" but why muſt "Sentiment" and "Imagery" be introduced?—*I* had not mentioned either.—"POETIC DICTION, and that ALONE, is the Object of my Reprobation; nor even in *that* Department am I inſenſible of ſome very *ſplendid* EXCEPTIONS."—Theſe were my Words.—Miſs Seward cannot expect me to be ſo daringly imprudent as to ſpecify particularly thoſe "ſplendid Exceptions."—My Preface aſſigns a Reaſon for my Reluctance to ſelect "*Inſtances* of harſh Conſtruction and fantaſtic Inverſion, Tinſel Phraſes, and tinkling Compound-Epithets;" and, indeed, *were* I to be ſo raſh, what would be the Uſe?—To point them out to thoſe who *do* poſſeſs a true poetic Taſte—would be unneceſſary; and to thoſe who do *not*—would be ridiculous!—Who talks of Muſic—to the Deaf—or of Painting—to the Blind?

Miſs Seward obſerves, that my Eſſay "enumerates what it calls *tinkling* Compound-Epithets amongſt the fancied Improvements of the Moderns."—"Tinkling (ſhe adds) is a moſt inapplicable Adjective; ſince, when *ill*-choſen, Compound-Epithets may be ſtiff, may *grate*, but cannot *tinkle*, on the Ear. When *well*-choſen, their Merit is not to the *Ear*, but to the *Underſtanding*—by their condenſing and energetic Power."—To the latter Part of this Paragraph no Objection can be made; but, with great Deference to ſuch high Authority, I muſt beg Leave ſtill to retain my Opinion, that *ſome* ill-choſen Compound-Epithets may TINKLE, if others may GRATE; and I ſhall, for *once*, riſk a *modern* Quotation, that I may confirm my Poſition, and prove that I am not accuſtomed to deal in unfounded Aſſertions.

"Each Change of MANY-COLOUR'D Life he drew." Johnſon.

"Shakes o'er the darken'd Throne her "BLOOD-DISTILLING Plumes." Hayley.

"Glance their many-twinkling Feet." Gray.

Judgement muſt own that the firſt of theſe Compound-Epithets is appropriative, eaſy, and elegant; that the ſecond is pictureſque, aweful, and ſublime; and that the third is affected, *tinkling*, and nonſenſical.

My candid Antagoniſt owns that I have convicted PRIOR and MONTAGUE of one Miſtake; but calls that Miſtake *trivial*.—With Submiſſion, it appears to *me* to be of the higheſt Importance.—Can ſhe poſſibly ſuppoſe that the two Aſſociates were ſuch Blockheads, as to *believe* the Words "doomed" and "fated" were intended by Dryden to expreſs the *ſame Thing*?—If they *were* ſuch Blockheads, they were, ſurely, ill qualified for CRITICS; and if, on the other Hand, they did *not* believe the Words to be ſynonymous, their Conſciences muſt, of courſe, give the Lye to their Criticiſm.—In ſhort (for why ſhould I *mince* the metter?), they muſt be deficient in *Senſe*, or in *Honeſty*; and, in either Caſe, totally unfit for Judges! Great *indeed* muſt be the Abilities which can reaſonably hope to extricate them from this deplorable Dilemma!

Granting the Obſervations, which Miſs Seward has *extracted*, to *be* "indiſputably juſt," it does not follow that "my Prejudice muſt be extreme," becauſe I denominated their Production a "wretched Abortion of ſilly Malevolence."—There are but few RULES without EXCEPTIONS; and I truſt that they who will take the Trouble of wading through their muddy Pamphlet will find, that the *general* Tenour of the Work will amply juſtify the Severity of my Language.

I *did* "ſelect the eight charming Verſes, which open the Hind and Panther, as Specimens of *fine Style*;" to prove that Pope did not "*heighten* the Magic of that Verſification which he acknowledged to have learned from Dryden."—I own that they *are* ALMOST "exactly in the Manner of Pope;" but I think that they differ *widely* from that of his Diſciples. The Lines are much too unaffected, and much too intelligible, to reſemble *many* of MODERN Fabrication:—I alſo confeſs that they are *not* in Dryden's *general* Manner.—Beautiful as they are, the Artfulneſs of their Conſtruction is rather *too* apparent; and, had he *uniformly* written ſo mechanically, I ſhould have been as much fatigued with *his* VIRGIL,

VIRGIL, as I have been with his *Pupil's* HOMER. JOSEPH WESTON.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

AS I have, for a great number of years, received amuſement and inſtruction from your Miſcellany, I am ſorry when I meet with palpable miſtakes or miſinformation, which, maugre all your caution, at times gain a place there; and I now take up my pen to notice ſome of them in your Magazine for laſt month. A correſpondent, giving ſome account of the city of Briſtol, p. 998, tells us, that the greateſt part of it is ſituated on the North ſide of the river Avon. He ought to have written Weſt ſide. In the ſame paragraph, he ſays, the cathedral ſtands between the rivers Avon and Frome, when, in truth, it ſtands Weſt of both of them, and not between them. Surely, this traveller never viſited Briſtol?

Your Critic on the Biographia Britannica, p. 1028, too poſitively believes it highly improbable that Mr. Granger ſhould mention the ſtory of Joſhua Barnes's having refuſed a ſettlement of 2000l. *per annum*, &c.; but if he had taken the trouble, which he ought to have done, to examine Mr. Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, he would have found the ſtory in vol. III, p. 405, 2d edit. art. Eraſmus Smith.

Yours, &c. E. N. N.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS *from the Time of the* KING'S RECOVERY *to the End of the Seſſion.* *(Continued from p.* 1010.)

ON the 16th of March, the *Secretary at War* moved, that a number of land-forces, amounting to 17,448 effective men [not 71,448, as erroneouſly printed in our laſt], be employed for 1789; and that a ſum, not exceeding 658,652l. 19s. 2d. be granted for defraying the charges of the ſaid forces as above.

315,915l. 8s. 9d. for the forces and garriſons in the Plantations, and Gibraltar.

2,891l. 11s. 0½d. for making good the deficiency on the charge of the difference between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments of ſeveral regiments and companies of foot.

8,245l. 10s. 1d. for defraying the difference between the charge of the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments of ſeven regiments of foot ſerving in North America and the Weſt-Indies, for 365 days, from the 25th of December, 1788, to the 25th of December, 1789.

11,435l. 12s. 10½d. for pay neceſſary to be advanced to one regiment of light dragoons and nine battalions of foot, for ſervice in the Eaſt-Indies.

1,023l. 11s 10d. for making good the deficiency on charge of the full-pay of ſupernumerary officers for 1789.

10,871l. 14s. 10¾d. for defraying the charge of full-pay to ſupernumerary officers of his Majeſty's forces for 1789.

6409l. 8s. for the pay of the general and ſtaff-officers of Great-Britain for 1789.

63,043l. 5s. for allowances to Paymaſter-General, Secretary at War, Commiſſary-General, Judge Advocate, Comptroller of Accounts, their deputies, clerks, together with exchequer-fees and poundage.

172,787l. 5s. 5d. on account of reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines for 1789.

212l. 14s. 7d. for defraying allowances to ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards for 1789.

3,392l. 14s. 2d. on account of the ſeveral officers, late in the ſervice of the States General for 1789.

55,092l. 10s. on account of reduced officers of his Majeſty's Britiſh-American forces for 1789.

4,907l. 10s. for allowance to ſeveral reduced officers of his Majeſty's American forces.

9,943l. 3s. 3d. for penſions to widows of commiſſion-officers, and the expences attending the ſame.

177,465l. 8d. for the in and out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital for 1789.

4000l. on account of the expences of new roads, buildings, and bridges, in the Highlands of North Britain.

Sir *Grey Cooper* ſaid a few words; after which the army reſolutions were voted.

Mr. *Aldridge* opened the ordnance * eſtimates, and propoſed moving ſuch parts only as referred to the mutiny bill, Mr. Aldridge moved,

220,576l. 15s. 8d. for the charge of

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* P. 1010, l. 10 from the bottom, for *army* eſtimates, read *ordnance* eſtimates.

the

the Office of Ordnance and land-ſervice for 1789.

9620l. for pay of five companies of military artificers, for 1789.

The ſame were read and agreed to, and

The Houſe then adjourned.

In the Houſe of Lords, on *Tueſday*, the 17th, the divorce-bill was read. It ſtated, "that Henry Fortick Sheridan, Major of the New-York volunteers, now of Bond-ſtreet, in July, 1770, intermarried with Lydia Ferguſſone, daughter of John Ferguſſone, of Chigwell, in Eſſex, eſq. and they cohabited as man and wife from that time until 1776, when he was ordered to America, ſince which time he hath not cohabited with the ſaid Lydia Ferguſſone, and there is iſſue of the ſaid marriage two ſons. That in November, 1784, the ſaid Lydia Ferguſſone carried on an unlawful familiarity with Francis Newman, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, eſq. with whom ſhe eloped and went to France, where they lived as man and wife, and, during ſuch reſidence, ſhe was delivered of a male baſtard child. That in May, 1787, Mr. Sheridan exhibited a libel in the conſiſtory court of the Biſhop of London, and on the 7th of May, 1788, obtained a definitive divorce from bed and board. That in Eaſter term, 1788, he brought his action in the Court of King's Bench againſt the ſaid Francis Newman, and obtained judgement for 2000l. damages. That the ſaid Lydia Ferguſſone, by her adulterous behaviour, had diſſolved the marriage on her part; and the petitioner ſtands deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and is liable to have a ſpurious iſſue impoſed on him, unleſs the ſaid marriage be declared void." He therefore prayed, that the bond of matrimony between them might be diſſolved, and that he might be enabled to marry, &c. The bill, upon motion, was ordered to be committed for Monday; till which time the Houſe adjourned.

Same day, in the Houſe of Commons, ſeveral petitions were read againſt the county election bill; and

Mr. *Bearcroft* ſaid, that as he was the perſon with whom the bill originated, it would ſave the committee much time and trouble to be informed, that there was no intention whatever to paſs the bill, if not agreeable to the Houſe.

The bill for regulating the trade with America was then read, and agreed to.

Ld. *Newhaven* roſe, to move for ſeveral papers relative to the ſtate of the revenue.

1. That an account of the public revenue to the 1ſt of January, 1789, with the charges thereon, be laid before the Houſe.

Chanc. of Ex. thought this unneceſſary, *becauſe it followed of courſe*; it was, therefore, withdrawn.

2. For an account of the unfunded debt.—Ordered.

3. For arrears of land-tax, due March laſt.—Ordered.

4. For the groſs receipt of cuſtoms at London and the out-ports, diſtinguiſhing the duties under their ſeveral heads, ending Jan. 5, 1789.—Altered and ordered.

5. For an account of the groſs and net produce of the duties on exciſe, ſtamps, together with the totals, to the 5th of Jan. 1789.—An alteration, "to the lateſt period the account can be made up," was propoſed, and adopted.

6. For an account of the groſs and net produce of the land-tax and malt-tax for the year 1788.—Ordered.

7. For an account of the groſs annual amount of duties ariſing from the Plantations, with the charges of management, and the net produce for one year.—Ordered.

8. For an account of the groſs and net produce of fines and forfeitures, and what part thereof has been paid into his Majeſty's Exchequer, to the year 1788.—Ordered.

And, 9. For an account of the ſtate of the caſh-account of the Receiver-general of the cuſtoms to the 5th of Jan. 1789.—Ordered.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee of ſupply; which being read,

Mr. *Dempſter* deſired that part of his Majeſty's Speech to be read, in which he acquainted his Parliament of the peaceable aſſurances he continued to receive from every foreign court.—The ſame being read accordingly, Mr. *D.* conſidered the vote of the committee for 20,000 ſeamen to be 2000 more than was voted laſt, and exceeding by 4000 the uſual number in time of peace.

Ch. of Ex. Being now at peace was no reaſon, in his opinion, for diminiſhing our force. He judged the beſt means to preſerve the peace, was to hold ourſelves in readineſs for war.

Mr. *Huſſey* aſked the Miniſter, whether, looking forward to the finances of this country, ſuch an increaſe could be ſupported without laying freſh burthens on the people?

Ch.

Ch. of Ex. Whatever the means might be, he held the firſt principle of Government to be, to provide for the defence of the country.

Gen. *Burgoyne* roſe to obſerve on the army account. He thought the reduction of the houſhold-troops an anti-œconomical meaſure; lamented the want of a commander in chief, that Parliament might know to whom to apply; was convinced that the *diſgrace* of the Marquis of Lothian never originated with his Majeſty; wiſhed the M—— inherited his father's virtues; that great ſtateſman lamented that military officers hold their ſituations by any other tenure than military ſervice.

Secretary at War. Though no military man, yet, in the ſituation in which he ſtood, he conſidered himſelf reſponſible for every official meaſure, and from ſuch reſponſibility would never ſhrink.

Col. *Phipps*, in bringing forward the removal of the Marquis of Lothian, was ſurpriſed to hear the Hon. Gent. make uſe of ſo ſtrong an expreſſion as *diſgraced* when applied to military men. The Marquis of Lothian he conſidered in a double capacity; he had the command of a regiment of cavalry, and was, beſides, placed in a high ſituation (Gold Stick) about his Majeſty; and if, in that ſituation, the noble Marquis had behaved improperly, was there any one that would deny his Majeſty's undoubted right to diſmiſs him from his office?

Mr. *Fox.* The Hon. Gentleman has ſaid, that it was no diſgrace to be removed from one regiment to the command of another of inferior profit and honour. The Hon. Gent. ſaid, by ſuch a declaration every gentleman muſt ſuppoſe, that the Hon. Gentleman, upon any change of Government, would not conſider it a diſgrace to be removed from his company in the Guards to a company in a marching regiment. He was exceedingly happy that, in the courſe of the preſent debate, not a ſingle expreſſion had fallen from that ſide of the Houſe, intimating the leaſt doubt of the King's right of diſmiſſing any officer his ſervice without any explanation; but he conſidered the conduct of Miniſters in this buſineſs as peculiarly reprehenſible, when his Majeſty was but juſt recovered from a ſevere indiſpoſition, and wanted repoſe, to harraſs and diſturb his mind, for the purpoſe of uſing his royal name as an engine of party vengeance and miniſterial rancour; and the rather, as it was known that his Majeſty was moſt gratified when he had an opportunity of acting benevolently.

Mr. *Fox*, in obſerving upon what had been ſaid of the want of a reſponſible officer, and of a commander in chief, ſaid, the hon. gent. (the Secretary at War) had ſpoken manfully; and he was glad to hear that there was a reſponſible military Miniſter to call upon for any miſmanagement in the army; and though it had been ſaid that, in time of peace, it had not been the practice to have a commander in chief, it had been found that the army had always ſuffered when it was without one. He owned it was not the duty of that Houſe to preſcribe; but he thought it beſt, from every principle of prudence and good policy, that ſuch an officer ſhould be of the higheſt rank in the country. But all hope of that kind muſt now vaniſh, when it was to be remembered, that thoſe, who were to preſent at the foot of the throne a proper perſon, were thoſe who repreſented to the King the illuſtrious branches of his family as his bittereſt enemies. No reply being made, the reſolutions were read and agreed to.

The *Secretary at War* then moved the mutiny-bill; which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.—As was likewiſe the bill for regulating his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore. And the Houſe adjourned.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Nov.* 25.

I DO not know whether you will approve of this turn upon my bed-maker's name at Cambridge.

Inſcription for my Bed maker at Cambridge:

Homini,
Qui hîc jacet,
Nomen erat
MUS *;
Licet igitur viatori
Exclamare
ERAS-MUS †!

The above Inſcription paraphraſed in Engliſh.

Poor MUS when here, a gyp in lowly houſe,
Might wantonly be call'd a man or mouſe;
But now he ſeems, by virtue of his name,
To be a man of an immortal fame.

Yours, &c. J. M.

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* *Mus* in Latin is a mouſe.

† The words in the laſt line of the Latin, taken ſeparately, ſignify thou waſt *mus*; taken together, they make the name of the great Eraſmus.

Mr. URBAN, *Rotterdam, Sept. 22.*

PERHAPS you will oblige ſome of your readers if you will be pleaſed to inſert in *The Gentleman's Magazine* the following account of a book lately publiſhed in Germany, which, as it is copied from MSS. preſerved in England, and by a gentleman who has been for ſeveral years reſident in England, and is ſtill honoured with the friendſhip and correſpondence of ſome worthy and learned men of that country, may not be entirely unworthy of this honour.

Gregorius Abulpharagius is a well-known Syrian author of the thirteenth century, whoſe *Hiſtoria Dynaſtiarum* was publiſhed in Arabic and Latin, by the famous Edward Pocock, at Oxford, in 1663. He wrote, beſides, a number of books in the Syriac language, amongſt which a *Chronicle*, ſimilar to that which Pocock publiſhed, was highly ſpoken of by J. S. Aſſemani, in *Biblioth. Orient.* tom. II. p. 312. The few extracts which he made from it excited the curioſity of the Learned, particularly of the famous Michaelis, at Gottingen, who perſuaded the curator of the Univerſity, the late Baron de Munchhauſen, to offer about 100l. ſterling to get a copy of it for the uſe of the Library at Gottingen. But as no one at Rome had patience enough to go through the labour of tranſcribing the work, the ſcheme did not ſucceed. At length Dr. Bruns, who has been for many years an aſſiſtant to the late Dr. Kennicott in collating Hebrew MSS. and publiſhing a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, employed part of his leiſure hours during his ſtay at Oxford from 1773—80, to tranſcribe the Chronicle from two MSS. which are in the Huntingdon collection at the Bodleian Library. He publiſhed a ſpecimen of it at the Clarendon preſs in 1780, under the title of *De Rebus geſtis Richardi Angliæ Regis in Palæſtina*, 4to. But this ſpecimen has been ſo little noticed in England*, that neither Harris, who in his *Philological Inquiries* treats very largely of Abulpharagius, nor Mr. Gibbon, know any thing about it. The laſt gentleman, in ſpeaking of the blame thrown on King Richard, ſurnamed *Lion-Heart*, for having ſlain Conrad, of Montſerrat, ſays, that his only defence is an abſurd and palpable forgery, a pretended letter from the prince of the aſſaſſins (ſee the 74th note on the XLIXth chapter of *The Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*). If Mr. Gibbon had deigned to look into the pamphlet before-mentioned, he would have found that Abulpharage pronounces King Richard guiltleſs of the imputed murder; and what to Mr. Gibbon ſeems to be likely (vol. X. book LIX. p. 359, 8vo.) is, on the authority of Abulpharage, a fact of undoubted truth and certainty. Dr. Bruns, after his return to his native country, Germany, was frequently deſired by his friends, and the learned chiefly, after they had peruſed ſome other extracts he publiſhed in Eichhorn's *Repertorium for Biblical and Oriental Literature*, and the *Helmſtadt Annales Litterarii*, to publiſh the entire Chronicle. One of theſe well-wiſhers, and afterwards one of the firſt ſubſcribers to the work, was De Veltheim, at Harbeke, a nobleman of extenſive knowledge and great fame. Though no one could more ardently wiſh for the publication of the work than Dr. Bruns, who had already ſpent much labour and time about it, yet, as he lives at a place where there are no Oriental types, and knew the backwardneſs of the bookſellers for engaging in a work of this kind, he almoſt deſpaired of ſeeing his wiſhes fulfilled, when he heard of Mr. Kirſch, ſchoolmaſter at Hof, in the margraviate of Baireuth, having eſtabliſhed a Syriac preſs at his expence in his own houſe. This gentleman publiſhed from his preſs the Pentateuch in Syriac, with ſome additional notes, in 1787. The accuracy with which this edition has been executed, and the critical notes which he added, proved him to be a ſcholar who combines with a great zeal for promoting Syriac literature all the knowledge which is requiſite for rendering this zeal very ſubſervient to learning. Dr. Bruns, therefore, entered into an agreement with him for publiſhing, in conjunction with him, by ſubſcription, the Chronicle of Abulpharage, in the Syriac original, with a Latin tranſlation. For the honour of Dr. Bruns it muſt be mentioned, that, according to the teſtimony his fellow-labourer Mr. Kirſch has given him in the Preface, he ſhewed no deſire of making this undertaking profitable, but an ardour for promoting Oriental learning, and opening a new ſource for hiſtorical reſearches. This teſtimony ought to be quoted in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, becauſe, ſeveral years ago, the ſincerity

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 131.

of Dr. Bruns' intentions in his literary purſuits has been called into queſtion in this ſame Magazine*. Though the number of ſubſcribers was not ſufficient to defray the expences of printing, which Mr. Kirſch had generouſly engaged to furniſh, this gentleman, however, did not drop the deſign, but ſet earneſtly about it. He completed the work at Eaſter this year, 1789, and has publiſhed two handſome quarto volumes, with this title: *Greg. Abulph. ſive Bar. Hebræi Chronicon Syriacum; e codicibus Bodleianis deſcripſit, maximam partem vertit, notiſque illuſtravit Paulus Jacobus Bruns, Philoſ. & Legum Doctor, Hiſtor. Liter. & Linguar. Oriental. Profeſſ. publ. ordinar. & Biblioth. publicæ præfectus in Academ. Helmſtadienſi, edidit, ex parte vertit, notaſque adjecit Georg. Gulielm. Kirſch, Philoſ. Doct. & Gymnaſii quod Hoſæ eſt in Marggraviatu Baruthino rector.* The Syriac text conſiſts of 614 pages; the tranſlation of 647, beſides preface XVI, and notes LII. The Syriac type which has been made uſe of is new-caſt, and exceeds in neatneſs any former. The paper is of the better kind. The liſt of ſubſcribers has been prefixed. At the head of them appears the name of the King of Denmark, who is, of all the living kings, the greateſt promoter of Biblical and Oriental learning. No other king or prince honoured the editors with their patronage. The editors beg leave to return to the Engliſh ſubſcribers (twelve in number) their thanks for patroniſing a work which, as it owes its riſe to Engliſh generoſity, will, it is to be hoped, be kindly received in Great Britain. After the work was finiſhed, the whole impreſſion was ſold to A. F. Böhme, bookſeller at Leipſic, to whom the ſubſcribers will be pleaſed to ſend for their copies at the ſubſcription-price, 7 dollars 4 groſch, or 1l. 4s.; which, conſidering the bulk of the book, is very moderate. Non-ſubſcribers to pay 10 doll. 12 gr.

As the importance of the work muſt ſpeak for itſelf, there is no neceſſity for entering here into the merit of it. To the Syriac ſcholar and the hiſtorian it will be left to decide on this ſubject. B.

* We ſuppoſe our correſpondent alludes to Dr. Kennicott's Defence of his Collation of the Hebrew MSS. againſt the Gottingen Journaliſts, of which an abſtract is given in our vol. LIII. pp. 329, 330. See alſo p. 744. Theſe are the opinions of others. See what is ſaid of Bruns' edition of the fragment of Livy, diſcovered by him at Rome, vol. XLIII. 313.

345. *Voyage du Jeune* Anacharſis *en* Greece, *dans le milieu du quatrieme Siècle avant l'Ere Vulgaire. Par M. l'Abbé* Barthelemy. 4 *Vols. 4to. and 7 12mo.*

THE abilities of the Abbé Barthelemy in claſſical literature are well known. This work is the reſult of thirty years attention; and, with the ſtricteſt adherence to hiſtorical truth, drawn from the beſt ſources, the author has united entertainment with information. He ſuppoſes Anacharſis, a young Scythian, deſcended from the famous one of that name, undertaking, about two years before the birth of Alexander the Grecian, the tour of Greece, and her colonies and iſlands; and, after the conqueſt of Greece by Philip, returning home, and arranging his obſervations. He chooſes the laſt epocha of the grandeur of Greece, wherein ſo many eminent republicans, and the two kings, Philip and Alexander, flouriſhed, beſides many eminent writers, in poetry and proſe, philoſophers and artiſts; in which Corinth, Syracuſe, and Athens, were at the height of their glory, and the liberty of Greece was loſt, but its power became more formidable than before to Aſia. That the thread of his narration might not be interrupted, he begins with an introduction, containing the hiſtory of Greece, or rather of Athens, with her connexions, from the remoteſt times to the conqueſt of Athens by Lyſander, in a conciſe and engaging ſtyle. The fabulous, or heroic hiſtory of Greece, is diveſted of fable, as far as it could be done, and concluded with a maſterly picture of Homer. The following 300 years are divided into the centenary of Solon or of legiſlature; of Themiſtocles and Ariſtides, or of glory; and that of Pericles, or of luxury and arts. The wars of Darius and Xerxes were carried on in the ſecond æra. The war with the latter is one of the moſt famous ever waged on the globe, and is deſcribed by M. B. with equal energy. In the hiſtory of the third æra he has been too minute, and in that of the Peloponneſian war too diffuſe: he has paſſed over too ſlightly the atchievements of Alcibiades after his return to his native country. But the remarks at the end of the volume are excellent.

In the IId volume the traveller ſets out, engaged in this deſign by his acquaintance with Timogenes, a native of Thebes, ſuppoſed to have been made priſoner in the expedition of the younger Cym, and ſold for a ſlave into Scythia.

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He begins with a ſuperficial picture of the Tauric Cherſoneſe, and of Leucon, one of its petty tyrants. Thence he embarks for Leſbos, and in the way the captain tells Timogenes, to their great aſtoniſhment, that Thebes, by Epaminondas, had taken a principal part in the affairs of Greece. Then he briefly deſcribes Byzantium, the environs of the Helleſpont, and the Greek colonies, but more particularly Leſbos and Eubœa. Anacharſis lands at Aulis, and proceeds to Thebes. In a ſecond journey he gives an account of the cuſtoms and manners of Bœotia, and draws a beautiful picture of Epaminondas. On his arrival at Athens, he deſcribes, minutely, its conſtitution, country, and inhabitants; draws a picture of Plato and Diogenes, and their reſpective ſects; of Phocion, Timotheus, and Chabrias; the gymnaſia and Iſocrates, who is introduced as drawing his own character in his ſpeeches. He forms an acquaintance with Xenophon, and at Corinth with Timoleon. He deſcribes the war againſt Thebes. Iphicrates himſelf gives a ſketch of part of his tactics; and the Antigone of Sophocles affords an opportunity of deſcribing the Athenian theatre; the battle of Mantinea, and death of Epaminondas; a circumſtantial account of the Athenian ſtate and ſyſtem of government, religion, and their manners and cuſtoms, in the minuteſt particulars. A tour to Phocis gives an opportunity of deſcribing the oracle at Delphi and the Pythian games. The death of Ageſilaus, and the acceſſion of Philip king of Macedon, form epiſodes.

Vol. III. begins with an account (rather *ideal)* of Athenian education. Then follows a long account of Grecian muſic, conſidered both in a ſcientific and moral point of view; ſeveral private characters are drawn from Theophraſtus. Follows, an account of Grecian literature; and, in deſcribing Euclid's library, he begins a ſhort review of the Ionic, Eleatic, and Pythagorean ſchools, and introduces the high-prieſt Callias uniting the different opinions of the philoſophers concerning God, the creation, virtue, the ſoul, &c. &c. He then takes a view of their aſtronomy and phyſics, delivered by Ariſtippus the philoſopher. Dion the Syracuſan is next introduced, and with him Plato, who here, contrary to the truth of hiſtory, *diſſuades* him from his expedition againſt Syracuſe. In a ſecond journey to Bœotia we have a deſcription of Thebes, with the oracle of Trophonius (which he treats as an impoſture); and a character of the Bœotians, then of Theſſaly, Epirus, Acarnania, and Ætolia, Peloponneſus, Corinth, Achaia, and the Olympic games, with the ſituation, conſtitution, and manners, of each country.

The greateſt part of the IVth volume comprehends Sparta; but the beginning and end are both foreign to the ſubject. Xenophon is introduced from his retirement at Scilluns, relating his famous ſtory of Araſpes and Panthea. Anacharſis arrives at Meſſene juſt at the return of thoſe Meſſenians whom Epaminondas, a little before his death, had recalled from exile. Here an opportunity offers of relating the wars between the Spartans and Meſſenians, and the heroic atchievements of the two Ariſtomenes. The Spartan laws and cuſtoms are diſcuſſed, and a converſation is introduced between an Athenian and Demonax, who defends his countrymen. After deſcribing Arcadia and Argos, the author paſſes to the republic of Plato, the commerce of Athens, and the rudiments of logic and rhetoric in general, without confining either to thoſe of Athens.

Vol. V. begins with a circumſtantial deſcription of an Athenian country-life, and principles of œconomy, with which Plato's romance of the creation of the world has been connected rather in an arbitrary manner. Next follows an account of Dion's expedition and ſucceſs againſt Syracuſe, the unſucceſsful war of the Athenians with their allies, and the beginning of the Phocæan war, related to Anacharſis in letters from three friends on the ſpot, during his abſence in Egypt. This correſpondence is very valuable, the three friends being repreſented as obſerving the dangerous deſigns of Philip on the liberties of Greece, and developing the talents of Demoſthenes. Anacharſis, returning by way of Sardis, falls in with Ariſtotle, and introduces his ſyſtem of philoſophy and politics. Another important event, the ſecond depoſal of Dionyſius of Syracuſe, and his retreat to Corinth, introduces another piece of hiſtory. The reſt of the volume is taken up with Grecian literature, philoſophy, and theology; characters of their hiſtorians, and the life and opinions of Socrates, in which Xenophon's account is preferred to Plato's. The Eleuſinian myſteries, and the Grecian feſtivals, cloſe the volume.

Vol. VI. treats of the Grecian theatre. The traveller proceeds to the Aſi-

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atic part of Greece, the moſt remarkable colonies and iſlands, and the great men they have produced, particularly Pythagoras at Samos. The account of Delos, and its feſtivities, has been extracted at large in the Count de Choiſeul's *Voyage Pittoreſque de la Grece*, in the article of that iſland. This volume concludes with eſſays on fortune, one's country, friends, and relations, made up from Xenophon, Ariſtotle, Plato, and other principal Grecian writers.

Vol. VII. opens with a diſcourſe on religious opinions, the importance of religion to the people, the opinions of wiſe men on the exiſtence of the Deity, and his pureſt worſhip, and a future ſtate. All the relative duties are united in this ſentence of Iſocrates: "Do to "all men as thou wouldſt they ſhould "do to thee." Then follows a diſquiſition on poetry in general, and its ſeveral ſpecies, and on Grecian morality. The whole concludes with an account of the battle of Cheronæa, and a picture of young Alexander. When Philip is choſen generaliſſimo of Greece againſt the Perſians, Anacharſis returns to Scythia, deſpairing of the liberty of Greece.—To the whole are added very uſeful chronological tables, alſo of weights, meaſures, and coins, compared with thoſe of France, and a liſt of authors made uſe of in this compilation; a ſet of neat maps, plans, views, and medals, and a critical analyſis of the maps. The ſecond edition has compreſſed the ſeven into four quarto volumes.

Our limits do not admit a further analyſis or critique on this entertaining manner of relating the Grecian Hiſtory, and repreſenting the various ſubjects connected with it. It is impoſſible but errors and omiſſions muſt have crept into the plan, which, perhaps, is not ſo exactly regular as it might have been. Perhaps, too, an impartial reader can better diſcover theſe defects than the compiler himſelf, though he ſpent above thirty years in this elaborate and entertaining work; which, together with the *Travels of Cyrus*, by Ramſay, and the *Adventures of Telemachus*, by Fenelon, ſhew the talents and capacity of the French for ſuch works, which, by making Hiſtory aſſume the Novel form, recommend it to a greater number of readers. We muſt not, however, forget that the *Athenian Letters*, of which ſee our vol. LIV. p. 276, diſcover the capacity and penetration of our countrymen to be nothing inferior to thoſe of our neighbours.

326. Ger. Nicolai Heerkens, Groningani, *Aves* Friſicæ. Rotterd. 1737.

A Poem on the birds of Frieſland, in the manner of Ovid's poem on fiſhes, of which a fragment was publiſhed by J. Ulitius, at Leyden, 1645, 12mo, with the poetical writers on hunting. The author, retiring from the late troubles in Holland, amuſed his leiſure in this compoſition, the firſt volume of which contains the hiſtory of the Lark, Loxia or Croſs-bill, Magpie, Swallow, Gooſe, Wren, Quail, Starling, Thruſh, and Blackbird. Theſe are accompanied with obſervations in proſe. Mr. H. abſolutely denies the migration of ſwallows. A ſecond volume is publiſhed, but has not come to our hands.

327. *Elementa Architecturæ Civilis ad* Vitruvii *veterumque Diſciplinam et Recentiorum præſertim* A. Palladii *exempla probatiora concinnata Auctore* Henrico Aldrich, *S.T.P. Ædis* Chriſti *olim Decano.* Oxon. 1789.

TO the credit of the Univerſity of Oxford, and the patronage of munificent ſubſcribers, we owe the recovery of this choice relic of that active ſpirit Henry Aldrich, who, having well defended the cauſe of Religion, was made Dean of Chriſt-church by King Willirm, when J. Maſſey, the Popiſh dean, fled beyond ſea. The original is followed by a tranſlation into Engliſh, by the Rev. Philip Smyth, LL.D. fellow of New College; to which is prefixed, a learned Introduction, by Dr. Aldrich, nephew of the author, of which we are only told, that "it is due to the reſpect-"able author of the tranſlation to de-"clare that he is totally unaccountable "for any miſtakes or defects in the "ſketch he has honoured with a place "at the head of his verſion." At the end of this Introduction is the following account of the Dean:

"The author of the enſuing *Elements* died Dean of Chriſt-church in 1710. An article relating to him in the *Biographia Britannica* (perhaps not the moſt accurate or complete in that valuable collection) ſaves the neceſſity of mentioning things generally known concerning him, and leaves us at liberty to conform to our plan, by hinting only what may be ſuppoſed to affect his qualification as a judge and teacher of the fine arts. A perſon, he undoubtedly was, of true and verſatile genius, aſſiſted by learning, converſe, and travel; an acute and accurate obſerver, a patient thinker, a deep and clear reaſoner. His natural portion of theſe faculties was improved by a perfect acquaintance with mathematical ſcience, and quickened by the ſubtilty of the ſcholaſtic logic. That the vigour of his conceptions

might be tranſmitted unimpaired by the expreſſion of them, he ſought, in a familiarity with claſſical elegance and propriety, the habit of exhibiting them with force and luſtre. The warm ſuns of Italy, the domeſticity with congenial ſpirits he contracted there, exalted his inbred taſte, and rendered it extenſive through the whole field of arts. There he became impaſſioned for Architecture and Muſic, from ſuch ſpecimens of both as no other country can afford. That the impreſſion was not merely local and momentary, his executed deſigns in the one *, and his yet daily-recited compoſitions in the other †, would enable his hiſtorian to prove.

"Become preſident of a numerous and learned ſociety in one of the two Univerſities that diſtinguiſh our iſland as a nurſing-mother of Science, the ſuavity of his manners, the hilarity of his converſation, the variety and excellence of his talents, in conjunction with a fine perſon, conciliated and attached all committed to his ſuperintendance to ſuch a degree that his lateſt-ſurviving diſciples, of the firſt rank, have been ſeen unable to ſpeak recollectedly of their intercourſe with him without the tendereſt indication of affection to his memory. Ever ready to direct, aſſiſt, and encourage their endeavours in purſuit of uſeful knowledge, he lowered himſelf (if ſuch works be not rather fit only for a great maſter) to the compoſition of different elementary pieces ‡ for their inſtruction. Among theſe, in favour of the few whoſe happier fortunes permit them to join elegant with ſolid information, he compiled the *Rudiments of Architecture*, now offered to the publick through the very liberal conceſſion of the governing members of Worceſter College, friends to ſcience, too true, too zealous, to rejoice in the excluſive poſſeſſion of any means ſubſervient to its propagation."

The work is elegantly printed on fine paper, and at the end are 54 plates of the different parts of ſcience; and to the whole is prefixed a beautiful and characteriſtic portrait of the author, by Heath, after Kneller.

328. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *Vol. LXXIX. For the Year* 1789. *Part I.*

ARTICLE I. *Deſcription of an Improvement in the Application of the Quadrant of Altitude to a Celeſtial Globe, for the Reſolution of Problems dependant on Azimuth and Altitude. By Mr.* John Smeaton, *F.R.S. Communicated by Mr.* William Wales, *F.R.S.*

A ſcientific and truly valuable paper.

ART. II. *Objections to the Experiments and Obſervations relating to the Principle of Acidity, the Compoſition of Water and Phlogiſton, conſidered; with farther Experiments and Obſervations on the ſame Subject. By the Rev.* Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL.D. F.R.S.*

Important as chemical diſquiſitions which have, or ought to have, for their ultimate object an inveſtigation of the true nature of the atmoſphere, may appear to experimental philoſophers, we cannot help expreſſing a wiſh, either that the Royal Society would abſolutely diſcard them from their pages till ſome fixed and eſtabliſhed principles are adopted amongſt our modern chemiſts, or that they would at once give admiſſion to every candid paper on the ſubject, however widely they may happen to differ from the theories and concluſions adopted by thoſe gentlemen whoſe very highly and very juſtly eſtabliſhed reputations may have given them, what ought never to be admitted, an aſcendancy in the councils of the Royal Society; becauſe, under ſuch circumſtances, it is poſſible that that Society, which was inſtituted for the *promotion* of Science, may ſo far deviate from its original deſtination as to become even the nurſe of Error.

The *decompoſition* of water is not the only chemical ſubject on which, in the pages of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, contradictory concluſions have been drawn. We have been taught, that water is compounded of inflammable and dephlogiſticated air; and the truth of the doctrine has been ſupported by an appeal to experiments conducted in the bottles and glaſſes of the firſt experimenters of the age. In fact, however highly, and however juſtly, philoſophers may value experimental enquiries, to us it appears evident that the rage for experiment hath been carried much too far; for thouſands of experiments have been made, and obtruded on the publick, within the laſt twenty years, from which no juſt or uſeful deductions whatever have been drawn; whilſt the theory of Dr. Harrington, which aſſerts, and, in our opinion, with fewer and leſs oſtentatious experiments ſatisfactorily proves, that atmoſpherical air is compounded of *fire*, *water*, and the *mephitic acid*, on which a juſt idea of

* Peckwater quadrangle at Chriſt-church, the church and beautiful campanile of All Saints in Oxford, are of the number, and moſt probably Trinity College chapel. See Mr. Warton's *Life of Dr. Barburſt*, p. 71.

† Thoſe of the devotional kind are ſtill current in all our beſt choirs.

‡ On Logic, Geometry, &c.

of the life of animals, the growth of vegetables, and many other important proceſſes in nature, depends, hath been prevented from making its way in the world, by the erroneous concluſions drawn from many of thoſe experiments to which we allude.

We are happy, however, to find the author of the paper before us, who is unqueſtionably the moſt celebrated of chemical experimentaliſts, a ſecond time giving up the doctrine of the decompoſition of water, which he now appears to be clearly convinced is an erroneous idea. It gives us pleaſure, alſo, to find him ſtanding forth ſo far a champion for the exiſtence of phlogiſton as to agree, with Dr. Harrington, that inflammable air conſiſts of that principle united with water. From theſe favourable omens we cannot help flattering ourſelves that he will very ſoon be convinced that phlogiſton is not only one of the component parts of inflammable air, but, in a leſſer proportion, that it is the grand vital principle of the atmoſphere; and that he will, finally, become an advocate for the theory of that inſulted philoſopher, whoſe *chemical diſcoveries*, more eſpecially on the ſubject of the atmoſphere, however inattentively drawn up in point of language, are, in our opinion, the moſt important, by far the moſt important, of any that the eighteenth century hath hitherto produced.

Should the celebrity of Dr. Prieſtley's name, as an aërial chemiſt, ſo far influence and prejudice the minds of our readers as to induce them to conſider theſe as very bold and unwarrantable aſſertions, we pledge ourſelves to produce incontrovertible arguments in ſupport of them. It may, perhaps, be ſufficient at preſent to refer to this doctrine of the decompoſition of water, which is an erroneous concluſion, drawn from experiments which demonſtrably prove the truth of Dr. Harrington's theory of the formation of the atmoſphere; for the reſult of thoſe experiments is preciſely ſuch as we had a right to expect from a previous knowledge of that theory.

But, for an argument perhaps ſtill more ſatisfactory to the generality of our readers of the truth of our aſſertions, we will appeal to the neceſſity which we foreſee Dr. Prieſtley will be under if he perſeveres, as we ſincerely hope he will, in his aërial enquiries, of *reverſing* the names of phlogiſticated and *de*phlogiſticated air. Whenever this ingenious chemiſt ſhall acknowledge that what he hath hitherto denominated phlogiſticated air is air deprived of phlogiſton, and that *de*phlogiſticated air is air containing a larger proportion of that principle than atmoſpherical, though a leſs than inflammable air, the readers of *The Gentleman's Magazine* will then remember, that ſuch alteration of theſe names has now been foretold, and that, on the completion of this prediction, perhaps the general reception of Dr. Harrington's theory of the formation of the atmoſphere may finally depend.

Should it appear extraordinary to our readers, that the name of Dr. Harrington ſhould ſo repeatedly occur in the review of a paper of Dr. Prieſtley's, in which the name of Dr. Harrington has not once been mentioned, we would offer, as an apology, *that his name ought to have been mentioned*, and that we conſider every valuable paper, and every well-conducted experiment on the decompoſition of water, the principle of acidity and phlogiſton, and, in ſhort, every chemical diſquiſition which leads to a diſcovery of the true nature of the atmoſphere, and, of courſe, its relative connexion to animal and vegetable life, to the proceſſes of combuſtion, putrefaction, and perhaps fermentation, as ſo many neceſſary and previous ſteps, leading to that important object, which he hath, in our opinion, long ſince attained. * * * *(To be continued.)*

329. *A Letter to Dr.* Prieſtley, *Meſſieurs* Cavendiſh, Lavoiſier, *and* Kirwan; *endeavouring to prove that their newly adopted Opinions of inflammable and dephlogiſticated Airs forming Water, and the Acids being compounded of the different Kinds of Air, are fallacious. By* Robert Harrington, *M.D.* *(Continued from p. 541.)*

PREVIOUS to our taking a more complete retroſpective view of this writer's former publications, it may perhaps be expected that we ſhould attend more particularly to the work immediately before us. He ſets out with obſerving, that the theory to which he objects, and which has been adopted under the ſanction of ſuch great and reſpectable names, is in direct oppoſition to all our rudiments and eſtabliſhed principles in chemiſtry. If water, as hath been aſſerted, is formed of inflammable and dephlogiſticated air, he ſhews, by very juſt and accurate reaſoning (ſee pp. 2, 3), that a mixture of charcoal

charcoal and nitre would make directly the same body as water, and, of course, that gunpowder and water are nearly the same thing.

"Of all the singular changes that chemistry has shewn us, this is the most extraordinary. We have long known that an alkali and an acid body would unite, and form a neutral body, partaking of neither; but that *inflammable air*, a body which charcoal may be all formed into, and dephlogisticated air, which nitre may be principally formed into, leaving a residuum not quite one half of the weight of the nitre, which Dr. Priestley found to contain no nitrous acid, but an alkaline basis, that they should form water;"——

"In chemistry, if we are acquainted with the bodies that form any compound one, we can make that body. Thus sulphur is formed of the vitriolic acid and phlogiston, and nitre of the nitrous acid and an alkali. The common vitriol (which likewise abounds so generally in nature) of the vitriolic acid and iron; all these bodies in chemistry we can form.

"Then, agreeable to this rule, by mixing charcoal and nitre, we should make directly the same body as water; however, by adding the residuum which is left from making dephlogisticated air (which Dr. P. found to have an alkaline basis, and not half the weight of the original nitre,) to a proper quantity of water, that they would be exactly the same; at least formed of the same materials as charcoal and nitre.

"Then, according to this wonderful fact, there is a great similarity between gunpowder and water; however, by adding the vitriolic acid to a proper proportion of an alkali, the same as is left in making dephlogisticated air from nitre, to a quantity of water, they would directly consist of the same chemical ingredients."

We have particularly called the attention of the chemical reader to this circumstance, because a very ingenious attempt hath been made, by a similar mode of arguing, to turn the writer's own theory into ridicule. The critic very plausibly remarks, that "the author pursues this *curious* thought a "little further; but, instead of following him, let us try," says he, "how "it will apply to his own hypothesis. "Empyreal, or vital air, according to "him, consists of phlogiston, water, "acid, and earth. Charcoal, *he admits*, "*is phlogiston*; and, to throw every possible advantage on his side, we shall "take the acid in the very state in "which he affirms it to exist in empyreal air, that is, in the state of fixed "air. If, therefore, we acidulate water "with fixed air, and add to it some "powdered charcoal and earth, this "composition, on his own principles, "ought to be the very same thing as "vital air."

In reply to this criticism, which we also would call *curious*, we would observe, that there is an evident misrepresentation, though we really believe an unintentional one. Dr. H. has *not* admitted that *charcoal is phlogiston*. But every chemist knows that it principally consists of phlogiston; and that excellent chemist, Dr. Priestley, hath proved, that, with the addition of a *little water*, it may be almost entirely formed into *inflammable air*. Now a celebrated foreign chemist having asserted, that inflammable air *is* phlogiston, the critic, who clearly, in this instance, depends upon the *ipse dixit* of that celebrated philosopher, takes it for granted that it is so; and therefore asserts that Dr. H. admits that *charcoal is phlogiston*. The Doctor, however, has for many years uniformly considered phlogiston as *one* only of the component parts of inflammable air, and that the other is water. We thought it proper to point out this inaccuracy in the objection, though we do not apprehend that the author of the work before us would wish to shrink from this mode of argumentation; for his criticiser hath actually added force to his arguments, by enumerating those very ingredients from which artificial vital air may actually be formed. Hence Dr. Harrington's arguments remain in full force till it can be pointed out that the component parts of gunpowder are inherent in plain water.

In the second section it is shewn, by experiments conducted in a true chemical and philosophical manner, how water and fixed air is formed in the dephlagration of bodies. "But in the "metallic combustion (see p. 14) we "can more clearly mark the decompositions. As iron is an earth united to "phlogiston, so the water and acid, "which form the residuum of empyreal "air, when burnt or decompounded, "we can clearly find in the calx of "iron. Dr. Priestley, in reviving the "calx with inflammable air, hath discovered the water, which the phlogiston expels; and it is well known "to chemists that they repell one another."

His third section is upon the composition of fixed air; and having, in the former, shewn that an acid and water are produced upon the decomposition of

fixed

fixed air, in this he produces experiments in proof of it; to which we must refer the reader.

The fourth section appears to us still more important. It is on the burning of dephlogisticated and inflammable airs; and in this section he satisfactorily explains and reconciles the different experiments of Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Priestley, shewing that the acid sometimes escapes and is sometimes left; that it comes from the dephlogisticated air; and that the escape of the acid is the cause of that extraordinary phænomenon the explosion of gunpowder.

"Chemists (he adds) never thought of the acid escaping united with fire; but this is clearly the case. To ascertain this, I took a quantity of inflammable air, and made it pass into a vessel, filled with strong nitrous acid, with its mouth downwards. By this process it imbibes a certain quantity of the nitrous acid. To ascertain this, I passed a part of the inflammable air through water, and received the nitrous acid from it again, and it appeared to be the true nitrous acid. This inflammable air, and the nitrous acid, if fire is put to them in a close vessel, will explode; but if the acid is taken from it, it loses this power.

"There is an evident mixture of inflammable air and the nitrous acid; when fired, there is only a small quantity of water left in the residuum, just answering to that water which inflammable air is known to contain; but the phlogiston and the nitrous acid have disappeared. The phlogiston, which is fire highly neutralised and concentrated, is decompounded, the fire flying off with the nitrous acid. That it has escaped with fire is certain, from there being little or none in the residuum; and certainly chemists will not argue that the nitrous acid could be changed into water. But, to set aside such unchemical ideas, the residuum is far short, in weight, to the inflammable air and acid."

Dr. H. conceives the experiment to be erroneous, which chemists have thought satisfactorily proved, that phlogiston and dephlogisticated air form fixed air; see p. 35.

If our limits would permit, it would not be difficult to shew that Dr. Harrington, in his fourth section, hath proved that the experiments of these celebrated philosophers directly contradict their own theories, and, at the same time, establish his. But, as the last article which came under our consideration sufficiently shews that these unchemical theories are now no longer maintained by the gentlemen concerned, it is unnecessary for us to pursue the subject any further. All, therefore, that remains for us to do is, to acknowledge ourselves obliged to the writer of this Letter (which bears date so long since as the 10th of March, 1788,) for his resolution in publicly standing forth as the assertor of what he knows and feels to be the truth. We consider attention to accuracy and correctness of expression but as the minor duty of Reviewers, who ought to take every opportunity of promoting the cause of Science and of Truth. We have observed, with real concern, the faults of this gentleman, as a writer, severely and sarcastically pointed out, whilst his discoveries as a philosopher have been either totally misunderstood, piratically invaded, or neglected and despised. And, in one Review of reputation, whose decisions upon other occasions we have often had reason to admire, we have, with still greater concern, seen him accused of *babbling* after Dr. Priestley. In answer to this ridiculous and unjustifiable charge, we would observe, that Dr. Priestley himself, if he wishes to attain a clear and comprehensive view of this very subject, on which he has already gained such repeated marks of public applause, must condescend to tread in the steps of Dr. Harrington, who, in the year 1781, published, "A philosophical and experimental Enquiry into the first and general Principles of Animal and Vegetable Life; likewise into Atmospherical Air; with a minute Investigation of the different secondary Principles attendant upon each, viz. Animal Heat, Sanguification, Animal Moisture, Age, Temperament, &c. &c. &c. With a Refutation of Dr. Priestley's Doctrine of Air; proving, by Experiment, that the Breathing of Animals, Putrefaction, &c. do not *phlogisticate* but *de*phlogisticate the Air; and that the Office of that essential Organ, the Lungs, is not to *discharge* Phlogiston to the Air, but to *receive* it from the Air." * * *

330. *A Letter to the Right Reverend* Samuel *Lord Bishop of* St. David's; *occasioned by his Sermon on the Principle of Vitality in Man. (Continued from p.* 1024, *by a Correspondent.)*

THE celebrated Sermon of the Bishop of St. David's, which was preached before the Humane Society on the 22d of March, 1789, has given rise to this very acrimonious and illiberal production; of which we cannot give our readers a better specimen than by transcribing the following passage, which will, at the same

ſame time, pretty clearly ſhew to whom the worthy Biſhop is indebted for the favour.

"I am at a loſs, my Lord, to account for your temerity. Was your ambition inflamed by the LUCKY DISCOVERIES * of an adverſary over whom, in another field, though ſuffering all the diſgrace of defeat, you had diſplayed all the inſolence of triumph? That adverſary, your Lordſhip knows, is thought to have made ſome conſiderable ſteps † towards explaining the nature of the connexion between reſpiration and life. He has proceeded ſlowly and cautiouſly, on the *ſure ground* of fact and experiment ‡. Your Lordſhip, diſdaining this method, has aimed at higher honours. In your purſuit of theſe, the dictates of common ſenſe have been forgotten; the moſt palpable contradictions have been ſuffered to paſs; the aids of Science which you may be allowed to poſſeſs, and the impediments of Ignorance which you cannot but have felt, have been alike diſregarded." pp. 42, 43.

The above paſſage will doubtleſs excite the riſibility of the Right Reverend Prelate to whom it is addreſſed. The "*lucky diſcoveries*" will be matter of ſingular amuſement to Dr. Harrington. The *conſiderable ſteps* towards explaining the connexion of life with reſpiration, we refer to Dr. Goodwyn, whoſe elegant treatiſe on this ſubject has met with its juſt tribute of applauſe in our Miſcellany; but we confeſs we little expected to have heard that the author of that work had trod in the ſteps of Dr. Prieſtley, who, after proceeding "ſlowly and cautiouſly, on the ſure ground of fact and experiment," pronounces the exiſtence of animal life to depend upon a *diſcharge* of phlogiſton from the lungs. If we underſtand what we read, we believe it is clear that Dr. Goodwyn's experiments go very near to eſtabliſh an opinion directly the reverſe; for, with Dr. Harrington, he hath taken notice of the obſervation of *Lower*, that the blood in the pulmonary vein is of a brighter red than in the pulmonary artery. With Dr. H. he hath alſo ſhewn, that when air is expoſed to the action of the blood in the lungs §, *ſomething* is abſorbed from the air;—that *ſomething* Dr. Goodwyn ventures to call *de*phlogiſticated ‖ air: but Dr. Harrington, who hath proved that ſpecies of air to be falſely denominated *de*phlogiſticated, and actually to contain a portion of phlogiſton little ſhort of that which conſtitutes inflammable air, has clearly and explicitly pronounced that *ſomething* to be phlogiſton, which, when ſeparated from atmoſpherical air, and entering into the compoſition of recently animaliſed blood in the lungs, by a common care of elective attraction leaves the mephitic acid behind in the form of fixed air, with which it had been previouſly combined and neutraliſed in the ſtate of atmoſpherical air, which, we boldly aſſert, Dr. Harrington was the firſt philoſopher who diſcovered

* "Which the fame of certain LUCKY DISCOVERIES, in the proſecution of phyſical experiments, had ſet high in the popular eſteem." Biſhop of St. David's Preface to Tracts in Controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley, p. iv.

† "Theſe ſteps have been followed with great ſucceſs by Dr. Goodwyn, in a very ingenious ſpecimen of experimental enquiry, intituled, *The Connexion of Life with Reſpiration.*"

‡ Witneſs the decompoſition of water. EDIT.

§ Dr. Goodwyn, indeed, p. 63, hath ſo far trod in the ſteps of Dr. Prieſtley as to ſay, "It has been ſhewn by Dr. P. that atmoſpheric air will change the colour of blood through the coats of a bladder; but there are no direct proofs that it will produce the ſame effect through the coats of the veſſels in a living animal."—Let us hear what Dr. Harrington hath ſaid on this ſubject; ſee p. 272 of his *Experimental Enquiry*. He took a bladder from the body of a ſmall tender calf, and another from that of a bull. In both he placed a quantity of the ſame blood. After expoſing them for ſome time to the ſame atmoſphere, he found the blood in the ſmall, relaxed, tender-fibred bladder had attracted conſiderably more phlogiſton from the air than the blood in the denſe-fibred bladder. "To argue *à priori* (he adds) one would have ſuppoſed that the thick coats of any bladder would totally exclude the blood's power of attracting phlogiſton from the atmoſphere, as the immediate contact is thereby hindered; but yet, ſuch is the great power of our juices in decompounding the air, that the ſkin, or bladder, cannot hinder it; they can only reſtrain the attractive principle within ſome degree or bounds."

‖ A moment's reflection will be ſufficient to convince this ingenious experimentaliſt that an abſorption of *de*phlogiſticated or any other air, in its aërial form, is abſolutely incompatible with the circulation of the blood upon the common principles of hydraulics; but that, upon the principles of chemical decompoſition and elective attraction, one of the component parts, either of atmoſpherical or *de*phlogiſticated air, may enter into the compoſition of blood without any inconvenience to the circulation, when the human frame is conſidered as an hydraulic ſyſtem.

it to be, not a ſimple elementary fluid, but a fluid capable of compoſition and decompoſition. * * *

331. *A Sermon preached before the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, at the Anniverſary Meeting, at* Bow Church, February 20, 1789. *By* Samuel *Lord Biſhop of* Glouceſter.

JUDICIOUS, and ſuited to the occaſion; but not publicly ſold.

332. Hortus Kewenſis; *or, A Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at* Kew. *By* William Aiton, *Gardener to his Majeſty.* 3 *Vols.* 8*vo.*

THIS Catalogue gives the Linnæan name and character, the Engliſh name, and place of native growth; diſtinguiſhes plants, ſhrubs, and trees, and whether living in the open air or requiring a green-houſe or hot-houſe. Many curious original notices, both from MSS. and printed, of the firſt introduction of particular plants into England, add a value to this work, which is further illuſtrated with thirteen plates, by M'Kenzie, after Sowerby, J. F. Miller, Nodder, Ehret, and Bauer. The number of plants is 5,400, a conſiderable part of which are not to be found in Linnæus, and many are entirely new.

333. *The Hiſtory of* Hindoſtan *during the Reigns of* Jehangir, Shahjehan, *and* Aurungzebe. *By* Francis Gladwin, *Eſq. Volume the Firſt.* 4*to.*

THIS Hiſtory, compiled from authentic Perſian MSS. of which Mr. G. has an ample collection, purchaſed at great expence during 23 years reſidence in India, contains the reign of Jehangir, partly drawn from memoirs written by that monarch himſelf. His predeceſſor and father, Akber, who firſt gave a regular form to the Mogul empire in Hindoſtan, ſucceeded his father Shere Khan, at the age of 13; "and, during "his minority" (ſays our author, in the preface), "the government acquired "vigour, new provinces were conquer-"ed, commerce flouriſhed, the finances "were improved, and diſburſements re-"gulated, through the activity and va-"lour, the wiſdom, integrity, and œco-"nomy, of Byram Khan, the Ameer ul "Omrah. When the Emperor aſſumed "the management of affairs, he purſued "the wiſe plans of Byram Khan; and, "after the experience of 37 years, with "the aſſiſtance of an upright and moſt "able miniſter, reduced his obſervations "to a regular ſyſtem. His Inſtitutes, "drawn up by the great Abulfazel, are "a laſting monument of their united "fame. The ſkill and ſagacity diſplay-"ed in theſe arrangements, for every "department, with the regard ſhewn "throughout for the ſecurity of the life "and property of the meaneſt peaſant, "give us an high idea of the govern-"ment; and it aſtoniſhes us to hear the "miniſter of an abſolute prince, bred "up in a faith notorious for its intole-"rant ſpirit, diſcuſſing with freedom "the rights of humanity, boldly repro-"bating perſecution, and maintaining "that the Almighty is the common pa-"rent of all mankind. But we contem-"plate, with ſtill higher admiration and "reverence, the monarch who, in op-"poſition to the prevailing maxims of "deſpotiſm, could not only adopt ſuch "enlarged ſentiments himſelf, but have "the generoſity to authoriſe their pro-"mulgation, in order to diffuſe general "happineſs, by eſtabliſhing peace and "unanimity amongſt his ſubjects of "ſuch oppoſite perſuaſions as the fol-"lowers of the Bedes and thoſe of the "Mohammedan faith; the one mild "and forgiving, refuſing proſelytes, but "profeſſing an univerſal philanthropy; "the other fierce and vindictive, mak-"ing converts with the ſword, deſpiſing "and perſecuting all thoſe who embrace "not their particular creed, purſuing, "with unrelenting fury, even thoſe a-"mongſt themſelves who differ but in "the moſt immaterial point, regarding "them as abſolute infidels, the objects "of their ſcorn and deteſtation.—The "candour and indulgence which I have "experienced in the publication of my "*Ayeen Akbery**, both here and in Eu-"rope, embolden me to attempt a deli-"neation of the moſt material changes "that happened in the conſtitution of "Hindoſtan during the ſucceeding "reigns of Jehangir, Shahjehan, and "Aurungzebe." Akber, after a civil war with his ſon, died in peace, Oct. 22, 1605, and was ſucceeded by Jehangir, whoſe eldeſt ſon alſo rebelled, and was taken priſoner and confined, and his younger brother, Shahjehan, declared heir.—This volume contains only the reign of Jehangir, with a prefatory view of events relative to him during his father's reign. Of the three reigns

* The Inſtitutes of Akber, a work publiſhed by Mr. G. a few years ſince, in three volumes quarto.

which

which Mr. G. has chosen to treat of, that of Aurungzebe may be expected to be most interesting, as well as most eventful. The revolution brought about by that aspiring prince was first treated of by Dr. Bernier, in his relation of his Voyage into Indostan, in the middle of the last century, printed at Amsterdam, 1710, in 2 vols. 12mo.

334. *A Treatise on the Coal Trade. By* Charles Beaumont.

THE author, after a long preamble on the importance of coals, points out the superiority of those in England to those of Scotland, as well as of France and Germany; and proposes an improvement in the method of working them. He further proposes a tax on all coal exported to foreign parts; suggesting, that, since the Dutch manufacturer can afford to pay to his own government 20s. per chaldron more than he pays to us, why should we not have our share of that advance? He proposes to redeem the coal-duty of 1s. per chaldron, laid exclusively on the port of Newcastle, from the Duke of Richmond, by a grant of crown-lands; in which case it would produce 54,000l. net tax, as the customs would collect it: and he would have the duty extended to all rivers in England. Lastly, to adjust matters between the London buyers and the coal-owners, he would have the price, throughout the year, fixed at a certain rate, sufficient to allow all parties a profit; to which, if the buyers should not agree, Government should be petitioned to enforce it. How far this could be done, is not so easy to determine. The remedy of an over-stocked market, and the want of adherence to regulations on the part of the coal-owners, must be attended with inconveniences which themselves only can prevent.

335. *The Winter Assembly, or, Provincial Assembly; a Poem: inscribed to the Ladies of the West.*

A description of a ball at Exeter, in not bad poetry, but too local to be generally understood.

336. *A Review of the Debate now in Agitation among the Baptists in the West of* England, *on the Subject of unscriptural Doxologies.*

THIS is a supplement to *A Letter to the Baptists, on the Subject of unscriptural Doxologies, with Remarks thereon,* lately published, on which some *Remarks* have since been published. The writer sets out with that specious candour which few controversialists adopt, and which he does not pursue to the end of his 20 pages. Mr. Hume's principles are not more severely than exactly defined.

337. *The* English *Revolution vindicated from the Misrepresentation of the Adherents of the House of* Stuart: *in a Discourse preached at* Cookham, *in the Diocese of* Sarum, *on* Sunday, October 25, 1789, *(being the Anniversary of His Majesty's happy Accession.) By* George Berkeley, *LL.D. (late Student of* Christ Church, Oxford), *Prebendary of* Canterbury, *Chancellor of* Brecknock, *Rector of* St. Clement Danes, *and Vicar of* Cookham. 4*to.*

BY those who separate from the Church of England objections have been often made to our religious observation of such fasts and festivals as are instituted for the commemoration of remarkable events in the history of the state. The *thirtieth of January* has always given offence to the fanatical and republican part of our Protestant dissenters; and the *fifth of November* is equally offensive to the bigoted members of the Church of Rome. Even among ourselves there are not wanting men who have expressed a wish that these institutions were abolished. The pulpit, say they, is consecrated to the promulgation of the doctrines of the Gospel; but the preacher who declaims upon such political topics as have divided the nation, instead of promoting among his audience that mutual love and forbearance which characterise the disciples of the Prince of Peace, only supplies fuel to the flame of faction, and widens those breaches which are already too large.

That, on these state-solemnities, many preachers have deserved censure for their inflammatory discourses may be true; but that the solemnities themselves were wisely instituted, and may be applied to useful purposes, no man will deny, who reflects that no dangerous commotions can be excited in any kingdom without the concurrence of the multitude; that obedience to civil government is a duty prescribed in the Gospel; and that the multitude can be made acquainted with the nature and extent of that duty only at church, where they are taught the other precepts of our holy religion. There is not, in our History, one event religiously commemorated from which a judicious preacher may not extract important lessons for the use of his auditors in the various

various ſtations in which Providence has placed them: by ſtating, in a clear light, the errors of their forefathers, he may guard them againſt the machinations of factious and intereſted patriots; and by contraſting the preſent ſtate of this nation with that of the nations around us, he may excite in their breaſts gratitude to God for the happineſs they enjoy, and a chearful acquieſcence in the meaſures of Government.

Such ſeem to have been the laudable objects which Dr. Berkeley had in view when he compoſed the only two political ſermons which we remember to have come from his pen. The *former*, which was ſome years ago preached on the thirtieth of January, was a ſeaſonable addreſs to the publick on the danger of violent innovations in the ſtate; and the aim of the *preſent* is to make us grateful to God for that happineſs which, under a mild and equal government, we enjoy, both as a nation and as individuals. The paſſage which he has choſen for his text is Pſalm xxi. 1, 2; whence, after paying a handſome, but juſt, tribute of praiſe to the virtues of the Sovereign, he calls our attention to two circumſtances of a public nature, which, he truly obſerves, muſt increaſe our gratitude to that Being "who "maketh men to be of one mind in a "houſe." Theſe are, *the unfeigned allegiance* which is now paid to the King by his ſubjects of *every* deſcription;—and the *re-eſtabliſhment* of the *Sovereign's health*, with the *reſtoration* of the *government of the kingdom*.

In the firſt head of the diſcourſe he labours, and labours ſucceſsfully, to reconcile the *glorious revolution* to the apoſtolical doctrine of *non-reſiſtance*; and at the ſame time gives ſuch a view of the *Scotch epiſcopalians*, and their political principles, as induces us to hope that the Legiſlature, in its wiſdom, will ſoon reſtore theſe men to the rights of citizens, by abrogating certain penal laws, which, though they may have been once neceſſary, can now be conſidered only as a diſgrace to the ſtatute-book. On this ſubject our nervous preacher ſpeaks with confidence, but he ſpeaks from the beſt authority *; and his narrative is interwoven with various reflections which diſplay a conſummate knowledge of human nature.

On the re-eſtabliſhment of the King's health, Dr. Berkeley expreſſes the ſentiments of the whole nation. "It is "impoſſible," he ſays, "to comprehend "the greatneſs of this mercy, without "taking a ſhort view of what would "probably have been the conſequences "of a longer continuance of his Ma-"jeſty's illneſs." He then admits, in their utmoſt extent, the exalted and amiable qualities of him whom nature and the united voices of the people pointed out for the high office of *Regent*; but he demonſtrates that the government of *no* Regent can equal, in vigour and tranquillity, the government of a King who reigns in the hearts of his ſubjects. He therefore calls upon every one, who dreads the miſchiefs ariſing from a feeble government and a factious populace, to join in devout thankſgiving to the Almighty, for "the "great deliverance which He hath "given to His King, and for the ſignal "mercy which He hath ſhewn to His "anointed."

"But it is not by devotional thankſgiving alone," continues he, "that our late deliverance is to be expreſſed; we muſt labour to diſcharge, with a ſingle eye, the duties of the ſeveral ſtations in which Providence has placed us, and give what ſupport we can to the Government by which we are protected. Many of you who hear me have the glorious privilege of electing thoſe by whom laws are to be made, and taxes are to be granted; you ought, therefore, to remember that this is a high dignity, and an important truſt; and that it is your duty to conſider how this dignity may be beſt ſuſtained, and this truſt moſt faithfully diſcharged.

"To judge *before-hand* who, among a number of candidates for the ſame ſeat, is moſt likely to diſcharge the duties of a ſenator with integrity is *always* difficult, and may *ſometimes* be impoſſible. But, as it is commonly eaſier to know what is *wrong* than what is *right*, to find what we ought to *avoid* than what we ſhould *purſue*, it may be laid down as a maxim, that he deſerves no ſeat in parliament, FOR HE LOVES NOT HIS COUNTRY, who deſerted his Sovereign in the day of calamity.

"How well the King deſerves of his people for his invariable love of juſtice, his benevolence, the mildneſs of his government, and for maintaining inviolate the principles of the conſtitution, no arguments of mine can be neceſſary to convince you: we have ſeen the tears of millions bearing witneſs to this truth. But I may ſurely obſerve, that, ſuch being the caſe, *that man* can have no claim upon

* We are told, in a note, that a reſidence of more than three years in St. Andrew's gave him an opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed epiſcopal clergy, and of diſcovering their principles.

upon your favour who, when a temporary conſtitution was about to be framed, laboured to eſtabliſh ſuch a ſyſtem as might have made it difficult for the Sovereign, upon the recovery of his health, to reſume the reins of empire, or *to extend his favour towards thoſe wiſe ſervants* who had ſtood by him and the nation in the day of trial."

The reflections which this preacher makes on the preſent confuſions in France are ſo maſterly, the contraſt ſtated between the French Government and ours is ſo ſtriking, and the inference drawn from that contraſt is ſo judicious, that it is with reluctance we forbear to lay the whole paſſage before our readers. But as this review has already extended to a length which may be deemed diſproportionate to a ſingle ſermon, however valuable, we ſhall content ourſelves with quoting the laſt paragraph on that ſubject, referring thoſe who wiſh for fuller ſatisfaction to the diſcourſe itſelf.

"The *worſt* that can befall the French is, that, if their confuſions ſhould continue too long to be borne, the nation will deſert the reformers, and the antient government, being *ſimple and abſolute*, may eaſily reſume its wonted vigour. Whereas a conſtitution *ſo nicely balanced as our's*, if once unſettled by the rage of innovation, would be in danger of never recovering its priſtine purity, but *would degenerate into deſpotiſm, or the ſavageneſs of a republic.* Let us, therefore, withhold our confidence from thoſe *hypocrites of patriotiſm* who clamour for the reformation of a government which already approaches nearer to perfection than any which Experience has known or Hiſtory has related, and which will ſee centuries elapſe without a parallel."

338. *A Diſcourſe on the Love of our Country, delivered on* Nov. 4, 1789, *at the Meeting-houſe in the* Old Jewry, *to the Society for commemorating the Revolution in* Great Britain. *With an Appendix, containing the Report of the Committee of the Society, an Account of the Population of* France, *and Declaration of Rights by the National Aſſembly of* France. *By* Richard Price, *D. D. LL. D. F.R.S. and Fellow of the* American *Philoſophical Societies at* Philadelphia *and* Boſton.

THE laſt efforts of expiring democratic declamation, which, having been extinguiſhed in the ſenate, has much ado to keep itſelf alive in the pulpit.—It behoves the Diſſenters to make the moſt of Dr. P. while they have him, for he has not, nor will leave behind him, his fellow;—a man of talents to take any ſide,—a man of diſappointed vanity to deſert any. Aſhamed of the cauſe he warmly eſpouſed, his faſt ſermon of 1781 diſavowed it, and preferred the kingdom of heaven to the utmoſt exertions of ſuch liberty on earth. Inflated with a falſe confidence in Gallic liberty, he may yet live to ſee another bubble burſt, and — then a world.

Whatever effect the delivery of this ſermon might produce at the moment on the Doctor's numerous hearers, of whoſe number we, without regret, acknowledge ourſelves not to have been, we doubt if the majority of readers, whoſe curioſity has procured it ſuch a rapid ſale, are not as much diſappointed as ourſelves. It is the dotage of Dr. P. who is not the firſt man of his own, or any other party, that has been duped by miniſters, and thinks his diſappointment of conſequence to effect a revolution in the conſtitution of other countries as well as of his own. Can any thing be more puerile than the ſentiment, or more vapid than the ſtyle?

The Doctor ſets out with correcting ſome miſconceptions of our country, and the love of it. 1ſt, It is not the ſoil or ſpot, but the community. We need not be told, that Robinſon Cruſoe would not have adopted for his country the pleaſanteſt ſpot in the world without ſociety. Nor, 2dly, can we be convinced that the love of our country, as ſome given ſpot where we drew our firſt breath, enjoyed our deareſt friends and advantages, can be eradicated from the human mind ſo eaſily,—we had almoſt ſaid ſuſpended and abſorbed in that extent or abyſs of philanthropy here recommended. A few enlarged minds may take-in the whole world; and in theory it is very eaſy to be a citizen of the world. No man was ever practically ſo to the extent that the Saviour of the world was; and how ſmall a portion of the human race had his benevolence inſpired!—We admit, however, the Doctor's 3d poſition, that true love of our country does not conſiſt in aggrandizing it at the expence of other nations, by force or conqueſt: but till all mankind are alike honeſt and virtuous, the moſt honeſt and moſt virtuous muſt be on their guard againſt them, as, till we can make the devil an angel of light again, we muſt endeavour to be a match for his devices, of which we are not ignorant. There will ever be as much "private intereſt overcoming the pub-"lic affections" in a commercial ſtate as a conquering one. For the ſame reaſon that Jeſus Chriſt has not once mentioned the duty of loving our country,

try, and his apoſtles cloſely followed his example, his miniſters are bound to avoid it. It would not only have confirmed the Jews and Romans in their errors, but it would have done worſe; it would have been preaching TREASON under the maſk of religion. The Chriſtian doctrine has nothing to do with civil polity (if we believe the Author of it); and it is little ſhort of impiety to introduce politics into the pulpit. "My "kingdom is not of this world," was one of the laſt apophthegms uttered by our Divine Maſter. "Elſe," added he, "would my ſervants fight." The great Apoſtle of the Gentiles, a man of a warm and inflexible ſpirit, ſtudiouſly inculcates ſubmiſſion to the eſtabliſhed government under which he lived, that of Rome, which was then ſovereign of the world; and no man more ſtrongly enforces liberty of conſcience, even in religious matters. What, then, is the aim of theſe modern reformers, in introducing doctrines not to be found in their commiſſion, neither in the Old nor New Teſtament; in puſhing their deſigns further than their great Maſter and his Apoſtles, whoſe doctrines did not run pure and unmixed for one century, and are ſuppoſed to be contaminated with every corruption in a ſucceſſion of eighteen? Do they fancy that any ſet of men, with the moſt energetic declamation, and moſt exemplary lives, will prevail over the aggravated enormities, in faith and practice, of the eighteenth century? "Come out of them, my "people, and be ye not partakers of "other men's ſins." Keep yourſelves unſpotted from the world, and aſpire not to the thrones and principalities, the faſhions and follies, the civil feuds and bloody broils that ravage it. Let the Brabanters aſſert their civil rights, and, while they can give ten pence a day to their troops, beat the Emperor, who can give but nine farthings. Let the French hang up one another at the lamp-irons, without faith or law, and their negroes be admitted to the national aſſembly for cutting the throats of their maſters; and let the fickle Corſicans, whom the Engliſh factious ſupported againſt the tyranny of Genoa, ſit down quietly with the national cockades in their hats.

After noticing the falſe and *ſpurious* love of our country, and telling us that the very characters of it laid down in his text are not juſt, for that David was a ſelfiſh Jew, the Doctor proceeds to explain the nature and effects of that which is juſt and reaſonable. He premiſes, p. 9, that men's affections, by the wiſdom and goodneſs of our Maker, are *not* "determined *alike* to *all* our fel- "low-creatures," which would have made human life "a ſcene of embarraſſ- "ment and diſtraction;" and "that we "can do little for the intereſt of man- "kind at large," p. 10; and then he immediately proceeds to inculcate, that "we ought to conſider ourſelves as ci- "tizens of the world, and take care to "maintain a juſt regard to the rights of "other countries," by extending knowledge, virtue, and liberty. But are you ſure, good Doctor, that the body of mankind are capable of being *enlightened*, or attached to *virtue*, or know the value of *liberty?* It is true that God has "made of one blood all nations of "men to dwell on the earth;" but have you the ſame authority for ſaying that He has inſpired them all with one mental capacity? You philoſophers talk of *national character.* Are you ſure all nations are, or can be made, alike wiſe, virtuous, and free? Let the experiment be fairly made: admit a native of Loango or Cafraria, an Huron or an Iroquois, a lad of Otaheite, Kamtſchatka, or even Pelew, into your new academy, and practiſe all your arts upon him ——

Rident vicini glebas & ſaxa moventem
Cum ſervis urbana diaria rodere mavis,
Horum tu in numerum voto ruis: invidet uſum
Lignorum, & pecoris tibi calo argutus, & horti.
Optat ephippia bos piger; optat arare caballus.
Quam ſcit uterque libens, cenſebo, exerceat artem.

Admit you could work a partial change in a few individuals, and call a mute inglorious Milton, or a Cromwell, guiltleſs of his country's blood, from his earthy bed, are you ſure you take the right method? Should you arrogate to yourſelf more than the province of an humble miſſionary? Should you open your commiſſion with calling all beſides yourſelf and your party, fools and knaves; all religion, but your own, ſuperſtition, myſtery, damnable uncharitableneſs? Are you to burn my houſe about my ears becauſe it may not be fit for you to live in? Is this a firſt principle of univerſal benevolence? Your very wiſh, p. 16, not to be thought ſpreading the "prejudices of a diſſenter "from the eſtabliſhed church," marks what you are, and that your reforming zeal has too much of the leaven of old

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John Knox, who fired the convent that the rooks might fly away, regardleſs whether they were to ſtarve or live on the plunder of the publick. It is an incontrovertible axiom, that "all commu-"nities will have ſome religion;" and ſo will all men, if they think at all, and for thoſe who do not give themſelves time to think, the community thinks; for if there were not a public ſentiment, there would be as many rogues as you ſuppoſe there are bigots. Why then, in the name of Univerſal Benevolence, will you obtrude *your* way of thinking on others? Men, you find, will think for themſelves. Your friends will not always think with you. You and Dr. Prieſtley compliment one another on that candour which leads you to agree to differ. *You* do not think ſo highly of your Saviour as *I* do; Dr *Prieſtley* entertains a meaner opinion of him than either of us. There are philoſophers in London who think him out of the queſtion, and others who never think about him; and the world abounds with millions who never heard of him, millions who hold miſtaken notions of him, millions who in words believe, but in works deny, him. Will you pledge yourſelf to reconcile theſe incongruities in the religious world? or will you try your calculations on them, and tell us the chances of their ever being reconciled, and whether the whole race of mortals will ever be "of one heart and "of one ſoul," like the whole multitude of the firſt converts? It is candid of you to ſay, p. 18, that people, who cannot believe as the church believe, may ſet up a ſeparate worſhip for themſelves. But are they at liberty to ſay the church *ſhall* follow their creed, and that no man ſhall dare to join it without incurring your cenſure?

Is Dr. Price ſo uninformed in the Hiſtory of Greece as not to know by what means it loſt its liberty; that factious democracy brought on ariſtocratic, and afterwards monarchic, tyranny?—Greece was an early prey to the rivalry and ambition of two potent ſtates, who had their reſpective allies as fear or intereſt led their neigbours to join the ſtrongeſt; and when they had exhauſted themſelves in the conteſt, after a ſtruggle of about 250 years, they let in Philip to complete the cataſtrophe, and forge thoſe chains which the Romans riveted beyond a poſſibility of releaſe, and they fell together in the general inundation of barbariſm. Shall we come nearer home and our own times, to diſcover the inſufficiency of republican governments to make men happy? Shall we open the wounds of our own civil wars, not thoſe between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, but thoſe which, after ſubverting the eſtabliſhed government (and we will give the unhappy monarch all his ſhare in contributing to the miſchief), introduced another monarch, more arbitrary than Charles, and on his death rendered a reſtoration of the antient conſtitution indiſpenſable? Shall we commemorate the glorious æra of 1688 by inſulting the memory of our deliverer (who is called a ſovereign of our own choice, p. 32, as if he were not an hereditary ſucceſſor, whoſe character cannot be better drawn than by Sir John Dalrymple), by abuſing regal government in its mildeſt adminiſtration? And what is the mighty charge brought againſt the preſent opinion of Government?—that we *flatter* the King too much; and that, when we ſpeak of him as *moſt excellent Majeſty*, we forget the *Majeſty of the People*. An admirable pattern of popular majeſty we have at this moment in the armed *Bourgeoiſie* and the *Poiſſardes* of Paris,—impatient to ſet the heads of their ſovereigns on poles;—while their rulers, debating with inceſſant fervour about diſtinctions and quibbles, neglect the weightier matters of ſecuring the national credit, and retrieving the national dignity. But Dr. P. is afraid we ſhould flatter King George the Third more than our anceſtors did Queen Beſs, who, with all the applauſe ſhe received from her people, or their poſterity, was as arbitrary in her meaſures as her father, or the houſe of Stuart.

What pity this popular encomiaſt of the Revolution was not penſioned to write addreſſes! It would have been Plato inſtructing Dionyſius, and Paul anſwering for himſelf before Agrippa. Can any but a cold-blooded ſectariſt cheriſh the thought of reſtraining the joys and tranſports of a grateful people on ſuch an occaſion? It is truly pleaſant to ſee to what concluſions all the reaſoning of this ſermon tends:—that as an adherence to the doctrines of our holy religion as taught by the Church of England tends to atheiſm and immorality, ſo does loyalty to the King to a "ſpurning at all public au-"thority, and throwing off that reſpect-"ful demeanour to perſons inveſted "with it which the order of ſociety "requires."

" requires." p. 27. To whom are we indebted for this diſcovery? To the diſcontented and diſappointed of his Majeſty's ſubjects, who, by every means in their power, laboured to break their own allegiance, and diſſolve that of others. We are obliged to Dr. P. after putting us on our guard about our governors (p. 28), for coupling us with our Gallic neighbours, as the " two firſt " kingdoms in the world, never to en- " gage in any future wars with one an- " other, but to unite in preventing wars " every where." If this country remains unmoleſted by France, it will be becauſe France is not in a condition to attack it. It will be a bleſſed effect of democracy, unknown to Greece or Rome, if it cures an inſidious neighbour of her thirſt of empire. As much as the Doctor wiſhes to ſpirit us up to act like the French, he does not reliſh the imperfect Toleration in their Declaration of Rights, art. X. p. 9.

But we are told, p. 35, " The Revo- " lution was by no means a perfect " work." Toleration was imperfect. Meeting-houſes MAY be ſhut up, and ſome of the ableſt and beſt men impriſoned. The teſt laws are ſtill in force, and *deprive of eligibility to civil and military offices* all who cannot conform to the eſtabliſhed worſhip. The proſtitution of the ſacrament is here made a ſecondary plea, after the claims of Ambition to fill the firſt offices of the ſtate, and have a ſhare in the honours and profits of a corrupt government. The diſſenters cannot now conceal theſe claims, however they might appear to the late Lord Chatham near twenty years ago contending only for ſpiritual and doctrinal reformation. They have thrown off the maſk, and ſpeak a language too plain not to require reſiſtance——to their claims, as now founded, " Give us of *your* oil, for *our* lamps " are gone out," is the cry of thoſe who hunger and thirſt after places of power and truſt, inſtead of righteouſneſs.

When the common enemy is out of the way, it is not unfrequent for reſtleſs minds to quarrel among themſelves. It was the faſhion, formerly, for the eminent diſſenting miniſters to make God Almighty a party to every national quarrel; to call on him, in their extemporary prayers at Salters Hall and the Old Jewry, to hurl his vengeance on the head of the Grand Monarque: and honeſt Tom Bradbury preached a ſermon againſt him from that text in Jeremiah x. 22, " the *noiſe* of the *bruit* is come;" which more than one of his hearers thought was calling Louis XV. a great *brute*. Popery was alſo a favourite theme. In thoſe days the king of England was always preſumed to be in the right, and God Almighty was intreated to take his part. Now nothing is to be apprehended from the Vatican or Verſailles, the *tela imbellia* are turned againſt the Church and the King of England. The people are to be ſet againſt both. The troubled ſea is ſtill at work, caſting-up mire and dirt againſt the Athanaſian Creed, the Teſt Act, unequal repreſentation, the comparative difference between Mr. Pitt and his father, the venality of parliament, which, after all, is more in the electors than the elected, for *ſi populus vult decipi, decipiatur*. The honeſt cobler no more aſſerts his independence againſt the laviſh Nabob than the hungry contractor can reſiſt the Miniſter, or the greaſy butcher the kiſſes of the Ducheſs. *Knowledge! Virtue! Liberty!* what are ye to Influence? In vain do you call on an enervated people, among whom a miniſter of any complexion will always find inſtruments. In vain declaim about influence, when cabals are forming among the Diſſenters in every part of the iſland, to direct the people in the enſuing choice of their repreſentatives. What a picture of modern patriots is drawn in the following lines, p. 42: " Oh! how earneſtly do I wiſh that " all who profeſs zeal in this cauſe " were as diſtinguiſhed by the purity of " their morals, as ſome of them are by " their abilities; and that I could make " them ſenſible of the advantages they " would derive from a virtuous charac- " ter, and of the ſuſpicions they incur, " and the loſs of conſequence they ſuf- " fer, by wanting it!—Oh! that I could " ſee in men, who oppoſe tyranny in the " ſtate, a diſdain of the tyranny of low " paſſions in themſelves; or, at leaſt, " ſuch a ſenſe of ſhame, and regard to " public order and decency, as would " induce them to *hide* their irregulari- " ties, and to avoid inſulting the virtu- " ous part of the community by an open " exhibition of vice!—I cannot recon- " cile myſelf to the idea of an immoral " patriot, or to that ſeparation of pri- " vate from public virtue, which ſome " think to be poſſible. Is it to be ex- " pected that—But I muſt forbear. I " am afraid of applications, which ma- " ny are too ready to make, and for " which I ſhould be ſorry to give any " juſt

"juſt occaſion;"—and, after all, it ſeems it is allowable in a patriot to be a *concealed* bad man; or, in other words, a hypocrite, a Catiline, a Cæſar Borgia: juſt as a miniſter of the goſpel, provided he be not a *prieſt* of an eſtabliſhed church, may be allowed to aſſume the management of the ſtate. If Dr. P's ſentiments had their due weight on men's minds, "this world would ſoon be a heaven," p. 44. What inconſiſtent language for a Chriſtian teacher, who knows, on the beſt authority, that heaven is not to be found on this earth! that there muſt be a new Jeruſalem, and no abiding city here! Is it then worth any man's while to be a citizen of more ſtates than that in which his birth has placed him, and to extend his views beyond the ſphere of action wherein Providence has fixed him? Is not conſtituting the happineſs of the circle around them as much as moſt individuals can wiſh, and far more than moſt individuals can compaſs with their moſt ardent deſire and attention? How aſtoniſhingly contrary to the conduct of our bleſſed Saviour is that of the men who, in modern times, ſanction themſelves under his example! He wept over the wicked country which he loved; but he did not inſtitute Conſtitutional or Revolution ſocieties, or Whig clubs, or interfere in the leaſt in the civil government of the world. He did not dictate to kings,—becauſe his kingdom was not of this world. The ſocial contract, the foundations of civil polity, are not to be found in the New Teſtament. St. Paul's devotion of himſelf, for his kindred according to the fleſh, was not to effect any change in their government, to reſtore their theocracy, and reſcue them from the Roman yoke: he would have given his life for their converſion to the right faith, and their reception of the promiſed Meſſiah, juſt in the ſame energy of phraſe as he breaks out before Agrippa.—Did Jeſus Chriſt ſay a word againſt the taxes or the reſtrictions of the Roman government? and can we ſuppoſe, were he now on earth, he would declaim againſt exciſe, and the reſtraint of a preſs from whoſe licentiouſneſs, checked as it is, no private character is ſafe? He would not provoke pillory or impriſonment, and make himſelf the martyr of a party, and the incendiary of his country; nor has he given the ſmalleſt hint that ſuch an interference in our national concerns will "miniſter an abundant entrance in-"to his kingdom."

Depart then, good Doctor, nor be witneſs of ſuch an event as tranſported the aged Simeon; not in the conſolation of leaving peace on earth, or the promiſed ſalvation of Meſſiah's reign! Depart, incendiary in civil, ſchiſmatic in religious, rights! No: live to ſee the ſucceſs of the thirty millions of people, and to deſpair it, as you did of dear America. Live to be convinced that the world muſt be wickeder, and the paſſions of mankind more let looſe. For the end is not yet. May the Father of the Univerſe ſpare thee to ſee the reſtoration of his infatuated, bewildered creatures to a ſenſe of their dependance on him, and the ſupremacy of his revelation to human reaſon and ſagacity! Ceaſe to invoke the ſhades of Milton, Locke, Sidney, Hoadly, Monteſquieu, Fenelon, Turgot, and a long *et cætera*, leſt they ſhould ſeverally ariſe and ſay, "Why haſt thou diſquieted me to bring "me up?" Believe a layman for once, that the religion you profeſs to teach was made for the heart of individuals; that the rights of men and citizens, Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, with all the remonſtrances and petitions and addreſſes engrafted on them, are not once to be found in the Goſpel of Chriſt, or the Law of Moſes, which he came not to deſtroy, but to fulfill.

339. *The Town-Talk, The Fiſh-Pool, The Plebeian, The Old Whig, The Spinſter*, &c. *By the Authors of "The Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian." Now firſt collected, with Notes and Illuſtrations.* 8vo.

THE authors of theſe papers have ſo great a claim to the favour of the publick, that even trifles written by them become intereſting. The *Town-Talk* is not the moſt fortunate of Steele's publications, but contains ſome intereſting and curious matter. Steele's obſervations on his own patent for a theatre are worth tranſcription.

"This Patent, Madam, is the Law of the Theatre; and, by the rule of it, we are to expect that nothing new ſhall hereafter come upon the ſtage that may in the leaſt offend decency or good-manners. The indulgence at preſent given to what is repreſented there is a ſufferance which, it is to be hoped, will be made-up to the audience in future plays. If every thing that ſhall not be repreſented is not virtuous, let it at leaſt be innocent. This will bring a new audience to the houſe; and it is from the hope of entertaining thoſe who at preſent are terrified at the theatre, that the ſharers muſt hope for their

their ſucceſs hereafter. This will naturally have the deſired effect, and Folly will be ridiculous without being, at the ſame time, ſo mixed with Vice, as to make it alſo terrible. The daughter may be agreeable and blooming, though the mother is at the ſame time diſcreet, careful, and anxious for her conduct. No neceſſary imperfections, ſuch as old age and misfortune, ſhall be the objects of deriſion and buffoonry. The fine gentleman is not abſolutely obliged to wrong his friend in the moſt unpardonable inſtance, that of his bed; nor is the fine lady of courſe to like him beſt who laviſhes his youth among the abandoned of her ſex. But it is to be hoped, that men of wit and genius will be prevailed upon to write for the ſtage (the moſt ready occaſion for recommending themſelves to the world), who will ſcorn to be beholden to men's appetites and deſires for their applauſe, but will venture to ſtand or fall, according as they pleaſe well-informed judgement, and promote well-directed paſſion."

The *Fiſh-Pool*, which is illuſtrated by two plates, ſhews the various and verſatile abilities of Steele. It is a project for a veſſel to be called *The Fiſh-Pool*, and uſed for the importation of fiſh alive, and in good health, from parts however diſtant; with remarks on the imperfection of the well-boat uſed for that purpoſe. Sir Richard Steele was aſſiſted in the mechanical part by Mr. Joſeph Gillmore, an able mathematician.

But what gives the greateſt value to this volume is the re-publication of Steele's *Plebeian*, and Addiſon's *Old Whig*; the latter of which does not appear in any edition of Addiſon's Works. Theſe remarkable and important papers were written upon the following occaſion. In 1719, an act, called *The Peerage Bill*, was brought into the Houſe of Peers, calculated to reſtrict the number of peers, and to prevent any future creation, except upon the extinction of a title. The bill was introduced and ſupported by the Whigs, who were angry with this recent example of Q. Anne, who, by the ſudden creation of twelve peers, in the latter part of her reign, had turned the balance againſt them in the upper houſe. This exertion of the prerogative, though perfectly conſtitutional, was looked upon as a violent outrage, and a proof of a bad cauſe, in which the reaſon and ſpirit of the old peers were to be overwhelmed by the ſervile obedience and convenient gratitude of the new. And the new bill, to which the King had generouſly promiſed his aſſent, was calculated to prevent any ſuch meaſure for the future.

The queſtion is ſo infinitely important to the conſtitution, that it does not become us to ſay whether the effect of the bill would have proved good or bad; but moſt late writers agree with Steele, that it would have gone nigh to eſtabliſh an ariſtocracy, the worſt of all forms of government, in this country.

Steele, who had hitherto warmly befriended the Whig meaſures, upon this occaſion thought it the duty of a patriot to be a Tory; and accordingly, on the 14th of March, 1719, publiſhed *The Plebeian*, a long paper, ſhewing the diſadvantages likely to accrue from this bill. "Whiggiſm," ſays he, "if I "underſtand it aright, is a deſire of li- "berty, and a ſpirit of oppoſition to all "exorbitant power in any part of the "conſtitution. Formerly the danger, "on this account, was from the Crown; "but ſince the Habeas Corpus Act, and "the many reſtraints laid upon the "Crown in King William's time, and "the great and numerous limitations of "the Succeſſion Acts, the prerogative "of the Crown is reduced ſo low that "it is not at all dangerous to the "Commons."

Addiſon, unfortunately, took the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion; and, on the 19th of March, 1719, publiſhed *The Old Whig*, in anſwer to *The Plebeian*. This paper is certainly moſt ably written, and every way worthy of its author. The controverſy went on through three or four more papers on both ſides; and at laſt, the opponents getting rather warm, it produced an open rupture. Addiſon has certainly the ſmalleſt ſhare of blame upon this occaſion; for his anſwer to Steele's firſt paper is ſtrong, but manly and cool. But the following paragraph of Steele's ſecond *Plebeian*, in reply, muſt be allowed to be ſingularly inſolent, whether he then knew who his antagoniſt was, or only had the common candour to grant that he was anſwering no mean writer.

"The next that follows theſe two combatants for this bill is ſomebody or other that is uſed to maſquerading, as I ſuppoſe; and indeed he is ſo well diſguiſed that it is impoſſible to know him. When I firſt read the title, *The Old Whig*, I expected no leſs than the utmoſt wrath and indignation againſt the Houſe of Lords. I could not help thinking but he would have been for voting them uſeleſs at leaſt, as his anceſtors did formerly. But I was extremely ſurpriſed to find juſt the contrary, that he is for giving them ſuch a power as would make the Houſe of Commons uſeleſs; and therefore he might as well

have

have taken any other title in the world as *The Old Whig*. I am afraid he is so old a Whig, that he has quite forgot his principles."

We regret the latter acrimony of these great combatants; but must recommend the papers, as excellently written, and containing more information concerning our happy constitution than is to be found in many late volumes, written expressly upon the subject. The publick is indebted much to the worthy Editor for the republication of these tracts; and we are happy to learn that he means to proceed in the republication of *The Theatre*, and other detached works of Steele.

340. *The interesting and affecting History of Prince* Lee Boo, *a Native of the* Pelew Islands, *brought to* England *by Capt.* Wilson; *to which is prefixed, A short Account of those Islands, with a Sketch of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants. Small* 12mo.

IT has been in general an opinion from which we seldom have had occasion to vary, that abridgements of this nature are censurable, as infringing on the copy-right of individual proprietors or authors. In the present case, the original work (which we have very heartily commended, vol. LVIII. p. 629,) is in no danger of being injured. Its intrinsic merit and its embellishments will secure a considerable and extensive sale; whilst the little volume now before us, peculiarly adapted to younger minds, will rather excite than suppress the curiosity of those who read it.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

C. F. Matthäus, who has already published at *Riga* the Gospel of St. Matthew, with the Epistles to the Thessalonians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Hebrews, Colossians, and Timothy, and the Apocalypse, has just added to them the Gospel of St. Mark, in Greek and Latin, from MSS. never before examined, chiefly at *Moscow*, with general remarks on MSS. and their age, and promises a complete catalogue of those at Moscow.

We congratulate the classical scholars on the appearance of the *first* volume of the new edition of POLYBIUS, by Schweighaeuser, editor of Appian (announced vol. LVIII. 1171). It contains the eight first books, and is admirably printed. The able editor has consulted the Bavarian MS. used by Casaubon; one on silk at Anst, containing the first V books, with fragments from VI—X; two in the King of France's library; one on vellum in the Vatican, which Montfaucon calls *antiquissimus*; one which he calls Urbino-Vatican; and one used by Ursini. The Variorum readings are at the bottom of the page; but the notes are reserved till the whole is completed, which will be in the course of next year.

Under the direction of M. Sergent are engraving, at *Paris*, the Portraits of the Deputies to the States General, price 8 livres, or 6s. 8d. every fortnight.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In addition to the passage from Pliny, p. 872, a correspondent refers the Unitarians to Acts xx. 28, where St. Paul, in his exhortations to the Presbyterians of Ephesus, says, "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you bishops, to feed the Church of God, *which he hath purchased with his own blood*;"—διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος—WITH HIS OWN PROPER BLOOD.

P. 1058. G. W. O. tells us, "Mr. Bedingfeld (not Beddingfield) was the son of Mr. B. of York (who is related to the Norfolk Baronet). He was a young man of fine parts; served a few years with Messrs. Davidsons, attornies, at Newcastle; came to London about six years ago; was clerk to the late eminent conveyancer, Matthew Duane, Esq.; since whose death, Mr. B. practised as a chamber counsel (being a Roman Catholic) on his own account."

The information conveyed by "THY FRIEND" is of that nature which renders all consideration of POSTAGE indifferent. Had it come two days sooner, it would have prevented the waste of some columns this month.

Mr. BARRITT's second letter "on the Tiles" was received, but accidentally mislaid.

We are always happy to comply with the judicious hints of M. F. when practicable. His farther extracts are received; and more (if not too troublesome to him) will be welcome.

We have no objection to AN ODDITY's sending us what may in any manner contribute to alleviate the distress he mentions.

The Song enquired after by OXONIENSIS was a temporary compliment to Sir Roger Curtis, after the memorable defence of Gibraltar.

A. Z. will find his wish anticipated in our Index to the Plates.

S. H.'s letter for Mr. H. is sent to Canterbury.

The Verses of CELADON, which were sent us at second-hand, do not suit our Miscellany.

The Memoirs of Dr. MOSELEY; T. H. W. on the Utility of encouraging the Breed of Swallows; Mr. L. HARE, on the Management of Flax, in our next; with (if possible) the SPAR and COAL from Bernard's Castle; the Letters sent by J. W. from Gwydir; ANALOGY; LONDON; F.; T. on the Letters to Mr. GIBBON; NO ENEMY TO MR. GOUGH; JERRY JONQUIL; &c. &c. &c.

To the CARNATION.

BUT thou, Carnation, pride of Autumn's train,
Whence doſt thou ſteal that bloom of gaudier dye?
Or whence thoſe varied lines? doth way-
ward Chance
Rule o'er thee, ſole diſpoſer of thine hues?
Or is it given ſome ſpirits of the Bleſt
To watch thine opening buds, and ſtain thy
leaves
Of velvet-white, with many a ſanguine ſcar
Ten thouſand ways diverſified? ſweet taſk,
And recreation meet for heavenly ſouls,
After ſublimeſt muſing!—Gorgeous flower,
Oft as I've view'd thee, when with rain ſur-
charg'd,
Stooping thy lovely beauties to the ground,
There to repoſe in ſoft luxurious eaſe
On Nature's graſſy couch, myſelf a flower
I've wiſh'd; ſo I might reſt with thee this
head, Peace!
Bow'd down by cares, upon the lap of
One morning, ere the ſun had left yon hills,
Or drank the dew-drops, thro' whoſe lucid
orbs near
Thy crimſon ſhews more bright, came Laura
Where I did ſtand conceal'd, and much ſhe
prais'd hand,
Thy vermeil ſtreaks, then ſtretch'd her lily
To break thy brittle ſtem, ſhook off thy tears,
And preſs'd thee, beauteous mourner, to her
lips:
Did ſhe not call thee ſweeter than the Roſe,
The Wood-bine, and the Violet? yes; her
words
Did lift thee up ſo high above compare,
That they did term all other beauties mean:
Thoſe words, which once had ſcented thee
around,
Like gales from ſpicy Araby, now add
No perfume to thy ſweets: her laviſh praiſe,
If it had found thee naked of all worth,
Had, like fair promiſes by rich men given,
Still left thee but a beggar!—wondrous
power
Of faſcinating Love! how changeſt thou
The properties of man, and makeſt him hear,
See, ſmell, touch, taſte, with ſenſes not his
own!
I once did love, and then I thought that good
Which Laura call'd ſo; now I love no more,
Yet can I prize thee, flowret, for thyſelf:
For oh! it needs not Love's perſuaſive tongue
To tell that thou art fair: all Nature ſees
And feels thy beauty: clouds deſcend in
ſhowers,
To fall on thee, like Jove on Danaë's lap:
The Sun too, ſeated on his golden throne,
Looks down on thee, and darts his fervid
beams
Enamour'd on thy boſom; while at hand
Young Zephyr ſtands, and, with aſſiduous
wing,
Playing around, fans off the powerful flame:
Yet he too in his turn his tale of love
Breathes in ſoft whiſpers, or his wanton kiſs
Prints lightly on thy lips, and ſteals from
thence
His balmy ſweets: then flies he far away,
And, laughing, tells it to the Jeſſamine pale,
Who, though her charms might emulate
thine own,
Still ſickens at thy bloom,—of power to raiſe
All hate and envy in a rival's breaſt.

P. Homer.

On the unfortunate Seamen *who were wrecked on the Coaſts of* Norfolk *and* Suffolk, *October* 31, 1789.

THOU mercileſs Wind, how many like
myſelf, give,
Safe ſhelter'd from the ills thou know'ſt to
Were idly liſtening to thy hollow roar,
Calling it muſick; while, as we did ſit
Thus thinking, thou wert raving on our
coaſt, earth,
With man, great Nature's maſter-piece on
Making wild havock: there, with all their
crews, beds,
Thou toreſt the ſtranded veſſels from their
And, like a giant, whirling them on rocks,
Heard'ſt not the ſeamen's cries, by thy mad
ſport
In miſerable ruin loſt; ev'n now
Hourly thou driveſt the floating carcaſes
On Yarmouth's ſhore, and with a dreadful
voice
Summon'ſt her pale inhabitants from home,
To come and claim their dead: methinks I
ſee light,
The trembling wretches, by the moon's faint
At intervals obſcured, with fearful ſearch
Enquiring for their own: the hoary ſire
Stoops to receive the filial corſe, flung up
By toſſing waves; yet think not that his
heart
Upbraids the warring elements, or doubts
The Power that could have quell'd the mu-
tinous ſeas:
His faith is anchor'd on a rock, which ſtorms
And tempeſts cannot ſhake; while in his
breaſt
Hope o'er the ſtrong conflicting paſſions ſits,
And, like an angel on the jarring winds,
Bids all their tumults ceaſe: but 'tis not ſo
With thee, fair maid, who o'er a lover pour'ſt
Thy lamentable ſhrieks: thou canſt not bear
The grief that wrings thy ſoul; I ſee thee
gaze
In wildeſt horror, hear thee thus complain:
"Yes, thou didſt promiſe thou wouldſt ſoon
return; floods,
And is it thus thou keep'ſt thy word? ye
When ye did ſtifle-in that breath, more dear
To me than all the wealth you ever bore,
Could ye not ſee? not feel? not hear the
groan too,
That ſtruggled on his lips? then take me,
Remorſeleſs deep! and thou, ſweet Cherub,
ſee,
I fly to meet thee at thy quick return,
To kiſs thoſe lips, and in thine arms to find

All

All that I now can wiſh!"—Raſh maid, for-
bear!
And know that Time ſhall mitigate the pang
That rends thy boſom; think that life is ſtill
His gift, whoſe giving makes it worth thy
choice
Still to accept; nor madly deem thy love
A thing too ſacred to reſign to Heaven:
But ye, who wander o'er the vaſt abyſs,
Blown by ſome adverſe wind from friends,
who ſeek
That which alone remains, tho' no kind tear
Be ſhed upon your graves, and no rude mark
Tell the fond mourner where your relicks lie,
Ye ſhall not paſs unnotic'd from the world;
The Muſe herſelf ſhall conſecrate your death,
And write upon the floods, where now ye
reſt, [enquir'ſt
Her deep inſcription: "Know, who-e'er
What ſpot now holds our unprotected bones,
After life's toilſome voyage we repoſe
Within the boundaries of this noble tomb."

P. Homer.

To LAURA.

O LAURA, wherefore doſt thou vex
this heart [them
With ſmiles and courteſies? give theſe to
Who never loved thee; but on me let fall
(More bearable) thine anger and contempt.
As blood muſt expiate foul murder's crime,
So Love is ſatisfied with Love alone.
Thy ſweet civilities, on all beſtow'd,
To all ſo pleaſing, and by all deſir'd,
Are loſt on me: they rather irritate,
Than lull the ſenſe of pain, in ſouls where
once [babe,
Love has been lodg'd, and, like an helpleſs
For want of nouriſhment has died away.
O Love, I took thee for a ſcented roſe,
Now find thee but a thorn: thou cam'ſt at
firſt
With many promiſes of honied bliſs;
Then didſt thou turn, and, like an angry bee,
Fixing thy ſting within me, fled'ſt away,
Leaving me nothing but thy grief; alas,
That aught to Love belonging ſhould remain
Where Love remains not! why is Nature
doom'd [thou,
To fight 'gainſt Nature's will? or why haſt
Laura, ſuch power to hurt me,—none to
pleaſe?
Shouldſt thou now laviſh on my taſteleſs ſenſe
The ſweeteſt fondneſs of thy ſex's love,
I ne'er could like thee more: Remembrance
ſtill [would talk
Would wound me with the paſt, and ſtill
Of old indifference, and of years of love
Fruitleſs and unrepay'd, with jealous pangs
That nought can recompence: could I forget
That e'er I lov'd, I then might like again,
As when I liked thee firſt, and ſoon might
turn
Again to love thee, feel again thy ſlights,
And then perhaps might hate: for know that
things
By Nature ſweet, on organs out of tune,
To ſourneſs turn; ſo Love, which meets
repulſe,
Changes its quality, and oft begets
What moſt it did oppoſe: I would not hate,
And yet I fear I have moſt grievous cauſe.
Was the free air, or yet the billowy deep,
Which rolls itſelf in vain to find a ſhore,
So wide, ſo vaſt, ſo boundleſs as the love
I gave to you? was Araby or Ind
So wealthy or ſo ſweet? Not all this earth,
With all its hidden mines, contains a gem,
Moſt precious and moſt dear, which my poor
will
Had not beſtow'd upon thee: had I own'd
The world's unmeaſur'd riches, at thy feet
I 'had caſt them all, and deem'd them but a
mite, [Love
Compar'd with thoſe which unexhauſted
In fruitleſs wiſh had heap'd upon thee ſtill.
And now, fond heart, turn inward and ſurvey
What Love has brought thee: what but gra-
cious ſmiles,
And formal dullneſs, coldneſs, and neglect,
Unmeaning compliments, and empty words?
Theſe were not, Laura, what I gave to thee;
I gave thee love, all fervor from the ſoul,
Diſintereſted love, unmix'd with droſs
Of meaner appetite; then take again
Thy varniſh'd counterfeits: I hate them all.
Oh, wretched ſtate of ill-requited Love!
Who, that could purchaſe his releaſe from
thee [long
With inſtant void of thought, would e'er pro-
In unrepriev'd ſubjection to thy yoke
This miſerable being? who would hang
A needy penſioner from hour to hour
On woman's bounty? who would bear the
ſcorn,
The proud, contemptuous, pitiful diſdain,
Of friends, who feel not for a ſtranger's woe?

P. Homer.

SONNET,

To Mr. HOWARD.

ON ſullen wings, with poiſons under-
neath,
That pour their baleful venom thro' the ſky,
Dark on the South the peſtilences fly,
Taint the pure blood, and fire the whole-
ſome breath.

Who ſhall the deadly darts of vengeance
ſheath?
What healing balm the antidote ſupply?
When direful pangs but leave the hope—to
die, [death?
What hand brings eaſe, and ſtays the ſpotted

Thine, Howard, thine! O fount of pious love!
O ſoul exalted! at thy voice divine
Peace turns again, and, like the wandering
dove, [ſhrine;
Seeks with glad wing her late-abandon'd
Then joins with Health, her gratitude to prove,
And round thy brows the deathleſs laurels
twine.

Written

Written on the Spot where CARDINAL WOLSEY *is supposed to have been buried in* LEICESTER ABBEY.

PEERS, Prieſts, and Princes, Lords of every clan,
Who in the title's vapour loſe the man;
Mark this plain ſpot, where groveling brambles wave
In humble verdure over Wolſey's grave:
His purple honours, and pontific pride,
With all life's baubles, now are laid aſide.
Here ſtripp'd to Nature, and without diſguiſe,
The "Child of Fortune" undiſtinguiſh'd lies;
O'er his cold turf th' unmanner'd travellers go,
Nor heed how great a ſtateſman rots below. T. C.

INVOCATION *to the* MANES *of the* THREE CHAMPIONS OF BRITISH LIBERTY, *who concerted the Meaſures that terminated in the Glorious* REVOLUTION *of* 1688.

Written upon the Old Oaken Chair, *in the* Plotting-Parlour, *as it is called, at* Whittington, *in* Derbyſhire. *(See p. 125.)*

IMmortal ſpirits of the good and brave,
Whoſe names to Freedom and her ſons are dear;
For whom bright Honour decks the trophied grave,
Whom Glory ſhrines in her celeſtial ſphere;

If yet your ſpirits earth's dim ſcenes ſurvey,
With virtuous tranſport your great ſouls muſt glow,
To view your noble ſons purſue the way,
By which you rais'd Three Nations from their woe.

'Twas then, regardleſs of a Tyrant's frown,
Freedom to this old oaken ſeat you brought,
Guarded with patriot ſwords her menac'd throne,
And Kings unborn their trueſt glory taught.

'Twas here, to hail her fair Centennial year,
Freedom's firm ſons appear'd in proud array;
And Freedom's ſons, like yours, do ſtill revere
The names of OSBORN, CAVENDISH, and GREY.

I N S P E M.

(Tranſlated from Mrs. SMITH's *Sonnet VI.)*

OH Spes, quæ calles hominum lenire dolores
Quo tu devenies, quo tandem carmine ducta
Hoſpita, nec noſtras non dedignaberis ædes?
Nempe roſæ ut redeat marcenti priſca venuſtas,
Tu facies, ceſſentque pedes perſtringere ſentes?
Oh tu, quam riſus mollis quam blandior oris
Forma tenet, tenerum qualis comitantibus annum
Eſt horis, maga nympha feras ſolatia curis—
Sed fugit, ah, fugiensque preces audire recuſat.
Implicitæ vitæ curis varioque labore
Nempe periiſſe mihi negant mea fata precanti.
Heu languent flores, ſentis dum quiſque vireſcit,
Lapſa cadunt capiti quondam florentia ſerta.
Quare age, mors miſeris et ſera et ſola voluptas,
Fidelis tandem venias, ſi tardior hoſpes. S. O.

THE TRUE PYTHAGOREAN SYSTEM.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

CONſiſtent with the Samian's lore,
If we 'd the human race explore,
We in the woods and fields might find
The vicious forms of all mankind:
Not that to Brutes in ſhape men turn!
But long when lawleſs paſſions burn,
'Stead of the human ſoul and mien,
The beſtial mark 's by Wiſdom ſeen.
In Princes proud 's the Lion's ſtate:
In fawning Curs, an abject fate:
The Elephant 's a Sage adviſing:
The blind are Moles and Bats, deſpiſing:
The prudent wiſe as Serpents prove:
Simplicity 's a harmleſs Dove:
The fierce are Wolf-dogs on the way:
The Lamb 's the innocent, their prey:
The ſtern and ſtrong 's a lordly Bull,
Or Calf, both obſtinate and dull:
Our ſavage ſtate 's a Colt untam'd:
Preſumption is a War-horſe nam'd:
Low cunning is a ſubtle Fox:
A Gooſe a ſimpleton unlocks:
The Ant 's frugality providing:
The covetous are Earth-worms hiding:
Th' induſtrious are Bees well known;
And indolence a cumbrous Drone:
The weak are ſilly Flies, when caught
In webs by ſharper Spiders wrought:
The Turtle doth the chaſte expreſs;
The bearded Goat, laſciviouſneſs.—
Still 'mongſt mankind 's as many more,
As there appears of creatures ſtore:
For though the ſhapes of men we view,
Of real men—we find but few!

ON AN OLD SOLDIER.

SAFE in his native iſle, devoid of care,
The war-worn Soldier reſts: his form, by Time
Unbent, maintains its wonted port ſublime:
Tho' Age has ſilver'd o'er his ſcanty hair,
And drawn its wrinkles o'er his faded face;
Yet manly firmneſs, temper'd with a ſmile,
Seeming old Age's traces to beguile,
Breathes o'er his wither'd front a ſoften'd grace.
And when of cities ſtorm'd, or hoſts o'erthrown,
Or rebels ſhrinking from his vigorous arm,
The Veteran tells; his frigid blood grows warm,
His voice awhile aſſumes a manlier tone,
And youthful fires reſparkle from his eyes,
Like genial ſun-ſhine from December ſkies.
A. B. G.

THE

THE SNOWDROP.

By the Reverend LUKE BOOKER.

IMPATIENT for the coming Spring,
A Snowdrop burst its leafy cell,
What time the Red breast loved to sing
His Winter's tale where mortals dwell:
What time the North wind's power enchain'd the stream,
And falling snows repell'd the noon-tide beam.

Th' adventrous flowret Lucan found,
All trembling in the icy blast;
Ungenial mists enrob'd it round,
And tempests beat it as they past:
The swain, who felt life's storms, survey'd it well,
While from his lips these pitying accents fell:

"On thy fleecy bed of snow,
Where relentless storms molest,
Infant blossom! cease to grow,
And deck my Delia's fairer breast:
There no angry tempests rise,
There the Snowdrop never dies:
There celestial Virtue glows,
Tho', like Ætna, wrapt in snows,—
Living snows of purest white,
That *warm* the soul, and wake delight."

SONNET.

SORROW.

I KNOW thee, Sorrow, with thy downcast mien
And hair dishevel'd: o'er thy furrow'd eye
No transient beam of Joy is ever seen,
As sad thou rov'st, when evening veils the sky,
To seek thy haunts. The roseate hours are gone,
When fairy Hope thro' many a blooming vale
With gladsome steps once cheerly led thee on,
'Midst musick's powers, wak'd by the whispering gale.
But ah, how fickle Fortune chang'd the scene!
Just suffer'd life's bright views to meet thine eye,
To plunge thee deeper into misery,
With no bright ray of Hope to intervene;
And left thee of her ills the bitter share,
To mourn upon the brink of dark Despair.

Shaftesbury. O.

SONNET.

DESPAIR.

YE worlds of water wide, that madly roar,
Urg'd by the fury of the howling wind,
Dire cause of many a riven wreck behind!
Take my poor bark from off the wave-worn shore,
And bear it where some fractur'd sable rock
Sternly protrudes, and soon absorb it there,
As all my joys in grief's sad vortex are;
Whilst on its torn side, reckless of the shock
Of wildly-warring elements, whose din no more
Strikes me with dread, the cries of shipwreck'd fear,
The farewel-dying moan shall meet mine ear,
Some kindly-swelling surge may waft me o'er
Life's narrow bounds, and to my troubled breast
Convey the long-sought, wish'd-for stranger, rest.

Shaftesbury. O.

VERSES, *occasioned by a Visit lately made to* Winfrith Eagle, *near* Dorchester, *the Birth-Place of* THOMAS SYDENHAM, M. D. *who died One Hundred Years since, viz. on* Dec. 29, 1689.

"Te sequor, ô nostræ gentis decus, inque
"tuis nunc
"Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis,
"Ah! frustra."———

WITH awful footsteps, Stranger, tread this earth,
The place rever'd, which gave to Sydenham birth;
Illustrious Sydenham! whose more glorious fame
Has left the Grecian but a second name;
The great restorer of his art, who caught
From Nature's self th' unerring truths he taught;
To whom her mysteries were all reveal'd,
And nothing from his piercing sight conceal'd,
Prince of physicians, glory of our isle,
On this fam'd spot may Heaven propitious smile!
Saviour of many millions yet unborn,
May every healing herb these banks adorn,
And with luxuriant verdure mark the place,
Which first produc'd the pride of human race!
Of whose auspicious birth while Dorset boasts,
And sounds the Healer's praise throughout her coasts;
Ah! envy not, ye nations round, our claim,
(Whate'er it adds of lustre to our fame,)
Th' exclusive right 'twere needless to contend,
"The World his Country, and Mankind his Friend."

Dorchester. J. C. *M.D.*

SONNET,

TO THE RIGHT HON. EDM. BURKE.

WHEN sweet applause awaits the upright deed,
Its breath propitious fans the noble flame,
Bestows new vigour on each moral aim;
But that blest man shall crown a loftier meed,
Who, o'er his blossom'd fame when Slander draws
Her chilling shade, still acts as bold inspires
The real divine, that conscious duty fires.
O BURKE! that meed hast thou,—high Heaven's applause,
And Virtue's holy calm; of finer mold
Whose heart kind Nature form'd, where bright unfold
Justice, benevolence, heroic truth;

While

While 'mid the wise distinguish'd beams thy mind,
With Science fraught, by Attic grace refin'd,
The varnish'd tale let venal hirelings frame,
That praise shall yet be thine so nobly won.
Though vapours foul obscure the golden sun,
Again, while hill and vale with triumph ring,
Bursting sublime the glorious flood shall roll;
Thus shalt thou pierce the shades that round the scowl,
Her pæans loud admiring Albion sing,
And grateful India bless thy spotless name.

L. M.

PROLOGUE, *Spoken by Mr.* FECTOR, *at his Private Theatre in* Dover, *to a splendid and numerous Audience, on the* Fourth *of* November, 1789.

Written, on the Occasion of the Performance of TAMERLANE, *by Mr.* COBB.

WHEN our Third William broke Oppression's chain,
And rear'd his throne in Freedom's sacred fane,
Once more on her deserted altar, bright
Blaz'd a *celestial flame* with sudden light:
The drooping Muse, who felt its power benign,
Her votive offering tender'd at the shrine;
From History the glowing scene she draws:
Fir'd at the sight, a Nation shouts applause,
Of Britain's Tamerlane the praises sing,
And hail the likeness of our Patriot King.

This night *Melpomene*, to *Freedom* true,
Holds her instructive tablets to your view.
Here, where our dazzling heights the seas command,
Freedom's vast altar, rais'd by Nature's hand,
Where sits enthron'd the *Genius* of our Isle,
Mocking Invasion with a scornful smile.
To Liberty the Muse attunes her lays
On this blest spot, where first the sacred blaze
Successfully its guardian lightnings hurl'd
Against the Roman Conqueror of the world,
Check'd his career,—and, be it Kent's honest boast,
Drove his *proud eagles* from our cliff-bound coast.

So much for Introduction to our Play;
Now of myself a few words by the way.
From criticism to shield me, I've a plot,
You may frown, Critics! faith, I fear you not.
Oh, if my favour may that potent art,
Animal Magnetism, its aid impart!
That power, which, if exerted in my cause,
Must from the strictest Cynic force applause.
Whoe'er would know where that same power lies,
Let him but view his *lovely neighbour's eyes!*

EPILOGUE *to* TAMERLANE; *Spoken, the same Evening, by Mr.* FECTOR.

Written by Mr. GILLUM.

CARRIED from place to place in a close cage,
What crowds of gapers will the sight engage!
Blest with *such* company in my Bastile,
How small the anguish Bajazet * must feel!
With these Arpasias I could bear the sentence,
Nor wish to change my fate by my repentance.
But now each fair-one trembles to come near me,
And every grinning fool will strive to jeer me:
Methinks already ye begin to stare,
As at a tiger at a country fair.
Pray who among you could endure such keeping?
Had I but claws, I'd make you pay for peeping.
But this confinement is indeed unfit,
For one who never scratch'd, or never bit.
Henceforth such parts ferocious I disclaim,
Suited so ill to one by Nature tame.
Am I not mild and gentle, like the dove,
Form'd for the tender offices of love?
Generally peaceful, and so very quiet,
I ne'er yet broke one watchman's head in a riot!
Can safely challenge both coquet and prude,
To bring an instance of my being rude;
And if in tender hearts I gain'd some strength,
I ne'er proceeded to improper length.
The wedded dames, I've heard, in me discern
Something from which the wisest spouse may learn.
In any other place, perhaps, but this,
They'll freely tell you what that something is.

These self-encomiums I'll no more pursue,
Ye best can tell how far the praise is due.
The glorious scenes you've here beheld this night,
To every liberal heart must give delight!
From Freedom's fount the bold ideas flow,
And patriot laurels bind the Poet's brow.
If thus transported with dramatic fame,
What praise must George's living merits claim?
What heart expands not at his Sovereign's name?
The cloud 's dispell'd that late o'erspread our Isle,
And Britain's sun again begins to smile:
Yet can we view unmov'd a neighbour's woe?
For regal sufferings loyal tears will flow;
With grief our sympathising bosoms wring,
At the sad state of Gallia's captive King.
The Monarch's palace is no prison here;
Free as his people, George has nought to fear.
His happy home no fish-women beset;
His virtue breaks the threads of Faction's net;
Belov'd he executes the sacred trust,
And foes proclaim him both benign and just.
Oh, may *our* loyalty its charm diffuse,
And every daring demagogue confuse!
In every clime defeat Sedition's plan,
Preserve the peace, and guard the rights of man!

---

* Mr. Fector acted the character of Bajazet.

REVO-

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. (*Continued from p.* 1041).

THE National Aſſembly of France have unanimouſly reſolved:

1. That the perſon of the King ſhall be ſacred.

2. That the throne ſhall be indiviſible.

3. That it ſhall be hereditary, from male to male, in the Houſe of Bourbon.

The National Aſſembly have likewiſe reſolved:

1. On the ſuppreſſion of the feudal ſyſtem.

2. Suppreſſion of pigeon-houſes.

3. Suppreſſion of the game-laws.

4. Suppreſſion of ſeignioral treaties.

5. Suppreſſion of tythes.

6. That rents ſhall be recoverable.

7. Suppreſſion of the venality of officers.

8. Suppreſſion of the caſual rights of rectors.

9. Suppreſſion of particular privileges reſpecting ſubſidies.

10. Suppreſſion of the particular privileges of the provinces.

11. Admiſſibility of citizens to all offices.

12. Suppreſſion of the firſt-fruits to the court of Rome.

13. Suppreſſion of the firſt-fruits of livings.

14. Suppreſſion of plurality of benefices.

15. Examination of court penſions.

Theſe having been preſented to his Majeſty for his ſanction were returned, with ſuch obſervations and exceptions as his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, could only give his aſſent to proviſionally, particularly his Majeſty pledges himſelf not to object to the examination of the laſt article; but is of opinion, ſuch an inquiſition, for the preſent, might occaſion alarms; he therefore propoſes to the National Aſſembly, to examine if a reduction upon general principles would not be preferable.

The general ſenſe of the Aſſembly ſeemed to be, that admitting objections would be loſing ſight of the power of the National Aſſembly, and obliging them to diſcuſs the articles over again; that the Preſident ſhould be deſired to wait upon the King, and intreat him to promulgate the decrees, as agreed to by the National Aſſembly, without alteration. This brought on a moſt intereſting conſtitutional queſtion, "That the King may refuſe his aſſent to the acts of the legiſlative body:" and before this was decided, another was propoſed, "That in caſe the King ſhall refuſe his aſſent, ſhall his refuſal be final or ſuſpenſive only?"

The firſt of theſe queſtions, after much debate, was decided in the affirmative; but the latter ſuſpenſive only.

While theſe queſtions were yet in agitation, the Preſident, M. Clermont de Tonnerre, returned from the preſence; and, having reſumed the chair, informed the member that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive their repreſentations in the moſt gracious manner; and had commanded him to aſſure the auguſt Aſſembly of his good diſpoſitions; and that his Majeſty would give him an anſwer on Sunday evening (the 20th of September.)

On Monday the 21ſt, the King's anſwer was reported. It was indefinite and equivocal. "You deſired me," ſays the King, "on the 15th inſt. to give my ſanction to the Reſolutions of the 4th of Auguſt. I communicated to you the obſervations that occurred to me upon thoſe Reſolutions. You now tell me, that you will give them the moſt ſerious conſideration. In the mean time, you deſire the promulgation of thoſe Reſolutions. Promulgation belongs only to laws digeſted and paſſed with all the forms that neceſſarily appertain to them. As I have already ſaid to you that I approve the general ſpirit, I ſhall order the publication of them to be made throughout the kingdom. The nation will find in them the zeal with which we are animated for their good; and I doubt not but that I ſhall be able, with perfect juſtice, to enforce with my ſanction the divers objects contained in your Reſolves.

"I give my ſanction to your Reſolutions concerning grain. LOUIS."

The articles of the propoſed conſtitution were reſumed. Several forms were propoſed. At length the Preſident put the queſtion himſelf, "Shall the ſuſpenſive *Veto* of the King ceaſe at the commencement of the firſt legiſlature which ſhall follow the one in which the law is paſſed, or of the ſecond?" The numbers were: for the ſecond legiſlature, 7 4; for the firſt, 208. It is by this determined, that the King's *Veto*, or diſſent, given to any bill, ſhall defeat its effect for the term of the ſeſſion in which it is firſt paſſed, and alſo for the whole term of the next ſeſſion; but, being paſſed a third time, it ſhall have the full force of law without the King's aſſent.

On the 22d of September, the King, truly penetrated at the embarraſſed ſtate of his finances, gave orders for his plate to be ſent to the mint; in which he was followed by the Queen. The Preſident was directed to appear in the Royal Preſence, to pray his Majeſty not to ſend his plate to the Mint; but he perſiſted in his reſolution.

Previous to this act of royal patriotiſm, (viz. on September 10,) it muſt not be forgotten, that the Preſident had announced to the Aſſembly, that there was a deputation of Ladies from Paris, chiefly the wives and daughters of artiſts, who, in the preſent moment of national embarraſſment, were ſolicitous of devoting to the neceſſities of their country their jewels and other ſuperfluous ornaments. He therefore wiſhed to take the

ſame

ſenſe of the Aſſembly, Whether they would accept the homage of this truly noble and heroic body?

The plaudits teſtified the general ſenſe of the Aſſembly. The politeneſs and gallantry which in the moſt ſerious deliberations never abandon the French, would not permit them to receive at the bar merely theſe reſpectable citizens; the Preſident, at the deſire of the Aſſembly, admitted them into the body of the Houſe, where they remained during the whole of the ſitting.

M. Bauche, Member for Aix, was commiſſioned by them to pronounce the diſcourſe which theſe diſtinguiſhed female patriots had prepared, and which their diffidence prevented them from delivering themſelves. After having obſerved that they came to offer the jewels which they bluſhed to wear while patriotiſm invited them to make the ſacrifice, they propoſed, that an office * ſhould be eſtabliſhed ſolely for the reception of jewels, which ſhould be ſold, and the ſums applied to the diminution of the national debt.

The above offering was made while the Aſſembly was debating on three grand conſtitutional queſtions: the royal ſanction; the permanence of the National Aſſembly; and the number of chambers of which it ſhould conſiſt. On theſe ſubjects the Aſſembly again reſumed their debate as ſoon as the ladies were diſmiſſed, and continued till it might be literally ſaid they had tired themſelves; and at length it was agreed, that thoſe ſubjects had been ſufficiently diſcuſſed, and that, at their next meeting, they ſhould proceed to put the different queſtions to the vote, ſimply *for* or *againſt*.

The queſtion on the permanence of the National Aſſembly paſſed unanimouſly, as ſoon as it was generally underſtood. At firſt ſight, it ſeemed to carry the idea as if the preſent Aſſembly was to be perpetual; but, being explained, the meaning is, that the nation ſhall never be without repreſentatives; but that the functions of the old members ſhall not ceaſe, till the election of new has taken place.

On the queſtion for its unity, or remaining in One chamber; the numbers were:

For One chamber	—	849
For Two chambers	—	89
Remained neuter	—	122

The above queſtions being thus decided, the Aſſembly, who had not yet loſt ſight of their own importance, reſolved, That their Preſident ſhall forthwith wait on the King, to ſupplicate his Majeſty inſtantly to give orders for the promulgation of ſuch decrees of the Aſſembly as had paſſed the Houſe; aſſuring him at the ſame time, that, when they enter into a detail of thoſe Reſolves, to reduce them into the form of laws, the National Aſſembly would hold in the greateſt and moſt reſpectful conſideration, the reflections and obſervations which his Majeſty had been pleaſed to recommend to them.

At this critical moment M. de Gouy d'Arcy roſe, and attracted the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject more preſſing, and more afflictive. He ſaid they had loſt much time, not leſs than ſix weeks, in diſcuſſing incidental motions, while there were terrible truths which lay unnoticed, and which they ought to meet like men. The ſtorm was ready to burſt on their heads, and it would be criminal to be ſilent. The public treaſure was the ſoul of the ſtate; and as the palpitations of the heart indicated the ſtagnation of the functions of the human body; ſo the want of circulating caſh indicated the ſtagnation of the functions of the political body, and foreboded the bankruptcy of the ſtate. The loans, he ſaid, had every where failed, becauſe money-holders every where conſidered them as an expedient only; that on the firſt of October the public payments muſt ceaſe, and the bankruptcy of the nation muſt inevitably enſue.

The impreſſion which this ſpeech made on the Aſſembly was viſible from the general murmur that prevailed through the whole Houſe. Every one ſaw, in his mind's eye, the flame of civil war already kindled; when the Duke d'Aiguillon, Preſident of the Committee of Finances, roſe, and declared, that M. de Gouy d'Arcy, although a member of the Committee of Finances, ſpoke without authority, and had publiſhed the above alarming ſtate of the nation, without having ſufficient information before him to warrant ſuch a declaration. The Duke d'Aiguillon moved, That two days in the week ſhould be ſet apart to inveſtigate the buſineſs.

On the 24th of September, M. Necker preſented himſelf at the bar of the Houſe, and

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* In conſequence of this hint, two female ſocieties have been formed in Paris, for the purpoſe of promoting the converſion of trinkets, jewels, plate, and other valuable articles, into money, for the benefit of the publick.

The firſt of theſe ſocieties is compoſed of the wives and daughters of artiſts, architects, painters, ſculptors, and of all other profeſſions connected with deſign. The Aſſembly will take any trinket in gold or ſilver, however ſmall. Ladies who may have trinkets not of theſe metals, may tranſmit the ſame in money; not leſs, however, than three livres.

The ſecond ſociety is compoſed of the wives of jewellers, goldſmiths, toymen, and others of the ſame claſs. They are to accept of jewels or plate, down to the ſmalleſt article. Ladies who have neither jewels nor plate of gold or ſilver, may convert other ornaments into money, and tranſmit the amount, not leſs than ſix livres.

and made his reſpectful homage. He was admitted into the body of the Houſe, when he preſented a long memorial on the deplorable ſtate of the finances, and on the means of ſaving the ſtate from the imminent danger with which it was threatened. This memorial was partly read by himſelf, and partly by his ſecretary. It began by ſetting forth the cauſes that had reduced the finances to the loweſt ebb—the ſcarcity of grain—the decay of foreign trade—the withdrawing of ſtrangers—the migration of opulent natives—the diſtruſt of foreign bankers—and, above all, the want of confidence which every where prevailed with regard to the reſources which Miniſters, though ever ſo honeſt, and ever ſo able, had to reſort to in this criſis of public diſtreſs: At ſuch a moment, it was eſſential for the National Aſſembly to take into their conſideration the greatneſs of the evil, its urgency, and the conſequent diſorders which it threatened; that, however, they were not to deſpond, but, in proportion to the magnitude of the danger, their courage muſt riſe ſuperior, to overcome it.

Mr. Necker then propoſed three means to meet the engagements which they had contracted. 1. To provide for the preſſing wants of the moment. 2. To follow the example of their Monarch, by contributing liberally to the neceſſities of the ſtate. And, 3. To equalize the revenue and expenditure. —To obtain this end, the Miniſter of Finance propoſed, that a tax ſhould be laid on all the inhabitants of the kingdom, not of a hundredth part of their landed property, for life-annuitants and placemen would be excuſed, but of a nett fourth of their revenue; that no perſon ſhould be excuſed from this contribution, whatever might be his condition or fortune; and that, moreover, it would be adviſable to accept all ſuch further contributions, of any kind, as ſhould flow from the honour and generoſity of the well-wiſhers to the ſtate. The wife of a peaſant ſhould even be ſuffered to give her wedding-ring; ſhe would not be leſs happy for the want of it, and ſhe ſhould be highly commended for her zeal and liberality:—the National Aſſembly to appoint a committee to receive contributions, and to appropriate them.

As to the actual circumſtances of the ſtate, M. Necker ſaid, they could not be more alarming; and after ſome ſeaſonable rebuke on the ſlowneſs of their proceedings, M. Necker propoſed,

1. To ceaſe from all other diſcuſſions, until the great ſubject of the finances ſhould be concluded.

2. To conſider immediately of a temporary contribution, to relieve them from their preſent diſtreſs.

3. To order the payment of all the taxes.

4. To authorize the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte to aſſiſt the ſtate.

5. To employ every poſſible means to give the Executive Power its old and requiſite energy.

This memorial being concluded, the Preſident replied in words to this effect:

"Sir, The National Aſſembly will take into conſideration the inſtructions which you now give us in the name of the King. Whatever may be the evils that afflict France, the French people have powerful reſources, the National Aſſembly, the King, and, permit me to add, the Miniſter that has ſo well deſerved their mutual confidence."

The memorial was referred to the Committee of Finance, to be examined.

September 26, the National Aſſembly, having conſidered the urgency of circumſtances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, adopted confidentially the plan propoſed by the firſt Miniſter of France.

Such was the decree on the memorial of M. Necker, after a debate which laſted from nine in the morning till half an hour paſt ſeven in the evening.

The Marquis de Monteſquieu opened the debate, by reading a plan of adminiſtration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were propoſed the following reductions:

	Livres.
The houſehold of the King, Queen, and Princes -	8,000,000
Foreign department - -	8,300,000
War ditto - - -	8,900,000
Marine ditto - -	2,000,000
Finance ditto - -	1,000,000
Penſions, beſides the reductions already made - -	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates	1,800,000
Regiſters and Farmers-General	2,600,000
Mint - -	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade - -	600,000
The Royal Gardens - -	36,000
——— Library - -	62,000
——— Stud (to be ſuppreſſed)	800,000
Contingencies - -	2,500,000
Fund reſerved for lotteries to be ſuppreſſed - -	173,000
Plantation of foreſts - -	817,000
Clergy - -	2,502,000
Charities - -	5,511,000
Livres	53,301,000

It next propoſed to eſtabliſh two public banks; one at the diſpoſal of the Executive Power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the national expenditure after the above reductions; the other with an inalienable revenue of 273 millions, charged with the intereſt of the national debt and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was eſtimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made, to carry all the plate of

of the churches to the mint, for the benefit of the publick.

The Archbiſhop of Paris, at the moment, anſwered for the readineſs of the Clergy to give up all for the ſalvation of the ſtate; but, on ſecond thoughts, when the matter came to be ſeriouſly debated on a future day, objected ſtrongly againſt laying violent hands on the goods of the church; which, he ſaid, would be a ſacrilegious robbery of the temple of God.

Sept. 28, M. Mounier was elected Preſident.

The Monks of St. Martin des Champs of Paris (Benedictines) made an offer of their effects, poſſeſſions, revenues, and ſervices of all their fraternity, to the ſtate, with the reſerve only of 1500 livres annually for the ſupport of each Monk. To apprize the Aſſembly of the value of this donation, it was computed that their annual income was not leſs than 900,000 livres, which would gradually double, as the penſioners died off: all this they generouſly ſacrificed on the altar of their country, aſking only the liberty of mixing with the people, and to be employed as teachers, or officiating prieſts, each according to his reſpective talents.

The Brethren of the Order of Cluny made a like offer; but the Superiors of the Order wrote to the National Aſſembly, to diſavow the offer.—The National Aſſembly ordered their letter to be printed

October 1, M. Necker preſented himſelf a ſecond time before the General Aſſembly with a memorial, which was conſidered only as a claim to remind them of their engagements on the peruſal of the laſt; and as an encouragement for others to follow his example, he entreated the Aſſembly to accept, on his part, as his contribution, the ſum of 100,000 livres, which, he declared with truth, was more than the proportion which the National Aſſembly had adopted.

The Preſident thanked him for this new token of his munificence and patriotiſm; and added, that the National Aſſembly would take his new memorial into immediate conſideration.

After a long diſcuſſion, the Aſſembly adopted the following motion of M. de Mirabeau:—"That the memorial be tranſmitted to the Committee of Twelve, to digeſt the whole in ſuch way, as that the former plan may ſerve as the preamble of the decree: And that, in the mean time, the Preſident ſhall preſent to the King, for his royal ſanction, the article of the conſtitution already agreed on, together with the declaration of rights."

October 2, the Committee of Finance read the draught of the decree founded on the memoir of M. Necker. It ordered, that each perſon ſhould make the declaration of the amount of his income before January 1, 1790; and the terms of the declaration to be:

"I declare in truth, that ſuch ſum, which I ſhall contribute to the wants of the ſtate, is conformable to the conditions ordained by the National Aſſembly."

The Aſſembly were proceeding to take the reſolution into diſcuſſion, when M. Mounier, the Preſident, announced that, previous to his going up with the Declaration of Rights and the Articles of the Conſtitution for the Royal ſanction, the Committee of the Conſtitution deſired that they might be finally read. They were read accordingly, and M. Mounier took his departure with the ſame, M. de Clermont Tonnerre acting as Preſident in his abſence.

The diſcuſſion of the reſolution on the national aid was reſumed. Several plans of finance were preſented and read; and Pethion de Villeneuve, to re-eſtabliſh the circulation of money, moved, That promiſſory notes and bills ſhould be admitted throughout the kingdom, any ſtatute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The Preſident returned, and made known the King's anſwer; which was, "That he would make known his intentions as ſoon as poſſible."

October 3, A Member propoſed the following motion, "That the National Aſſembly have reſolved, that every Member ſhall engage, on his honour, not to make uſe of any other than the manufactures of France:—that the ſame reſolution be preſented to his Majeſty, to invite him to adopt the ſame diſpoſition, and to give the example in his own perſon, for the benefit of the manufacturers and artiſans of France."

This reſolution was received with loud applauſe, and was referred to the Committee of Trade.

Again the diſcuſſion of the voluntary aid was poſtponed until the King's ſanction ſhould be given to the Declaration of Rights and the Fundamental Articles of the Conſtitution.

October 5, The King's letter to the Aſſembly was read, which was conceived in the following terms:

"Gentlemen,—The new conſtitutional laws cannot be properly judged of, but when they are viewed altogether; all the parts are allied to each other in ſo grand and important a work.

"Yet I think it natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the ſuccour of the ſtate, by a ſignal act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſecure the principal object of its intereſt. Thus, in the confidence that the firſt conſtitutional articles which you have preſented to me, united to the ſequel of your labours, will accompliſh the wiſh of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my realm, I give, according to your deſire, my conſent to theſe articles; but upon one poſitive condition, from which I never will depart, that, by the general reſult of your deliberations, the

the executive power have its entire effect in the hands of the Monarch.

"It remains for me to avow frankly, that if I give you my conſent to divers conſtitutional articles that you have ſent me, it is not becauſe they all, without diſtinction, preſent me with the idea of perfection; but I think it laudable, in my place, not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſh of the Deputies of the nation, and to the alarming circumſtances that invite us ſo ſtrongly to wiſh, above all things, the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of peace, order, and confidence.

"I ſhall not explain myſelf upon your Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens. It contains very good maxims, proper to direct your labours. But principles, ſuſceptible of different applications, and even different interpretations, cannot be juſtly appretiated, nor need be appretiated at all, till the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by the laws of which they are to conſtitute the ground-work.

[Signed] "LOUIS."

This anſwer of the King occaſioned the moſt lively ſenſations in the Aſſembly. A murmur ran through the hall, and a ſpirited debate took place, the concluſion of which brought on that memorable tumult at Paris which drove the King from Verſailles, and of which we have already given an account, ſee p. 945.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The campaign in the North is finiſhed, both by land and ſea. Preparations, however, are redoubled in Sweden for renewing hoſtilities early in the ſpring.

To the conqueſts of the Ruſſian armies are to be added Bender and Akerman; and to the conqueſts of the Imperialiſts thoſe of Buchareſt, Gladova, and the whole diſtrict of Servia, as far as Orſova; the ſiege of which is ſaid to be converted into a blockade.

But while the Emperor ſeems to be carrying on the war againſt the Turks with uninterrupted ſucceſs, the triumphs of his injured ſubjects, whom he has rendered deſperate by the ſeverity of his edicts, muſt overbalance the pleaſure that can ariſe from foreign conqueſts.

In the room of a country almoſt depopulated, and waſted with fire and ſword, he has ſacrificed a country, the fineſt in the world, abounding in reſources, from whence he drew the nobleſt part of his revenue, corn, cattle, and proviſions of all kinds.

The revolt of the Low Countries will form, in all probability, the æra of a new commonwealth, that may add ſtrength to the cauſe of liberty, and of mankind. It commenced with the appearance of a plot to deſtroy only a few individuals, who had rendered themſelves obnoxious to the people by the rigorous exerciſe of thoſe tyrannical powers with which they had been entruſted by the Imperial cabinet; but its progreſs has ſhewn, that the minds of the people were eſtranged from that form of government, which, contrary to their inclination, had been forced upon them.

The conſpiracy which firſt manifeſted itſelf at Bruſſels, had for its object the houſes of General Dalton and Count Trautmanſdorff, which were to be blown up, the arſenal to be ſecured, and the city gates to be thrown open to let in a body of troops, which yet had no exiſtence, to the knowledge of Government, in any part of that country.

This plot being defeated, and ſome ſacrifices made, tranquillity ſeemed to be reſtored, and the inhabitants were under no apprehenſion of further diſturbance, till a body of inſurgents appeared in arms on the frontiers of Dutch Brabant, who made themſelves maſters of Lillo and Liſenſhock, ſmall forts ceded to the Emperor on a late conteſt with the Dutch Republick reſpecting the navigation of the Scheld, which, however, they ſoon abandoned on the approach of a detachment of Imperialiſts, ſent by General D'Alton, under the command of Count Schroeder, to chaſtiſe and diſperſe them.

Accordingly, on the 27th of October, Schroeder with his detachment (conſiſting of about 4000 diſciplined troops) came in ſight of a ſmall body of the inſurgents, whom they purſued to the gates of Turnhout, a ſmall town about eight miles to the North of the Scheldt. There they met with ſome reſiſtance, but the gates were eaſily forced. The Brabanters, as they retreated along the ſtreets, maintained a running fight, and Schroeder, with his whole detachment, purſued them to the market-place, where they were inſtantly ſaluted with the fire of the artillery, and of ſmall arms, from the tops and windows of the houſes, and from the belfry of the church, which was attended with a dreadful carnage. Schroeder, in the midſt of this deſtruction, is ſaid to have preſerved his preſence of mind; but having two horſes ſhot under him, and being beſides ſeverely wounded, made a precipitate retreat, with the loſs, as it is ſaid, of more than 700 of his men: the ſurvivors of whom, in revenge, forced open the doors of the houſes, and indiſcriminately put to the ſword pregnant women, women feeble with age, and young children; and, to the diſgrace of human nature, Baron M——, a ſubaltern officer, toſſed a fine promiſing boy on the point of his ſword! Who would not rejoice, that the monſter expiated his cruelty by being cut to pieces on the ſpot!—Since this advantage, the inſurgents are ſaid to have been every where victorious. Almoſt all the important garriſons in Flanders are in their poſſeſſion. Ghent was taken on the 13th inſtant in the evening; Bruges on the

the 17th. Near 1700 lives were facrificed on both fides at the taking of Ghent, though far the greater part were Imperialifts. The inſurgents have 10,000 armed men in Brabant; and, in ſhort, the whole province, with Bruſſels its capital, is in their poſſeſſion.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

At Martinico the news of the great revolution that has happened in France was received with all its aggravations; and the whole iſland, on that occaſion, exhibited a frantic ſcene of exultation. The people aſſembled at St. Pierre from all quarters, and, putting on cockades of white and blue, waited on the General of the army, and preſented him with a cockade, which he rejected, threatening to ſet fire to the town, if they did not inſtantly diſperſe.—They boldly replied, "that, if he did, he ſhould be the firſt to grace the flames;" on which he thought it prudent to retire. They then went to the barracks, and took the cockades from the ſoldiers, placing in the room of them the National cockade, to which the ſoldiers made little or no reſiſtance.—Having depoſed the General, the merchants and ſoldiers marched in proceſſion through the principal ſtreets, ſinging *Te Deum*, and proclaiming, as they went, M. le Moy for their General. They made the Governor walk with them, and declare, upon the altar, that he would ſupport the ſtandard of the people.

The depoſed General, after kiſſing the cockade, and ſupplicating that no violence might be done to his perſon, found means to eſcape to Port Royal, from whence he ordered out the troops, and threatened vengeance againſt thoſe concerned in ſeducing the troops from their allegiance; which, however, had no effect.

The people repaired to church, and placing the Standard of Liberty with that of America, a gentleman preſent proclaimed aloud, "We place this ſtandard with that of America in this ſacred houſe, to ſhew the high eſteem in which we hold the people to whom it belongs. It was they that taught our hearts to glow with love of liberty! it was they by whoſe ſides we fought, to attain that glorious end; nor did we fight in vain. May the ſun-ſhine of liberty, which now begins to beam upon us, be never overcaſt! but may we zealouſly aſſiſt each other, and never know the loſs of liberty, while we have life to loſe in defence of it!"—With "Long live France and America good friends!" the walls reſounded again and again.

Jamaica Royal Gaz. Sept. 27. The cotton crop on the iſland of Grenada is ſaid to be equal to the beſt they have had for many years: but among the iſlands dependant on St. Vincent's and Martinique the caterpillars have totally deſtroyed it.

At Martinico the moſt diabolical deſign that ever was formed, was diſcovered and defeated on the 6th of September laſt. It was an inſurrection of the Negroes, who were that night to have ſet fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre, and while the White people were all in confuſion, and ſtriving to eſcape the flames, they were to be butchered indiſcriminately, men, women, and children. The plot was diſcovered by an old Negro, juſt as it was on the point of being carried into execution.

Kingſton, Sept. 8. A very extraordinary circumſtance happened here lately, where a young Jeweſs, of fourteen years of age, who had been from her infancy entirely dumb and nearly deaf, being preſent when her father lay in the agonies of death, was ſo much affected, that ſhe fell into violent fits. On her recovery, to the aſtoniſhment and terror of the perſons preſent, ſhe began to articulate, and with every mark of the moſt poignant grief bewailed the loſs of her parent, who juſt then expired.

Aug. 29. His Majeſty's packet Antelope, in forty-one days from Falmouth, anchored in this port, with the July mail.—She touched at Barbadoes, where accounts had been received of a very ſevere drought at Antigua; inſomuch, that Government had been under the neceſſity of paying 40l. a day, for ſome time paſt, to ſupply the garriſon with water.

Since the arrival of the above, advices have been received of an inſurrection among the ſlaves of Martinique, to the number of 20,000, who are determined to recover their liberty.

IRELAND.

November 27, a duel was fought in a field near Donnybrook, between a Noble Peer [Lord Mountgarret] and a Gentleman of the Law; in which his Lordſhip received two wounds, one ſlightly in the groin, the other, at the ſecond ſhot, in the right arm: but no fatal conſequence is likely to reſult from them.

SCOTLAND.

On the 11th of November, the Biſhops and Clergy of the Scotch Epiſcopal Church, who had not met in general Convocation for a century before, aſſembled at Laurence-kirk, to the number of near fifty.——The meeting for the purpoſe of deliberating was held in the public library-room built by Lord Gardenſtone for the entertainment of travellers. At the head of 30,000 perſons aſſembled from all quarters, the venerable fathers and worthy paſtors had an opportunity of meeting each other unmoleſted, under the protection of that mild Government, to which, it is well known, they are ſtrongly attached.

COUN-

Country News.

On the 29th and 30th of September, a Meeting of Welſh Bards, called *Eiſteddfod*, was held at *Bala*, in Merionethſhire; a ſingular inſtitution for the encouragement of Poetry, which has ſubſiſted in Wales from the earlieſt times. The Members of a Society in London, called *Gwyneddigion*, offered a ſilver medal to the author of the beſt compoſition upon "The Life of Man."—Twelve competitors appeared at the Meeting, and the productions of the major part of them were entitled to great praiſe. Unfortunately for the intereſt of genius and true poetry, the Society, upon the ſcore of paying the piper, claimed to itſelf the privileđge of deciding upon the merits of the different compoſitions: a taſk, which, in juſtice to the authors, they ought to have aſſigned to competent judges. The Meeting was held at the Town-hall, and was attended by a great concourſe of people. An emblematical painting, ſuitable to the occaſion, was hung in the room; on one ſide the Muſe was repreſented in tears; and on the other the three principal Bards, characterized in the following manner:

"The ſenſe and thoughts of Jonathan Hughes.

"The Muſe and flowing vein of Thomas Edwards.

"The rules and purity of language of Walter Davies."

The excellencies attributed to Hughes and Davies *jointly* were united in one Engliſh writer, Pope; but the attributes of Thomas Edwards are thoſe of Shakeſpear himſelf, and without which it is ridiculous for any one to aſpire to the name of a poet. However, rules and pure language carried the day againſt the Muſe, againſt good thoughts, and againſt ſenſe,—by the deſire of the Gwyneddigion Society.

The ceremony of preſenting the medal being ended, and "Liberty" being announced as the ſubject for the next Meeting, various ſubjects were laid before the Bards, upon which they compoſed extempore. In that conteſt the chair was adjudged to Mr. David Thomas, of Eryri. The next day was devoted to a trial of ſkill in vocal muſick, accompanied by the harp, and a ſilver medal was preſented to Mr. John Evans, of Llaniſtyndwy, as the beſt ſinger.

To crown this Attic feaſt, this ſingular Literary Congreſs held among the Mountains of Merionethſhire, plays were acted the two following days. The author of the drama, as well as a principal actor in it, was Thomas Edwards, of Nant, the firſt poet in Wales, and univerſally eſteemed among his countrymen as the Welſh Shakeſpear. To a fine poetical imagination, he unites ſtrong judgement, and a great command of language. In the province of wit and humour he ſtands unrivaled. The keenneſs of his ſatire is well known, particularly to the Welſh lawyers. He is as little indebted to ſchool education as the Bard of Avon; Nature alone has been his tutoreſs. His dramatic compoſitions are diſtinguiſhed by truth of character—abound with wit and genuine poetry—and afford the beſt repreſentation of the manners of the Welſh that is to be found in any author.

Such were the entertainments enjoyed by thoſe who were preſent at the Bala Eiſteddfod; which, after all, ſuffered greatly in its reſpectability from the abſence of that ingenious gentleman the Rev. Mr. Williams, whom the Gwyneddigion Society wiſhed to have conducted the buſineſs as Preſident.

Glouceſter, Nov. 19. This day was effected the greateſt object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames, by an intermediate canal, aſcending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 28 locks; there entering a tunnel through the hill of Saperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and deſcending 134 feet, by 14 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat, with the union flag at her maſt-head, paſſed laden for the firſt time to St. John's bridge, below Lechlade, in the preſence of great numbers of people, who were aſſembled on the occaſion; and who anſwered a ſalute of twelve pieces of cannon from Buſcott Park by loud huzzas. A dinner was given at five of the principal inns at Lechlade, and the day ended with ringing of bells, a bonfire, and a ball. With reſpect to the internal commerce of the kingdom, and the ſecurity of communication in time of war, this junction of the Thames and Severn muſt be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences, as even ſtores from the Baltic, and proviſions from Ireland, may reach the capital, and the ports at the mouth of the Thames, in ſafety. And all the heavy articles from the mines and founderies in the heart of Wales, and the counties contiguous to the Severn, may find a ſecure and certain conveyance to the capital.

In ſhort, this undertaking is worthy of a great commercial nation, and does great credit to the exertions of the individuals who have promoted and completed a work of ſuch magnitude, at an expence of near two hundred thouſand pounds.

The arched tunnel, carried through the bowels of a mountain near two miles and a half long, and 15 feet wide, at a level 250 feet below its ſummit, is a work worthy admiration; and the locks aſcending from Stroud, and deſcending from the ſummit, are executed in a manner deſerving great commendation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The official account of the capture of Bruſſels, publiſhed by the Patriots, is as under. It is dated the 12th of December:

"At

"At length, notwithſtanding the armiſtice, and every other pretence, 500 brave Patriots of Bruſſels have dared to engage in battle with 6000 Auſtrians. The action commenced yeſterday afternoon at four o'clock. The firſt attempt was to make priſoners of all the ſoldiers who guarded the Mint, and thoſe who were quartered in the different convents. General D'Alton did his utmoſt from ſix o'clock in the morning to negociate an armiſtice. About ſeven o'clock 800 men of Bender-D'Aloſt entered the city, with two pieces of cannon, which they planted on the Grand Place. About ten o'clock General D'Alton thought proper to ſend a large detachment in order to releaſe, by forcible means, the officers and privates made priſoners in the Baſſeville. This was the ſignal for a new engagement, which will be ever memorable for its victory. The Patriots, no longer able to contain themſelves, routed the whole detachment. To the number of 500 at the utmoſt, they inveſted the great market, and, after a moſt obſtinate conflict, they made themſelves maſters of the Corps de Garde, and two pieces of cannon, and took about 400 Auſtrians priſoners. About the ſame time the engagement recommenced in all quarters of the city; and, in leſs than two hours, the Patriots made themſelves maſters of the barracks of the military, and of the magazines, in which they found near 2000 muſkets, beſides cartridges, ammunition, &c. Towards noon they attacked the Park and the Place Royale, where the greateſt body of troops were concentered, with 12 pieces of cannon. After a very heavy firing on both ſides, D'Alton, perceiving that the place was no longer tenable againſt ſo much bravery, capitulated for the immediate retreat of his whole garriſon; and the requeſt having been acceded to, about one o'clock they departed with great precipitation through the Porte de Namur. But as all the ſoldiers are not equally inclined to follow him, at the moment this is writing they are ſquabbling among themſelves without the city. Already we have got more than 3000 priſoners; but few killed, and no houſes plundered.

"Authenticitatem teſtor,

(Signed) "G. B. A. SCHELLEKENS,
"Greffier."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

November 14.

At eleven o'clock in the evening, the whole hemiſphere was of a dull fiery red, ſomething ſimilar to the effect of an extenſive fire in London on a foggy night, which yielded a conſiderable degree of light, and continued thus till diſperſed by day-break. The moon being then 27 days old, and not riſen, cannot be aſſigned as a reaſon; neither can it be ſuppoſed an Aurora Borealis, which always radiates, whereas this was one univerſal tinge, without the leaſt variation. —Jupiter was ſeen at three in the morning, as if through a fog, though the air was apparently very clear below. This appearance was not confined to London, it being obſerved at Kennington, Bromley in Kent, and in Suffolk, 60 miles E. from London. The barometer at eleven in the evening was at 29.63.

November 20.

The body of a woman was found murdered in a ditch leading from Somers-town to Pancras church. The head was cut from the back part nearly off, and ſhe had ſeveral deep cuts on the face. The wriſts appeared to have been held with violence, as they were black; and, from the whiteneſs and delicacy of her hand and arm, ſhe appears to have been a gentlewoman, though her cloaths exhibited but a mean appearance.—By ſome lights which have been gathered from a watchman, a man has ſince been taken up on ſuſpicion; but no ſufficient evidence appeared to warrant his detainer.

November 21.

Mr. Adam moved for judgement againſt Dr. Withers, for a libel againſt Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. Dallas made an excellent ſpeech, on the part of the Defendant, in mitigation of his puniſhment; and Dr. Withers was indulged in the liberty of pleading for himſelf. He avowed the publication of the pamphlet in queſtion, he ſaid, not knowing that the truth was a libel. His ſpeech did not ſeem to make a very deep impreſſion on the Court in his favour.——The ſentence of the court was, "That you Philip Withers do pay a fine to the King of 50l.; that you be impriſoned in his Majeſty's gaol of Newgate for one year; and that, at the expiration of that time, you give ſecurity for your good behaviour for the term of five years, yourſelf in 500l. and your two bail in 100l. each."

November 23.

This day the Logographic Printer was called up to the Court of K. B. to receive ſentence for publiſhing a libel againſt his R. H. the Duke of York.—Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt prefaced the ſentence with an admirable addreſs to the Defendant; after which he pronounced the ſentence of the Court, which was, a fine of 50l.; a year's impriſonment in Newgate; to ſtand on the pillory for one hour, between the hours of twelve and three; to enter into recognizances for his good behaviour for ſeven years, the Defendant in 500l. and two ſecurities in 100l. each.

Tueſday, DECEMBER 1.

Aſtronomical obſervers were gratified this day by a circumſtance that ſeldom occurs; viz. all the planets were above the horizon, and perfectly viſible, the atmoſphere being remarkably clear, in the ſpace of twelve hours,—Mercury, Mars, and Jupiter, in the morn-

morning; and Venus, Saturn, and the Moon, in the evening.

Wednesday 2.

Was tried at the Admiralty sessions at the Old Bailey, Capt. John Westwich, of the brig Pilgrim, from Cork to Bristol, for the murder of his carpenter, by violently striking him with a pump handle. It was clearly proved, that the witnesses, in conjunction with an attorney, had entered into a conspiracy against the captain, who was honourably acquitted, and a copy of the indictment was granted him.

Eight prisoners were tried for making a revolt on board the Gregson, Capt. W. Coran, at Dick's Cove, about a league and a half from the coast of Africa; two of whom, John Williams and Hugh Wilson, were capitally convicted.

At this sessions five convicts received sentence of death; all of whom have since been ordered for execution on Tuesday the 5th of January next.

Thursday 3.

The city of London and its neighbourhood were overspread with the thickest fog almost ever remembered. Fortunately no remarkable accident happened to render it memorable.

This day the prohibition against the importation of wheat from America, was, by order of his Majesty in Council, taken off; the happy effects of which will soon be felt by the industrious poor, in lowering the price of bread.

Tuesday 8.

Was tried before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, an action against Mr. Perryman, late printer of the Morning Herald, for publishing a paragraph reflecting on the House of Commons.—The Jury, without going out of Court, pronounced the Defendant *Guilty*.

Wednesday 9.

An action was brought by Capt. Parslow, to recover from the Defendant, Mr. Sykes, satisfaction in damages for seducing, debauching, and carrying away, the wife of the Plaintiff.—The damages were laid at ten thousand pounds; the whole of which was given by the verdict of the Jury.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Ashurst, Mr. Baron Perryn, the Recorder of London, Mr. Alderman Watson, &c. when George Barrington (see p. 1045) was set to the bar, and challenged the whole Twelve Jurymen, on account, as he said, of a report that had been communicated to him prejudicial to them, which yet he did not believe to be true—His indictment was for privately stealing. —— Counsellor Le Mesurier deposed, that, on the 19th of January, 1787, being at the playhouse, he saw the prisoner there, and was alarmed on recollecting that he had a sum of money and a valuable watch about him. Pressing through the crowd, he felt his purse move, and with one hand seized the prisoner's hand close to his pocket, and with the other seized his person. Mr. A'Dean, a clergyman (now in the West Indies), stept over, and said, "Sir, you are right; I saw him do it." Barrington on this was secured, and taken to the Brown Bear, from whence he escaped, on which the process of outlawry was issued against him. This was the sum of the evidence against him.—He made a long and sensible speech to the Jury; and they, not finding the fact sufficiently established, brought in their verdict, *Not Guilty*.

Thursday 17.

The sessions ended, when twenty-six convicts received sentence of death, thirty-six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, four to be imprisoned in Newgate, three in Clerkenwell Bridewell, five to be publicly whipped, and two to be whipped and discharged.

The Recorder, in a speech which did him great credit, pronounced sentence of death upon the capital convicts. He observed, that it was a lamentable circumstance, and spoke in bold language of the increasing depravity, to behold so many wretched criminals bewailing the dreadful sentence of the law. There was no restraint in this country imposed upon the subject, but what every good man would wish to impose upon himself. Habits of idleness, and vain pursuits after shadowy pleasures, had too frequently precipitated men into the commission of dreadful offences; but those were evils which every good Government must correct. From the sad example of the unhappy persons who now stood before him, this wise lesson was held forth to mankind, "That to be industrious, honest, and virtuous, was to insure temporal as well as eternal happiness." He exhorted them to make the best use of their short time, and not to buoy themselves up with false hopes; and concluded with a fervent prayer to the Father of Mercies, for that forgiveness which was not to be expected from the offended laws of their country.

Tuesday 22.

Was held a trial of the pix of moneys coined at the Mint in the Tower of London, by the Earl of Effingham, in presence of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, at Westminster-hall; when, upon the strictest scrutiny by an able Jury of Goldsmiths, the coins were found fully agreeable to the standard of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Thursday 31.

The unfortunate school-boy, who was committed to the Devizes Bridewell, on suspicion of setting Mr. Williams's school on fire (see p. 854), put an end to his miserable life during the course of the month of November.

DIARY

DIARY of Their MAJESTIES' JOURNEY to Weymouth and Plymouth.

(Continued from our laſt, p. 1047.)

Friday, Auguſt 14. As their Majeſties approached Honiton, they were ſurprized and delighted with the appearance of near 400 girls, neatly dreſſed with white ribbands, headed by the young ladies of the boarding-ſchool in white. A ſight ſo *nouvelle* drew tears of ſympathy from the eyes of her Majeſty and the Princeſſes.

From Honiton the Royal Party proceeded to Sir George Yonge's at Eaſtcot, where they dined, and drank coffee, and from thence drove on to Exeter.

Saturday 15.] The Royal Family, with their ſuite, ſet off for Plymouth, about nine in the morning; and about three in the afternoon reached Saltram-houſe, the ſeat of Lord Boringdon, near Plymouth. Their arrival was announced by a royal ſalute. In the evening Saltram-houſe was brilliantly illuminated.

Sunday 16.] Their Majeſties attended divine ſervice at Saltram-chapel. The ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mayhoe, his Lordſhip's chaplain.—His R. H. the D. of York arrived about two o'clock, in honour of whom ſalutes were fired from the citadel and batteries. The Royal Party viſited the grotto, bathing-houſe, and orange-grove. The Princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth took an airing round Saltram-park.

Monday 17.] Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes left Saltram-houſe about nine in the morning. At the entrance of the town of Plymouth a triumphal arch was erected, in a ſuperior ſtyle, with the motto, "Vivant Rex et Regina." Without the arch, arrangements were made to precede the Mayor and Corporation; and before their Majeſties' approach the ranks were regulated. The band of South Devon militia, preceded by conſtables, walked firſt—then the Mayor and Corporation—then the King, Queen, Princeſſes, and Royal Suite.—The proceſſion moved ſlowly through the town, amidſt a numerous concourſe of people, with bells ringing, cannon firing, and the muſick playing. Their Majeſties appeared in high good humour, and ſhewed every condeſcenſion to gratify the people: and at the bottom of Stonehouſe-lane, where the Corporation took leave, the King expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the reſpectful manner in which he had been received. A day-light illumination at the Mayor's door attracted his Majeſty's obſervation as he paſſed. It was his Majeſty's arms, with a ſtar emitting a continued ray of light; the motto, "He liveth and reigneth." It was placed in ſuch a ſituation, that the refulgence of the ſtar immediately ſtruck behind it, and rendered it ſo ſuperior to any thing that artificial light had hitherto produced, that it would be impoſſible to do it juſtice by any deſcription.

At Stonehouſe there was another triumphal arch.

About eleven the Royal Suite reached the Dock, where the number of ſpectators had greatly increaſed. They were there received by the troops in garriſon, and ſaluted by a *feu de joye*. The cannon on the ramparts were fired, and were anſwered by another ſalute from the fort at Plymouth. Their Majeſties alighted at Commiſſioner Laforey's in the Dock-yard, where they were received by the Earls of Cheſterfield, Chatham, and Howe; Lord Edgecumbe, Lord Hood, Sir George Yonge, and a great number of naval and military officers of all deſcriptions.

After taking ſome refreſhment, the Royal Family went on board the Impregnable, of 90 guns, Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton. As their Majeſties aſcended the Impregnable, a royal ſalute was fired, as well from her as from every other ſhip in the harbour and in the Sound. The citadel and ſmall forts paid the ſame reſpect. The Lynx, a Dutch ſhip of war, alſo dreſſed ſhip and ſaluted. Their Majeſties ſtayed on board near an hour. On leaving the ſhip they were ſaluted as before. The barges ſtood over for Mount Edgecumbe, and had nearly rowed over in mid-channel of Hamoaze, when they put about, and landed at the Dock-yard again. There their Majeſties viſited the ſhips in the Dock, particularly the Gibraltar, which had been fitted up for their reception. This ſhip, taken by Lord Rodney, in the preſence of the Duke of Clarence, ſtruck them wonderfully, being one of the fineſt two-deckers in his Majeſty's navy.

As ſoon as their Majeſties put off from the Impregnable, the ſtandard and admiralty flags were hauled down, and in their ſtead, in leſs than a minute, the ſhip was dreſſed in all the variegated colours that the world could ſupply. This appeared to attract the notice of the Queen and Princeſſes more than any thing they had before ſeen. They lay along-ſide the ſhip for ſome time, to admire it.

A very handſome cutter, rowed by ſix fine young women, and ſteered by a ſeventh, all habited in looſe white gowns, with nankeen ſafeguards, and black bonnets, each wearing a ſaſh a-croſs her ſhoulders of royal purple, with *Long live their Majeſties!* in gold, accompanied the royal barge till it returned to ſhore.

At half after three, his Majeſty, the Queen, and Princeſſes, left the Dock, and proceeded, in ſtate-barges, up Catwater to Saltram. They were attended by an immenſe number of ſloops, barges, and boats; the fort, all the ſhips at anchor, and laſtly

all

all the guns in the park ſaluting them as they paſſed.

With ſuch ſplendor, magnificence, and uninterrupted pleaſure had the day paſſed, when a dreadful accident happened, to diſſipate their joy. A ſmall ſloop without ballaſt, off Mutton Cove, oppoſite the Gun Wharf, was ſo loaded with people, to be ſpectators of ſo rare a diſplay of royal grandeur, that, in ſpite of all remonſtrance, they would crowd up the maſt, when ſhe overſet, and not leſs than thirty perſons were plunged into the water.—His Majeſty's barge had but juſt paſſed by ſome minutes before; by which fortunate circumſtance their Majeſties eſcaped being ſpectators of this melancholy cataſtrophe.

Tueſday 18.] The diſaſter which happened yeſterday has been rather exaggerated. Upon enquiry, not more than twelve perſons periſhed.

This day the Naval Review took place. —About eight in the morning, his Majeſty, with Lord Courtown, and the other Lords in waiting, took water at Saltram-creek, and rowed on board the Southampton, in the Sound. At half after nine the Southampton got under way. The Duke of Richmond attended in his yacht. In a few minutes the firſt ſhip in the fleet appeared off Statton Height, ſteering due Weſt, the wind Eaſt, with two points to the South, blowing a gentle breeze. When the King's ſhip had weathered Mowſtone Point, ſhe deſcried the whole of the fleet, and fired one gun. At this time the view was beautiful beyond deſcription, there being above an hundred different veſſels, ſloops, and yachts in motion, ond the ſhore covered with ſpectators.

The Review thus commenced:

The fleet formed in two ſeparate lines of battle. Capt. M'Bride, in the Cumberland, with three other ſhips, formed a line a-head, ſuppoſed for the enemy.

Commodore Goodall, in the Carnatic, formed the line with the other ſhips. As ſoon as he got up with the enemy's rear, he engaged.

The next ſhip paſſed to windward, and attacked the next ſhip a-head, and ſo till the rear ſhip of the Britiſh line was oppoſite the van of the enemy.

When the Southampton came in full view of the fleet, a general ſalute took place; after this ceremony was ended, and the Captains having been introduced to his Majeſty, as he paſſed the line of battle, the diſpoſitions were made for an action between the two diviſions. The Magnificent had by this time joined the ſecond line. After manœuvring for ſome time upon different tacks, in order to bring each other to action, the engagement began with a moſt furious cannonade between the two Commanders; the others ſpeedily joined in the thundering feſtivity.

In about a quarter of an hour, both fleets wearing weſtward, the firſt line gave way, and were furiouſly aſſailed by the ſecond, and covered in their flight by Capt. M'Bride, the Commodore. The people on ſhore conceived it was all over, but they were miſtaken, for the French line (as it was called) wore upon the larboard tack, and faced the Engliſh with redoubled vigour. This continued until half after one, when they were a ſecond time obliged to give way.

His Majeſty returned, highly pleaſed with his excurſion, about half after three, under a ſalute of the fort, &c.

Wedneſday 19.] The King, Queen, Princeſſes, and Suite, took water at Saltram-creek, and landed their boats at the Dock-yard, where they were received by the Duke of Richmond, the Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, the Commiſſioners, &c &c. Here they reviſited, with a curioſity little to be expected from crowned heads, all they had ſeen the day before, and all that was to be ſeen which they had left uninſpected. About half after three the Royal Family landed at Saltram, where many captains of the navy, and others, had the honour to be introduced to his Majeſty.

The goodneſs of their Majeſties' hearts never ſhone more conſpicuouſly than upon the unhappy occaſion of the ſloop's overſetting with the people on board. That diſaſter did not appear ſo diſtreſſing as was at firſt repreſented; yet their Majeſties ſent very particularly to enquire into the circumſtances, and ordered, where aſſiſtance was neceſſary, that it ſhould be ſupplied at their Majeſties' expence.

Thurſday 20.] His Majeſty, unaccompanied by any of the Royal Family, left Saltram, and went to the Victualling Office, to examine the ſtate of the proviſions. He ordered a caſk to be opened promiſcuouſly, and a piece to be taken out, and ſent to Saltram, for his own taſting. He then viſited the Lower Fort, the citadel, the ramparts, the ſtorehouſe, and laſt of all the ſubterraneous works, the mines, &c. in which no perſon but the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Lenox (the Governor), and the Chief Engineer, was permitted to accompany him. When he mounted the upper part of the garriſon, he was received by the Mayor and Corporation, the Invalids, and a detachment of the South Devon militia, their muſick playing "God ſave the King," and who attended in his walk round the ramparts. When he came to the Governor's houſe, the Mayor and Corporation were admitted to the Royal preſence, and a dutiful and loyal addreſs was preſented, and moſt graciouſly received. The Corporation had the honour of kiſſing hands. His Majeſty left the fort, and proceeded by water to the Gun Wharf, and, after ſurveying the ordnance, the workmen had arranged themſelves,

ſelves, and walked in proceſſion, in the following order: 1. Shipwrights, preceded by Noah and his ark. 2. Caulkers. 3. Joiners. 4. Carpenters. 5. Bricklayers. 6. Sawyers. 7. Ropemakers. 8. Painters. 9. Glaziers. 10. Riggers. 11. Labourers. 12. Men in Ordinary. Each man carried the utenſils that he actually works with. They were headed by the Chaplain.—This was a ſight that very much amuſed and pleaſed his Majeſty.

After paſſing in review through the Gun Wharf, they went out at the lower gate, proceeded up the next ſtreet, and returned through Fore-ſtreet into the yard.

About three o'clock his Majeſty took water, and returned to dinner at Saltram-houſe.

Friday 21.] Their Majeſties' viſit to Mount Edgecumbe took place. At ten they landed, and the Noble Viſcount had the honour of receiving his Royal Viſitors. The Duke of Richmond, Lord George Lenox, &c. were in attendance. Having reviewed the houſe, they proceeded to viſit the enchanting woods and groves which ſurround it.

This viſit was marked with uncommon magnificence and ſplendor. Sixteen young maidens, dreſſed in white, preceded the Royal Pair, ſtrewing roſes, carnations, and myrtles: when they came to the ſteps that lead to the grand arcade, each maiden, on her knee, preſented a curious flower to their Majeſties, which was graciouſly received. In the ſeveral walks, particularly upon Maker Heights, the King was ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed at the vaſt magnificence of the ſcene. It had ſuch a ſtriking effect upon the Princeſs Royal, that the involuntary tear of rapture ſtole down her lovely cheek. The dinner and deſert were in the moſt ſumptuous and elegant ſtyle. Two tables in the great hall: at the firſt, the King, Queen and Princeſſes; at the ſecond, the Duke of Richmond and other great Officers of State. The Queen was attended by the young and beautiful bride of the Hon. Mr. Edgecumbe, the Viſcount's elder ſon. She was very lately the Hon. Miſs Hobart, ſo juſtly diſtinguiſhed for her beauty and amiable qualities.

At ſix the King retired, and took water, accompanied by a large fleet of boats and barges, and was rowed through the Sound to Saltram.

Saturday 22.] The Royal Family viſited Marſlow, the ſeat of Mr. Hayward, ſituated on the banks of the Tamar. The woods belonging to this gentleman are ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to any in this part of the country, and nearly equal to thoſe of Earl Bathurſt. Tamerton woods extend nearly three miles down the river, in the moſt ſtriking and romantic ſituations, and in many places are dreadful precipices, tremendouſly ſublime. Several new roads were cut thro' theſe woods, for the accommodation of the Royal Viſitors, who were near two hours in admiration of their beauties. Bickly wood is about half a mile behind the houſe, towards Taviſtock; and here are all the rural beauties of woodlands and coppices. Here their Majeſties amuſed themſelves till after five o'clock; and having viewed the gardens, and taken ſome refreſhment, they returned to Saltram-houſe, where they ſpent the evening.

Sunday 23.] Before and after Divine ſervice, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes enjoyed the groves and pleaſure-grounds that abound about Saltram-houſe.

Monday 24.] The Royal Party were ſo highly delighted with Tamerton woods on Saturday, that they breakfaſted this morning early with Mr. Hayward, at Marſlow, to have a long day before them, to explore their romantic receſſes. They were met by the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Chatham, L. Viſc. Howe, Lord Hood, and Lord George Lenox, who all repaired to the woods as ſoon as breakfaſt was over, and there found amuſement till four in the afternoon, when their Majeſties, with the Princeſſes, returned to Saltram. Theſe enchanting woods are beyond deſcription captivating. The ſcenery is ſo various and extenſive, that there is no end of new proſpects.

Tueſday 25.] This morning their Majeſties and the Princeſſes went in their carriages to Saltaſh ferry, where their barges were in readineſs to convey them up the river, on which they found amuſement ſufficient to detain them till four in the afternoon, when they returned with reluctance to dinner at Saltram.

Wedneſday 25.] This morning early the Royal Party ſet out from Saltram, in their carriages, to Saltaſh-ferry, where their barges waited, to extend their excurſion along the Tamar to a much greater diſtance than they had been able to reach the day before. After a very propitious voyage, which was much enlivened by multitudes of the natives of Devon and their Corniſh neighbours, who lined both ſides of the river to ſee their Sovereign, the Royal Party landed at Kitley, an ancient ſeat of the Edgecumbe family, ſituated about fourteen miles up the Tamar. The Noble Owner of this venerable manſion received his Royal Viſitants, on their landing, with becoming dignity. The ramparts of his caſtle were occupied by his vaſſals, and he himſelf was attended by a choſen band of faithful adherents, who ſhouted, *God ſave the King!* Triumphal cars, with four wheels each, and two ponies, were provided to convey their Majeſties and the Princeſſes to the caſtle, which ſtands on a proud eminence, about a quarter of a mile from the banks of the river. *(To be concluded in our Supplement.)*

P. 956,

P. 956, col. 2. The late Sir Rob. Barker, when the French and Spaniſh fleets threatened an attack on this kingdom, offered to ſerve as an engineer (in which branch he had, at the ſiege of Manilla and other places, gained great credit,) without pay or reward, in any of the forts on the coaſt.

P. 957, col. 1, l. 42. Mr. John Unwin, who died at Croydon, advanced in years, has left the bulk of his fortune to the children of his nephew, the Rev. W. Cawthorne U. of Stock, Eſſex, who died in 1786. See vol. LVII. pp. 3, 637.

P. 960. Since the Union of England and Scotland, the King can neither make an Engliſh peer nor a Scotch peer. All the peers that the King of Great Britain now creates are either Britiſh or Iriſh peers.

In p. 962, Thomas Hunt, eſq. is ſaid to have died a bachelor. This is a miſtake. He married one of the Miſs Bolds, of Bold-hall, in Lancaſhire, and has left a daughter.—The remainder of the paragraph, relating to Bath, is wrong. Mr. T. H. is therein miſtaken for his elder brother, Mr. G. H. who is now living, and poſſeſſes the family eſtate in Cornwall.

P. 999, col. 1, l. 42, for "I embarked on the *Uſt*," r. "I embarked on the *21ſt*."

P. 1004. The congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters at Croſby-ſquare, had for their paſtor Mr. Slater, who, dying in 1704, was ſucceeded by Dr. Groſvenor, who died in 1758, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Hodge, and he, it is believed, by Mr. Jones, who removing to Peckham, the meeting was ſhut up, and the congregation diſperſed.

P. 1007, col. 2, l. 53, r. "Lord *Dover*, late Sir Joſeph Yorke."

P. 1008, l. 44, r. "Lord *Grantley*, ſon of Sir Fletcher Norton, late Lord Grantley."

P. 1031, col. 2, and p. 1069, col. 1, for Kilmey, r. Kilney.

P. 1053, col. 2, l. 5. Mr. A. is ſtill living, though under the apprehenſions of a decline.

P. 1054, col. 1, l. 2 from bott. r. "99th."

Ibid. col. 2. It is ſaid, "of ſix ſiſters and one brother, Mrs. Byng and Mrs. Staples are the only part of the Conolly family that have had any children;" but the fact is not ſo. George-Robert Fitzgerald has a daughter, now living in the family of her uncle; and her mother's ſiſter, who married the preſent Earl of Buckinghamſhire, had, and it is believed yet has, iſſue.

P. 1055, col. 2, l. 32. The name of the town is *Yvetot*, not *Yvelot*. Some authors diſpute the title of king, on the ground of there being no trace of any grant of ſuch a kingdom; but Du Haldé, Baronius, and Spondanus mention that Clotaire I. erected it, and that Charles I. Francis I. Henry IV. and the Parliaments of Paris and Rouen, allowed it.

P. 1058, l. 33. Mr. Buggin was a South-ſea director, and an huſband of Eaſt India ſhips.

Ibid. col. 2. The late Sir John Reade was the fifth baronet of his family. He married, in January, 1784, the only daughter of Sir Chandois Hoſkyns, bart. of Harwood, near Roſs, co. Hereford, by whom he had iſſue John, born in January, 1785, his ſucceſſor in the title and eſtate; Charlotte-Jane and Louiſa, twins, born Sept. 28, 1786, of which the latter deceaſed Nov. 10, 1789, a few days before her father; George, born in December, 1787; and Julia, born Aug. 6, 1789. Sir John reſided chiefly at Oddington, co. Glouceſter, an eſtate he purchaſed a few years ſince, the domain of which he had greatly improved. His death was accelerated, if not occaſioned, by his endeavours to counteract a propenſity he had at one time ſhewn to corpulency. He was perfectly well-bred, without the affectation of being ſo. His perſon was pleaſing, and his countenance ſtrongly indicated that goodneſs of diſpoſition of which his charity to the indigent, his humanity, affability, and hoſpitality, were ample proofs. He has left a diſconſolate, valuable lady to bewail his loſs, and is univerſally regretted by an extenſive circle, who will long bear teſtimony of his worth.

P. 1059, col. 2. Mr. Eyre, who was an eminent attorney, died of a mortification in his bowels, and left a widow, whoſe ſiſter married ——— Pardoe, eſq. and two ſons, the eldeſt in his father's office, and the youngeſt a clergyman in Oxfordſhire.

Births.

Oct. 30. AT Copenhagen, Princeſs Frederick of Denmark, a princeſs.

Nov. 4. The Lady of John Holford, eſq. of Liſbon, a daughter.

21. Lady of Rev. Mr. Breedon, of Berecourt, near Pangbourn, a ſon and heir.

28. At Aix la Chapelle, the Lady of the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, a ſon.

29. Counteſs of Weſtmorland, a ſtill-born male child.

Lady of the Rt. Hon. Tho. Orde, a ſon.

30. Lady of Sir Tho. Rumbold, a daugh.

Lately, the Lady of ——— Downe, eſq. banker, of twin ſons; one of which died on the 9th, and the other on the 14th of Dec.

The Hon. Mrs. Fermor, a ſon.

Lady of Sir Jas. Fitzgerald, a daughter.

At Iſleworth, the Lady of N. Daviſon, eſq. late conſul-general at Algiers, a ſon.

Dec. ... At Stoke, near Plymouth-dock, the Lady of Capt. Greenway, a daughter.

3. Lady Mary Horton, a daughter.

9. At Balgonie, Fife, Lady Balgonie, a dau.

The Counteſs of Waldegrave, a daugh.

11. Lady of Lord Napier, a daughter.

14. Viſcounteſs Stormont, a daughter.

16. The Ducheſs of Leeds, a ſon.

Marriages.

Aug. .... AT Calcutta, Captain Lambert, to Miſs Hepburn.

11. At the ſame place, —— Holt, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Donaldſon.

16. Alſo, at the ſame place, Major Cameron, to Miſs Charlotte Gordon.

Nov.

Nov. 5. At the Proteſtant church at Latour, in the valley of Luzerne, near Turin, Frederick-Lewis Baron de Fulitzſch, of Saxony, to Mrs. Letitia Houblon, of the Priory near Biſhop-Stortford, only daughter of the late Jacob H. eſq. of Hollingbury.

12. Mr. W. Tapley, gentleman, of Brompton, near Chatham, to Miſs Miller, daughter of late Mr. M. of St. Margaret's, Rocheſter.

15. At Caldebeck, Mr. Jonath. Simpſon, of High-row, to Miſs Scott, of Heggle-Conning.

19. At Doncaſter, Rob. Longden, eſq. of Aſhborn, to Miſs Jane Danſer, of Doncaſter.

At Thorne, Rich. Gambwell, butcher, to Eliz. Atley, the young woman whoſe throat he attempted to cut in July laſt, and for which he was to have taken his trial at the laſt York aſſizes, but was admitted to bail.

20. Mr. Wm. Newbigging, of Darking, Surrey, to Miſs Sarah Ayleward, late of the Parliament-ſtreet Coffee-houſe.

21. Cha. Wilkins, eſq. of Hawkhurſt, co. Kent, to Miſs Lucy Shingler, of Cranbrook.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, of the late 104th regiment, to Miſs Phillis Recks, daughter of the late Rob. R. eſq. of S. Budgeley, Hants.

Mr. James Halliwell, calico-printer, &c. to Miſs Gardiner, both of Mancheſter.

22. Mr. Armſtrong, of the Bank at Warminſter, to Miſs Hancock, late miſtreſs of the Ladies' Boarding-ſchool in that town.

23. Mr. John Muggeridge, ſtationer in the Borough, to Mrs. Hiller, of Fenchurch-ſtr.

At Nottingham, Rev. Mr. Smith, miniſter of the Octagon Meeting there, to Miſs Robinſon, of Melbourn, Derby.

At Falkirk, John Cameron, aged 94, to a woman aged 84. His former wife died about three weeks before, and his new wife's former huſband about the ſame time. John was piper to Lochiel in 1715, and has been a beggar in the country about Falkirk a long time.

25. Mr. Wm. Corneck, youngeſt ſon of Jas. C. eſq. of Walthamſtow, to Miſs Mary Green, of Old-ſtreet.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. James Fife, coach-maker, to Miſs Dorothy Hales.

At Carliſle, Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the minor canons of the Cathedral there, to Miſs Penelope Liddell, of Carliſle.

26. By ſpecial licence, Tho. Fitzherbert, eſq. of Pit-place, Epſom, Surrey, and M.P. for Arundel, Suſſex, to Miſs Pye, only daugh. of the late Rev. Rob. P. LL.D. and niece to Sir Rowland Alſton, of Odel-caſtle, Bedford.

At Bradford, Wilts, Rev. Bourchier Wm. Wrey, fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, to Miſs Bethel, of Bradford.

At Briſtol, Mr. Rich. Hart Davis, banker there, to Miſs Whittingham, of Earl's-mead.

Mr. Geo. Dover, of Queen-ſquare, Bartholomew-cloſe, to Miſs Park, of Worſhip-ſtr.

27. At Edinburgh, Arthur Law, eſq. of Pittilock, captain in the 40th regiment, to Miſs Penelope Newell Hepburn, only daugh. of Wm. H. eſq. of Jamaica.

28. Joſ. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Boullen, both of Tower-hill.

30. At Greys, Eſſex, Mr. Fran. Faulding, linen-draper in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs Wilſon, niece to Wm. Green, eſq. of Little Thurrock, Eſſex.

By the Proteſtant miniſter at St. Omer's, R. Wittel, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Leigh, you. daughter of the late Sir Egerton L. bart. his Majeſty's late governor and attorney-general of Charles-town, South Carolina.

At Inverneſs, Kenneth Murchiſon, eſq. of Taradale, to Miſs Mackenzie, daughter of the late Roderick M. eſq. of Fairburn.

Lately, Mr. Brown, coach-maker, of Biſhop-Stortford, aged 21, to Mrs. Hayton, of the Hoops Inn, Saffron Walden, aged 50.

At Limerick, Tho. Evans, eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miſs S. Bailey.

Mr. Rann, of Coventry, to Miſs Anna-Maria Walton, of Battle-bridge, Southwark.

Wm. Reynolds, eſq. principal proprietor of the Colebrook-dale, Ketley, and Horſehay iron-works, to Miſs Bell, of Bridgewater.

In Yorkſhire, at the ſeat of —— Furneſs, eſq. Lieut. John Vincent, of the marines, to Miſs Charlotte Furneſs, with 20,000l. fortune.

At Dublin, Rev. Mr. Armſtrong, of Moaliff, co. Tipperary, to Miſs Beresford, daught. of the Biſhop of Oſſory, and niece to the Lord Chanc. of Irel. and the Marquis of Waterford.

Mr. Thomas Pickles, of Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs Dawſon.

At Gretna-green, Mr. James Hayes, grocer in Carliſle, aged 18, to Miſs Anne James, of Rickergate, aged 16.

At Edinburgh, Dewar Maſterdon, eſq. to Miſs Helen Gibſon, daughter of the late Sir John G. bart. of Pentland.

Mr. Brewer, mercer, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Twigg, of Charlotte-ſtr. Rathbone-pla.

In Ireland, at the Rev. Dr. Torren's, J. Orr, eſq. to Miſs Daniell, of Longfield.

Mr. Heighway, of Condover, to Miſs Rollins, of the New-hall, near Smethcott, Salop.

Mr. Webber, of Boxgrove, Suſſex, to Miſs Pearſon, ſiſter of the late Major P.

Mr. J. Carpenter, to Miſs Hookham, eldeſt dau. of Mr. H. of New Bond-ſtreet.

At Saliſbury-green, near Edinburgh, Alex. Pringle, eſq. of Whitebank, co. Selkirk, to Miſs Mary Dick, fourth daughter of the late Sir Alex. D. bart. of Preſtonfield.

At Glaſgow, Rev. Jn. Gammil, of Dalry, to Miſs Gilmour, of Clerkland.

Mr. Wm. Burney, of Southampton, to Miſs Priſcilla Cloffen.

At Limerick, Mr. Jas. Kennedy, grocer, to Miſs Grady, daughter of the late Standiſh G. eſq. of Lodge.

Mr. Geo. Holland, patentee of the fleecy hoſiery, High Holborn, to Miſs Mary Randall, daughter of Capt. R. ſhip-owner.

At Hopes, in Scotland, Lieut. Geo. Nelſon, of the ſecond (or Queen's) dragoon-guards, to Miſs Frances Hay, daughter of John H. eſq.

At Dublin, Wm. Baker, jun. eſq. of Ballydavid, to Miſs Griffith, daughter of Edw. G. eſq. of Raheen.

At

At Rocheſtown, Richard Wogan Talbot, eſq. of Mallahide, to Miſs Mapas, only dau. of John M. eſq. of Rocheſtown.

Mr. Joſeph Bond, to Mrs. Mary Loffell, of Dove-court, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Steppingly, co. Bedford, Rev. John Robinſon, M.A. vicar of Flitton, to Miſs Barbara Jane Parker, dau. of Mr. P. of Steppingly.

Mr. Philip Seward, merchant, in Southampton, to Miſs Pipon, of Jerſey.

Lieut. John Waters, of Carlow, to Miſs Mary Whelan, of Ballyragget, co. Kilkenny.

Dec. 1. Mr. Dicker, farmer and hop-planter, to Miſs Howard, both of Aſton, Hants.

John Lind, eſq. M.D. phyſician to the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, to Miſs Player, da. of Wm. P. eſq. of Catesfield, Hants.

Mr. Piſon, merchant, to Miſs Maria Weſt, both of Southampton.

At Cheſter, John Sorton, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Overton, of Worceſter.

3. Mr. J. T. Newbolt, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, ſurgeon, to Miſs Catherine Dennis, of Canterbury-ſquare, Southwark.

Jas. Whalley, eſq. of Clerk-hill, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Maſter, of Croſton.

5. Lieut. Rich. Browne, of the royal navy, to Miſs S. Dickins, of Kendales, near Epping.

At Margate, T. Miles, eſq. of Brentford, to Mrs. Cowell, of Margate.

Wm. Morris, eſq. of Noble-ſtreet, to Miſs Stanley, of Nottingham.

6. At Bath, Mr. S. C. Mogg, attorney, of Wollavington, near Bridgewater, to Miſs M. Wilkinſon, 3d da. of late Mr. W. of Wells.

Mr. Rich. Narley, to Miſs Poope, both of Northamptonſhire.

7. At Maidſtone, Arnold Carter, eſq. of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Corrall, of Maidſtone.

Mr. Watſon, of Bridge-ſtr. Weſtminſter, to Miſs Eleanor Mackay, of Ifleworth.

At Fulham, Mr. Hen. Maundule, of Frith-ſtr. Soho, to Miſs A. Howard, of North-end.

10. At Cliſton, Cha. Weſtley Coxe, eſq. to Miſs Gordon, of Upper Wimpole-ſtr.

At Kingſton upon Hull, Jn. Reed, eſq. of Chipchace-caſtle, co. Northumberland, and colonel of the Northumberland militia, to Miſs Neville, of Kingſton upon Hull.

Wm. Forſter, eſq. of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Eſther-Margaret Ward, dau. of the late Wm. W. eſq. of Hatton-ſtr.

Wm. Parſons, eſq. of Haſlemere, Surr. to Miſs Dennett, of Woolbeding, Suſſex.

12. Mr. Wm. Preſton, ſlop-ſeller, in Fenchurch-ſtr. to Miſs Skeggs, of Rotherhithe.

Mr. Hague, chemiſt, in Catherine-ſtreet, to Miſs Julia Denys.

Capt. Williams, lately returned from India, to Miſs Shephard, of Rathbone-place.

13. Mr. Bradbear, of Dover ſtreet, to Miſs Clay, only da. of Mr. W. C. of Leadenhall-ſtr.

14. Mr. James Edwards, of Newmarket, to Mrs. Beaumont, late of Bombay.

At Chriſtchurch, Hants, Jn. Brander, eſq. heir to the late Gutavus B. eſq the celebrated antiquary, to Miſs Williams, niece to Rt. Hon. Lord Coventry.

15. At Durham, Mr. Brown, printer o the Newcaſtle Advertiſer, to Miſs Smith, o New Elvet, co. Durham.

At Eaſt Budleigh, near Exeter, Wm. Steele Wakeford, eſq. of Andover, to Miſs Bartlett, eldeſt dau. of late Mr. Rob. B. of Budleigh.

At Alton, Hants, John Hawkins, jun. eſq. to Miſs Lee, only da. of late Mr. S. L. of Alton.

16. John Clarke, eſq. of Bunkers, Herts, to Miſs Cotton, da. of late Dr. C. of St. Alban's.

Mr. James Buſh, of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Dallas, of Southampton.

At the Quakers Meeting-houſe at Penkith, Mr. Joſ. Atkinſon, hat-manufacturer of Manchester, to Miſs Eliz. Sibſon, of Bell-Vale.

17. Mr. Jas. Window, of Spring-gardens, to Miſs Rudder, of Cirenceſter.

Mr. John Maſon, attorney, of Curſitor-ſtr. to Miſs Croſby, of Deptford.

At York, Mr. Wm. Burton, ſon of Mr. Cornelius B. merchant, Hull, to Miſs Keighley, only dau. of James K. eſq. of Long-cliff.

19. At Lewiſham, Burgoyne Tomkins, eſq. fellow of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, to Miſs Weſton, of Sydenham, Kent.

20. By ſpecial licence, at Weſtham, Eſſex, Sir Charles Ventris Field, to Mrs. Burch, of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

22. At Broxbourn, Hants, Mr. W J. Eade, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Robinſon, of Hoddeſdon, Herts.

At Mountfield, Suſſ. Rev. Rich. Ridout, of Weſtmeſton, to Mrs. Nicoll, of Court-lodge.

23. Wm. Steer, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Fraſer, daughter of Wm. F. eſq. late under-ſecretary of ſtate.

Mr. Jones, of Chelſea, to Miſs Elizabeth Bramhall, of Sheffield, co. York.

26. At Enfield, Mr. Debel, auctioneer, of Weſt Ham, to Miſs Pincot, only daughter and heir of the learned Mr. P. formerly an eminent ſurveyor at Newington, Surrey, now glaſs and china-ſeller on Forty-hill, Enfield.

Deaths.

Aug. 12. AT Midnapore, in the Eaſt Indies, Wm. Swainſon, eſq. a ſenior merchant in the ſervice, and much regretted.

About the ſame time, at Dinapore, univerſally eſteemed, Capt. Auguſtus Keppel Dickſon.

At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Pickman.

18. At Calcutta, Capt. Tho. Bough, of the corps of engineers.

Sept. 23. At Naſſau, in New Providence, Edmund Ruſh Wegg, eſq. his Majeſty's attorney-general of the Bahama Iſlands.

Oct. 8. At Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. Walters, ſon of the Rev. Mr. John W. the ingenious and learned author of the Engliſh-Welſh Dictionary. His amiable diſpoſition, elegant manners, and claſſical accompliſhments promiſed to be the ornaments of the riſing generation, had it been the will of Heaven to have ſpared his life. He had been an aſſiſtant to his brother, the Rev. John W. M.A. maſter of Ruthin-ſchool, who died there lately, of the

ſame diſorder: and another brother, the Rev. Daniel W. who was maſter of Cowbridge-ſchool, died in Auguſt, 1787, alſo of a decline. Their diſconſolate parents have thus, in a ſhort time, loſt three ſons, who, for learning, genius, elegance of taſte, and poliſhed manners, together with a rectitude of moral conduct ſeldom obſerved in early youth, and not often found in maturer years, were almoſt, if not abſolutely, unrivaled.

22. Mrs. Mary Bennett, of Stoke Newington, relict of John B. eſq.

23. At Fraſerfield, co. Aberdeen, in his 37th year, Wm. Fraſer, eſq. of Fraſerfield.

Lately, at his reſidence in Johanneſberg, in Silvia, of an apoplexy, in his 76th year, the Prince-biſhop of Breſlaw, of the houſe of the Earls of Schafgotſch. He is ſucceeded in his biſhoprick by Prince Hohenloe.

At Langenborgh, of the ſmall-pox, the Princeſs Louiſa-Caroline-Amelia, daughter of the reigning Prince of Hohenloe.

Of a fever, near Belgrade, Jn. Grace, eſq. captain of a troop of horſe in the ſervice of the Emperor of Germany.

At Ghent, the friends of genius, of literature, and of merit, have to deplore the loſs of Lewis Ghilan, who, in the courſe of a long application to hiſtory, both antient and modern, had rendered himſelf a moſt intelligent and valuable member of ſociety. He received a cannon-ball in his breaſt, which killed him inſtantly. The factions which kept Italy in alarm for ſo many years, and thoſe even in the remote period of Juſtinian's reign, had been ſubjects for his pen.

Nov. 1. At Berlin, her Serene Highneſs Princeſs Frederica-Louiſa-Charlotte, conſort to Prince Frederick-Auguſtus, brother to the reigning Duke of Brunſwick.

4. At Liſbon, Mr. Calvert, jun. ſon of Felix C. eſq. the brewer.

5. At his ſeat of Franenberg, in the circle of Budweis, in his 45th year, Prince Schwartzenberg. He was one of the richeſt ſubjects in the Emperor's dominions; had ſome time ſince conceived a plan of uniting the river Moldaw with the Danube, at his own expence, and was juſt at the eve of this immenſe undertaking when he died.

11. At Woolwich, the Lady of C. H. Harris, eſq. of his Majeſty's dock-yard there.

At Biddeford, Devon, aged 61, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Gunniſs, wife of Mr. Alex. G. Her piety, charity, and univerſal benevolence, and her many reſpectable qualities through the various ſituations of life, make her loſs ſincerely felt and lamented.

12. At High Wykham, Mrs. Eliz. Zachary, relict of Dan. Z. eſq. of London.

16. At Louth, co. Linc. Rob. Neve, eſq. merchant, and a member of that corporation.

18. In his 75th year, the Rev. Emanuel Potter, B.A. He had been vicar of Tynemouth upwards of 40 years, and had held the perpetual curacy of Wall-end, where he died, 29 years.

At Wincheſter, of a mortification in his bowels, aged 67, the Rev. Harry Lee, LL.D. warden of Wincheſter College, and rector of Rouſham, co. Oxford. He was the younger ſon of Launcelot Lee, eſq. of Cotton, co. Salop, by Iſabella, fourth and youngeſt daughter of Sir Henry Gough, knt. of Perry-hall, co. Stafford. He was admitted of New College, Oxford; proceeded M.A. May 24, 1749; B. and D. D. July 6, 1764; was appointed warden of Wincheſter College, Dec. 26, 1763, on the death of Chriſtopher Golding; and in 1767, extended and repaired his lodgings at the College. He married Caroline, third and youngeſt daughter of David-Robert Michel, of Kingſton Ruſſel, co. Dorſet, who died March 12, 1772, and by whom he had two ſons, Harry and Charles-Launcelot. He married, ſecondly, the widow of Mr. Parry, attorney, of Hereford, who ſurvives him, and by whom he had no iſſue. — The rectory of Rouſham is in the gift of Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, knt. To the wardenſhip the learned and worthy Mr. Huntingford, well known for his claſſical publications, has been elected.

19. Her Royal Highneſs the Archduchеſs Maria-Anne, abbeſs of the imperial and royal convent at Prague, and eldeſt ſiſter to the Emperor of Germany.

At Edinburgh, Major-gen. Ralph Dundas, who commanded a regiment in the ſervice of the States General, late Gen. Gordon's.

Of a gouty complaint, at Ripple-houſe, near Deal, the Rev. Geo. Lynch, M. A. one of the two ſons of Dr. Geo. L. who was ſeveral years an eminent phyſician at Canterbury, and younger brother of the Dean. He was admitted at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1750; proceeded B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; was elected to a fellowſhip in 1758; but vacated it by being preferred, in 1765, to the vicarage of Lympne near Hithe. In 1771, he had a diſpenſation to hold with Lympne the rectory of Cherington cum Newington; and to his ſucceſſor in this benefice he has bequeathed 700l. towards re-building a parſonage-houſe. Mr. L. was alſo in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent; and, being bleſſed with many amiable qualities, has died much regretted by thoſe who had the happineſs of his friendſhip, or the pleaſure of his acquaintance. He married, Jan. 31, 1769, a ſiſter of the late Mr. Brockman, of Beachborough, and widow of Wm. Smith, eſq. of Canterbury. She died Nov. 25, 1787, without iſſue.

20. Aged 87, Miſael Remon Malſalgueyrat, M. D. He was a native of France, but had been ſettled in Bury near 70 years, where he had carried on an extenſive practice in midwifery, with the greateſt credit and ſucceſs. He is ſuppoſed to have brought more children into the world than any perſon now living.

21. At Bridgewater, co. Somerſet, Mr. Joſ. Carne, ſurgeon.

At Alford, Linc. aged 68, Jn. Andrews, eſq.

Aged 87, Mr. James Tower, long an inhabitant of Aberdeen and neighbourhood.

Near

Near Neſtle, in Picardy, M. Cambray, one of the firſt theoretic architects in Europe.—He had written on the riſe and fall of Gothic architecture, in which the characters, proportions, &c. of the antique were elaborately treated of. [We ſhould be obliged to any of our correſpondents for a ſight of this work, if printed, or farther particulars of it, if ſtill in manuſcript.]

At Tetbury, co. Glouceſter, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Sam. Clay H. eſq.

At Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Heywood, relict of the Rev. Eleazer H. late miniſter of the diſſenting chapel there. She was mother of the late Mr. Sam. H. attorney at law, of Nottingham, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinando Shaw, M.A. who was 46 years miniſter of the diſſenting congregation in Derby, and died in January, 1744-5.

22. Mr. Warren, perfumer, of Cheapſide, and of Low Leyton, Eſſex, where he reſided in the houſe lately Mr. Edw.-Rowe Mores's.

23. At Bruſſels, greatly lamented, Madame d'Hanoſſet, daughter of M. de Wevelinchoven, poſt-maſter-general of the Low Countries.

At Dumfries, Miſs Peggy Moffatt, daugh. of the late Jn. M. eſq. of Lochorr.

In Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in his 70th year, Adolph Boen, eſq. an eminent Dutch merchant, but lately retired from buſineſs.

24. At Cherryhinton, in his 69th year, the Rev. Walter Serocold, M.A. vicar of Fulbourn All Saints, and ſequeſtrator of Hinton St. Andrew, co. Cambridge, and rector of Checkenhall Smeley, co. Eſſex.

In Lambeth-walk, Mrs. Harris.

In conſequence of a bite he received from a dog ſome time ſince, the ſon of Mr. Norton, of Tettenhall.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Britten, of Henley, co. Oxford.

At Gainſborough, advanced in years, Wm. Bernard, eſq. many years an eminent attorney there. His lady died a ſhort time ſince.

At Ballimore, in Strathern, Hugh Campbell, eſq. of Lix.

At St. Nicholas's poor-houſe, Newcaſtle, of which he was the keeper, Mr. Wm. Umfreville.—By ſeveral indubitable evidences in his poſſeſſion, he appeared to be the ſole repreſentative of one of the greateſt names and moſt illuſtrious families in the North. The pedigree traces back the family to Robert Umfreville, lord of Tours and Vian in the time of William the Conqueror. He had in his cuſtody a ſword which belonged to Sir Robert Umfreville, vice-admiral of England about the time of Richard II.—Mr. U. died in very indigent circumſtances, and has left a widow and one ſon.

25. At Dumfries, Tho. Maule, eſq.

In Eſſex-ſtr. in the Strand, Mrs. Catherine Lowder, in conſequence of the wounds ſhe received from her huſband, who in a fit of lunacy ſtabbed her in ſeveral places, on the 23d inſt.—This unfortunate affair, though ariſing from one of thoſe ſudden tranſports to which all mankind are liable, and therefore unavoidable, yet gives great uneaſineſs to a very worthy family, by whom ſhe was much eſteemed; nor were her huſband's merits leſs regarded among his friends who knew him in his ſounder hours. See p. 1154.

26. At Blandford, Dorſet, Mr. Rob. Biggs, jun. late of the Neptune E. India-man.

At Ipſwich, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Bouchier, wife of Capt. Jn. B. of the navy.

At Iſlington, Mr. John Rowley.

At Kenſington, Miſs Watkins, daughter of the late Joſeph W. eſq. who was loſt on board the Aurora, going to the Eaſt Indies.

Mr. Vatchell, formerly pumper at Bath.

At Marcham, Berks, Jn. Elwes, eſq. M.P. for that county. He had exceeded the age of fourſcore; and a more reſpectable member never ſat in parliament. His property in land and money was immenſe. The former devolves to his nephew, the ſon of the late Col. Timms, of the horſe-guards. This is eſtimated at 7000l. per annum. The latter, to the amount of near 300,000l. excepting ſome few legacies, is equally divided between his two ſons.—Mr. E. had, during Lord North's adminiſtration, been offered an Engliſh peerage; but as, under his circumſtances, it could not have been hereditary, he very diſintereſtedly declined it. Great part of the Circus Buildings, Seymour-ſtreet, &c. were his property. Till within a ſhort time of his deceaſe, he exhibited a fine head of an old man, in the true intereſting ſtyle of Rembrandt. His countenance reſembled much that of the Calais monk, ſo beautifully pictured by Sterne. Mr. E. was a man of clear perception, ſound judgement, and unſhaken integrity. In ſuch high eſtimation was he held for his love of juſtice, that numberleſs diſputes amongſt his conſtituents and others, which would have been decided by courts of law, were left to his ſole arbitrement; and his determination was ſure to be thoroughly ſatisfactory to the judicious. Yet, notwithſtanding his great and good character, he was a man (reſpecting himſelf) of an extraordinary penurious or ſingular turn. About 25 years ago, he would travel a whole day, viz. from his ſeat in Berkſhire to London, on horſeback, without baiting. He, at that time, was not only in the habit of gaming very high, but alſo lent large ſums on mortgage to an eminent builder. The money he lent was ſupplied by inſtallments, as the work was carried on. It happened, that on a Saturday a payment became due, and the builder went to his houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet. Finding it ſhut up, he enquired at the gaming-houſe he belonged to, and was informed that he certainly was in town. (Mr. E, at this time, kept not even a man or maid-ſervant in town, to attend upon him.) The builder, being diſtreſſed, went back to Marlborough-ſtreet, but could gain no admittance. At laſt, he applied to the landlord of the public-houſe adjoining, for leave to get over the garden-wall,

garden-wall, which he obtained, and by that means entered the houſe, went up ſtairs, and found Mr. Elwes in his bed, in ſuch an ill ſtate of health as not to be able to get out, and nothing near him but part of a halfpenny roll and a glaſs of water. The builder, procuring a chair, had him conveyed to his own houſe near Portman-ſquare, where he continued to lodge and board for ſeveral years afterwards. It is probably from this circumſtance of neceſſity that the life of this valuable man was extended to ſo late a period.

27. At Great Chalfont, Bucks, David Deviſme, eſq. of Great Miſſenden. This gentleman was diſtributor of ſtamps for the county of Middleſex. The agitation of mind occaſioned by a robbery in the houſe of Mr. Lily, his deputy, at Enfield, on the Monday evening before, brought on a fit of the gout, which ſeized his ſtomach, ſo that by the time he reached Amerſham in the ſtage-coach, he was inſenſible; and being ſuffered, by the inattention of the maſter of the inn and his fellow-travellers, to proceed, was taken out for dead at the next ſtage, Great Chalfont, and all medical aſſiſtance then called-in proved ineffectual.—Mr. D. married a daughter of Capt. Baillie, ſo well known for his etchings and collections of prints, late deputy-governor of Greenwich-hoſpital, and niece of Wm. B. eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the ſtamps, by whom he has left a ſon and daugh.

At Scrooby, near Bawtry, aged 101, Mr. Tho. Loveday. He had practiſed the occupation of a blackſmith and farmer 75 years; and has left a ſon, who is now a farmer of the ſame place, aged 75.

Found dead in his bed, Sir Jn. Liſter Kaye, bart. of Grange, near Huddersfield, co. York. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, Capt. Jn. K. of the Prince of Wales's own reg. of light dragoons.

In her 17th year, Miſs Paine, eldeſt daugh. of Mr. James P. of Bream's-buildings.

In an advanced age, Johanna Horrel, of Exeter. She has left a fortune of upwards of 10,000l. amongſt ſeveral poor relations, one of whom was in the workhouſe at the time of her deceaſe. This ſum was amaſſed by her very rigid œconomy. After her death ſeveral thouſand pounds value of Bank of England notes were found in her lodgings; yet, though poſſeſſed of this wealth, her appearance beſpoke great poverty; and in the ſevereſt weather it was her cuſtom to ſit in the open ſtreet, with a few lemons and nuts for ſale to paſſengers.

28. Aged 85, Mr. De Caſtro, who was the firſt perſon admitted into the corporation of ſurgeons after their ſeparation from the barbers. He retained his ſenſes till a few hours before his death, and daily read the news-papers at the Rainbow Coffee-houſe without the uſe of ſpectacles.

At her houſe in Fryon's-place, Hackney, Mrs. Mary Tyſſen, relict of the late Jn. T. eſq.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Dr. S. prebendary of Weſtminſter.

At Llantriſſent, co. Monmouth, aged 109, J. Howell, yeoman, who was born and bred in that pariſh, and enjoyed all his faculties in an eminent degree till within a few days of his death, when he was compelled to take to his bed, having, the day before, walked five or ſix miles, which apparently injured him.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Eliz. Goldie, relict of Alex. G. eſq. writer to the ſignet.

Mr. John Hilton, of Duckenfield, clothier. He was going on horſe-back to the Angel Inn at Aſhton-under-Line. There is a covered paſſage that leads to the ſtables, which is flagged. Mr. H. rode that way, and his horſe being ſpirited, no ſooner heard the noiſe of its own feet, than it ſprung forward, and went through a door in the gates of the paſſage, which not being high enough for Mr. H. to paſs, his head caught at the top, and he was inſtantly killed by the blow.

At Skene, in Scotland, Mrs. Sarah Skene, widow of Geo. S. eſq. of Skene.

29. Mr. James Waghorn, thread-maker, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

Mrs. Sayre, wife of Stephen S. eſq. banker.

Mr. Barſton, an eminent ironmonger at Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Newby, pariſh-clerk of St. Michael's, Stamford. He attended divine ſervice as uſual, was taken ill in the evening, and expired the ſame night, much regretted.

Mr. Chamblis, many years clerk of St. Mary's pariſh in Southampton. Few perſons now living there remember his predeceſſor. His uſual cuſtom was, when he had had a bad week of chriſtenings, burials, or marriages, to give out, as the firſt pſalm, "Lord, why haſt thou forſaken me?"

30. At Hammerſmith, Mrs. Foljambe.

At Dundee, Mrs. Wedderburne, wife of Cha. W. eſq. of Pearſe.

Lately, at Sandwich, in Kent, aged 82, Mr. Andrew Hills, ſen. ſhip-builder. His father died in 1769, at the age of 95.

At Rocheſter, aged 59, Mrs. Durnford, relict of Lieut.-col. D. of the engineers corps.

At Cleves, in Germany, Jacob Groſe, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for, and deputy-lieutenant of, the county of Hants.

At Gorcum, in Holland, Major-general W. J. Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, in the ſervice of the States General.

At Twickenham, Stafford Briſcoe, eſq. formerly an eminent ſilverſmith in Cheapſide. He fined for the office of ſheriff in the firſt mayoralty of the late Alderm. Beckford.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Andrew Mountcheſter, of the royal navy.

Tho Pryce, eſq. of Gellyhyr, co. Glamorg.

Thomas Erle Drax, eſq. of Charborough, co. Dorſet. He married Mary, daughter of the Lord St. John, of Bletſoe, who ſeparated from him, and died March 7, 1785. Having no iſſue, his eſtate devolves to his brother Edward, a major in the army, who married the heireſs of Awnſham Churchill, eſq. of Henbury.

At Farringdon, Berks, aged 75, Mr. V. Prince.

Aged

Aged 20, Miſs Frances Bates, ſiſter of Mrs. Stephens, of Snow-hill.

At Farthinghoe, co. Northampton, aged 84, Mrs. Egerton, widow of the Rev. Mr. E. formerly rector of that town, and uncle to Sir John E. of Rhyne-hill.

In Ireland, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, the Rev. John Quin, prebendary of Effin, brother to Sir Rich Q. bart. of Adaire, and brother-in-law to the E. of Ilcheſter.

At Plymouth, Broderick Hartwell, eſq. one of the pay-clerks of the dock-yard there, and ſon of the late lieutenant-governor of Greenwich-hoſpital.

Aged 89, Mrs. Wilbank, of Stockton, Durh.

At Valbona, in Portugal, aged 107, Benedict Pereyra, a fiſherman there. He continued to fiſh till he was 105 years old, and the laſt two years of his life got his bread by mending nets.

In his 90th year, Mr. John Hibbert, of Saliſbury. He had been in the ſervice of Meſſieurs Cooper and Co. linen-drapers there, upwards of 50 years.

At Ballaly, co. Dublin, Mrs Thunder, wife of Patrick T. eſq.

Between Limerick and Laughmore, the unfortunate and well-known Wm. Moore.

At Edſtone, York, aged 98, Jn. Ridley, eſq.

At Wigton, Mr. Rob. Johnſon, 40 years maſter of the King's Arms Inn there.

At Beccles, Rev. Mr. Lodington, rector of Haddiſcoe, with Toſt Monks, co. Norfolk.—Theſe rectories, worth together upwards of 200l. a year, are in the gift of the provoſt and fellows of King's Coll. Cambridge, of which ſociety the deceaſed was formerly a fellow.

At Clongown, near Portarlington, Mrs. Meredith, relict of Joſ. M. eſq.

At Dundee, in her 77th year, Mrs. Agnes Yeaman, da. of the late Mr J. Y. of Eaſtmiln.

At Aberdeen, of a lingering conſumption, aged 23, Miſs Jean Ramſay, daughter of the late Jn. R. eſq. of Kinalty.

At Dumfries, Miſs Mary Stothart, daughter of Tho. S. eſq. of Arkland.

After a tedious illneſs, Mr. Corbett, of Darn-hall, in Cheſhire.

In his 64th year, the Rev. Tho. Hutcheſſon, B.A. rector of Croſtwick, co. Norfolk, and of Elmſtone and Northbourn-cum-Shoulden, in Kent.

At Hull, of the ſmall-pox, Capt. Sinclair, of the Enterprize Greenland-man.

At Ridlington, near Molton, co. York, Mrs. Cook, wife of Rev. Mr. C. vicar there.

Aged 81, P. Sevret, eſq. of Newington, Surr. formerly a ſilk-weaver in Spital-fields.

At Galſton, aged 100, Marion Gibſon.—About ten years ago ſhe received a new ſet of teeth, and her eye-ſight was ſo clear that ſhe could read the ſmalleſt print. She walked to Irvine, which is 13 miles from her place of reſidence, and returned next day. She ſpun upon the *rock* without the uſe of ſpectacles, and continued very ſtraight. She was full in body, and died after four days confinement.

In Dublin, of a putrid fever, which, it is ſuppoſed, he caught when attending a diſſection, Sir Tho. Bell, knt. M.D.; whoſe profeſſional eminence renders his death of as much regret to the publick as his amiable character can endear his memory to his friends.

Within a day of each other, the Rev. Mr. Thompſon, rector of Long Addingham, co. York, and Mrs. T. his wife.

At Winkleigh, co. Devon, the Rev. John Webber, of New College, Oxford; M.A. 1767; vicar of Adderbury, co. Oxford; which living is in the gift of New College.

In his 68th year, much lamented, Thomas Wilſon, eſq. By his death, his brother, the Biſhop of Briſtol, inherits a landed property of 3,500l. a year, excluſive of the 2000l. a year before given to the Biſhop's ſon.

At Bridgenorth, aged 81, Mr. Fr. Hughes, remarkable for his activity till within a few days of his death, being never known to make uſe of a ſtick, tho' he uſually walked many miles a day.

At Landaff, Mr. James Davies, many years regiſtrar of that town.

In Frederick-ſtr. Dublin, Sir Fielding Ould.

In Crane-lane there, Mrs. Elwood, relict of Mr. Edw. E. attorney, and ſiſter to Henry Moſſop the tragedian.

In Aungier-ſtreet, Dublin, John Rawlins, eſq. an eminent attorney, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

In Grafton-ſtreet, Dublin, Mr. Stephen Parker, letter-founder.

At Corke, Francis Rowland, eſq.

At the ſame place, Mr. Paul Baker, merch.

In Galway, Mr. Marcus Broughton.

Aged 75, Rev. Mr. Cooper, many years paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Melbourn, co. Cambridge.

In Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, aged 88, Mr. Hookham.

At Bologna, the Ducheſs of Albany, natural daughter of the late Pretender, who ſent for her from France ſome time before his death, and had her legitimated. Her complaint was an abſceſs in the ſide, and is attributed to a fall from her horſe ſome time before ſhe left France. She was the laſt direct deſcendant (if a natural child can be ſo called) of the Stuarts, except the Cardinal of York, who, ſince his brother's death, has aſſumed the title of Henry IX.—She has left her mother only 3000 crowns a year. The Cardinal is her heir, excepting a few ſmall legacies to domeſtics.

At Swinley, near Wigan, Mrs. Kenyon, relict of the late Geo. K. eſq. and brother to the lady of the Right Hon. Lord K.

At the alms-houſe, Froxfield, Wilts, Mrs. Belſhire, who received the charitable benefactions of the Clergy Society of Berks, from its firſt eſtabliſhment. She has left money, to no inconſiderable amount, to be diſtributed in ſeveral legacies to perſons unrelated to her.—It were to be wiſhed, for the credit of ſuch excellent inſtitutions, that they would frequi-

nize more minutely into the characters and circumſtances of the annual applicants who ſometimes ſolicit for unmerited relief on ſtatements miſrepreſented and fallacious.

At Paris, aged 81, the celebrated Vernet, marine-painter to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſo deſervedly eminent for the action and ſpirit of his figures, for the light and elegant taſte of his landſcapes, for the picturesque choice of the views he took from Nature, and, above all, for the ſoftneſs and harmony of his colouring. He received the early part of his education at Rome; and, while there, contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Drake, of Shardlowes, in Buckinghamſhire, then on his travels. Mr. Drake employed him to paint ſix pictures, and left the ſubjects to his own choice. They are very capital performances, in the Painter's beſt manner, and are now in the drawing-room at Shardlowes. Having ſtayed a competent time, eagerly employed in the contemplation of the fineſt models of antiquity, he returned to France, and his firſt deſigns were views of ſome of the principal ſea-ports on the coaſt. Theſe, being ſhewn to his late Majeſty of France, procured him the appointment of Marine Painter to the King, with a competent ſalary, and every aſſiſtance that he requeſted to go through his plan of giving a view of every ſea-port in the kingdom. This he compleated; and, under royal and national patronage, the views have been engraved; and the prints, which are in general moſt exquiſitely performed, have been diſſeminated through all Europe. Many of theſe engravings were by Balechon; one of them, well known to collectors by the name of "The Storm," was much admired for the fluidity of the water, and the ſpirit of the figures. One hundred of the prints were conſigned to an engraver in London, and part of them ſold; but ſome perſons objecting to the very clumſy ſtyle in which a long dedication, inſcribed under the print, was written, Balechon ſaid he would ſoon remedy that, and with his graver drew a number of black lines upon the copper, over the dedication, ſo as in a degree to obliterate the words, and ſent one hundred impreſſions to England. Theſe our connoiſſeurs ſoon found to be *the ſecond impreſſion*, and eagerly bought up the firſt; but a print with the lines no man of taſte would look at. This mortified the Engliſh printſeller, who wrote to the French engraver, and complained that he could not ſell the ſecond ſet for half price. "Morbleu!" cries the Frenchman, "how whimſical are theſe Engliſh virtuoſi! they muſt be ſatisfied, however." To work he ſets with his punch and hammer, and, re-airing the letters, ſends out the print with the inſcription apparently in its firſt ſtate. A few of theſe were ſold; but the impoſition was ſoon diſcovered by the faintneſs of the impreſſions; and then thoſe who did not poſſeſs the firſt impreſſions, were glad to have the plate in the ſecond, rather than the third ſtate; ſo that nearly all the third ſet lay upon the hands of the printſeller. This produced a complaint; and the complaiſant Frenchman, ever eager to ſatisfy his Engliſh cuſtomers, again punched out the lines, and brought the inſcription to its ſecond ſtate. This Proteus of a print very frequently appears in ſales; and the conteſts of the connoiſſeurs about the ſuperiority of thoſe without lines to thoſe with, and *vice verſâ*, are innumerable, and ſometimes proceed to blows. This little hiſtory may perhaps induce them to conſult their own eyes in preference to black lines.—M. V, after a long and active life, in a manner that did honour to himſelf and his country, began to fear that his well earned penſion would be ſtopped by the preſent troubles; and, as 81 years of age is rather too late a period for a man to take a very active part in national diſputes, he meditated a retreat to England, which was put a ſtop to by his being called to "that undiſcovered country, from whoſe bourn no traveller returns." His works will, however, live as long as thoſe of any artiſt of his day. In a light and airy management of his landſcape, in a deep and tender diminution of his perſpective, in the clear tranſparent view of the ſky, liquid appearance of the water, and the buoyant air of the veſſels which he depicted on it, he had few ſuperiors. In ſmall figures employed in dragging off a boat, rigging a ſhip, or carrying goods from the quay to a warehouſe, or any other employ which required action, he diſplayed moſt uncommon knowledge, and gave them with ſuch ſpirit (tho' ſometimes a little in the French fluttered ſtyle), as has never been equalled by any man, except our moſt excellent Mortimer; and to be the inferior of Mortimer in that line is no diſhonour. It has been the lot of every painter who ever lived, and will probably be the lot of all who ever will live. He carried that branch of the art to its higheſt degree of perfection.

Mrs. Daviſon, of Horbling. She had buried three huſbands, Mr. Daviſon being her fourth. But what is moſt remarkable, the ſame undertaker has been employed ſeventeen times in that houſe in fifteen years.

At Limerick, Henry Meredyth, eſq. M.P. for the borough of Armagh, in Ireland.

At St. Margaret's bank, Rocheſter, aged 83, Mr. Tho. Baker, many years an alderman of that city.

At Eaſt Dereham, Norfolk, in her 25th year, Miſs Girling, daughter of the late Wm. G. eſq. She was found dead in her bed, it is ſuppoſed from the burſting of a blood-veſſel.

At Newry, in her 82d year, Mrs. Dick, mother of Quintin D. eſq.

At Weſton-Favell, near Northampton, in her 99th year, Mary Ward, a poor widow, who retained her underſtanding to the laſt.

At Brighthelmſtone, James-Mansfield Chadwicke, eſq. formerly an officer of dragoons, and

and brother of the late Right Hon. Georgiana Baroneſs Middleton. He was the only ſon of the late Evelyn C. eſq. of Weſt Leak, co. Nottingham, lieutenant-colonel in the late Duke of Cumberland's regiment of dragoons, and of Elizabeth his wife, co-heireſs of Edw. Fowler, eſq of Feltham, Middleſex, ſon of Edw. F. biſhop of Glouceſter; whoſe grandfather, James C. eſq. was M. P. for Dover, and married the daughter of Dr. Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury; whoſe father, James C. eſq. of the Inner Temple, was a judge of aſſize in Ireland. They were a younger branch of the antient family of that name in Lancaſhire, and derive their pedigree from John Chadwick, of Chadwick and Heley-hall, co. Lancaſter, eldeſt ſon of Sir John C. knt. buried in Stepney church.

In France, in his 73d year, James Paine, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Eſſex, Middleſex, and Surrey.—His abilities as an architect ſhone eminently conſpicuous in the public and private works raiſed under his direction, from Alnwick caſtle, nearly to the Land's End in Cornwall.—To uncommon powers in adapting the plans of his buildings with the juſteſt preciſion, for the purpoſes to which they were dedicated, he was equally happy in raiſing ſuch magnificent or beautiful ſuperſtructures, as became the conſiderable part built of the intended Palace at Workſop Manor, or the Mauſoleum at Gibſide. His Architectural Works, publiſhed in two large folio volumes, exhibit many of the individual buildings compriſed in the extenſive line of his employ. He deſigned the human figure, and all the ornaments needful to the decoration of architecture, with taſte and judgement; and was one of the very few ſurviving artiſts, who, in the early infancy of the polite arts in this country, aſſembled for the laudable purpoſe of ſupporting an academy by their own private contribution.—The ſkill he had acquired in geometry, and ſciences wherein the practical part of architecture is materially concerned, empowered him to erect his own deſigns upon the ſtedfaſt foundation of mathematical certainty, and render aſſiſtance to his contemporaries, on a variety of momentous occaſions.—When our author had ſcarcely attained the age of manhood, he was intruſted with the care and total management of Noſtel-houſe, a very conſiderable pile of building in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. (See Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. IV. plates 70, 71, 72, 73. See alſo Cuſworth, ibid. 88, 89; and the Manſion-houſe at Doncaſter, of which he publiſhed plans and elevations in 1751, fol.) How he acquitted himſelf in ſo arduous an undertaking is ſufficiently exemplified by the rapid encouragement that immediately flowed from every part of the country. His fame furniſhed him many employments among the great; and the patronage of the Right Hon. Richard Arundell, of Northallerton, procured a place in the King's Board of Works i. e. Clerk of the Works at Greenwich. The firſt opportunity he was advanced to the Royal Mace, and again to Richmond New Park, and Newmarket. A very few years after, the unlucky hour arrived that dated the period of his patron's exiſtence, and our Author's hope (from promiſes recorded) of ſucceeding to the Comptrollerſhip of all the King's Works. A vacancy in that department was likely every day to happen. Such is the uncertain ſtate of man!—a total change of men and meaſures ſoon followed. Notwithſtanding his acknowledged reputation, he was doomed to remain in his then humble ſituation for a length of years, until the death of Stephen Wright, eſq. maſter-maſon, when our Author, by his Majeſty's moſt gracious interpoſition, was advanced to the rank of a board-officer, by the title of Architect to the King. He had ſcarcely taken his ſeat at a board held under an inſtrument ſanctioned by the Privy Seal, the appending wax to the deed had ſcarcely time to receive the impreſſion, ere he found himſelf diſplaced by Mr. Burke's Reform-bill. After a ſervice of nearly half a century, in the labour and drudgery of office, his merits were thus unexpectedly overlooked, without gratuity or penſion. In 1785, he ſerved the office of High Sheriff for the county of Surrey. Some months preceding his deceaſe, finding the infirmities of age ſteal faſt upon him, and a family occurrence of a ſingular nature preying upon his ſpirits, he retired to the Continent, where he ended his days.

Dec. 1. At Leiceſter, after an illneſs of four days, in her 53d year, Mrs. Pigott, wife of Rev. J. P. vicar of Wigſton. She had been married upwards of 25 years; and, in the zealous diſcharge of her domeſtic duties, has left behind her an affecting and edifying example. Her excellent qualities enſured the happineſs of her family, and the comfort of her dependants. Her virtues were endeared by the mildneſs of her diſpoſition, and the gentleneſs of her manners; and the deep concern ſhe ever felt and expreſſed for the misfortunes of others is now repaid by her by the public regret.

In Mincing-lane, Mr. William Shone, wine-merchant.

Aged 63, Mrs. Fletcher, of Gerard-ſtr.

Wm. Rowles, eſq. of Clapham.

At Birmingham, John Holden, jun. eſq. of Sheepy-hall, co. Leiceſter.

2. At Shepperton, Mrs. Scott, wife of Tho. S. eſq. M.P. for Bridport.

At Bingham, co. Nottingh. at four o'clock in the morning, aged 74, Mr. Tho. Baxter; and at one o'clock at noon of the ſame day, and in the ſame houſe, aged 77, Mr. Sam. B. his brother.

At Baldock, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Grave, the well-known favourite of the late Lord Saliſbury, and mother of the late rector of Hatfield and Clothall.

At

At Farway, Wilts, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Marker, wife of Rev. Mr. M. vicar of Whiteſton.

At her father's, Jn. Chorley, eſq. at Redhazles, near Liverpool, Mrs. Ford, wife of Jn. F. eſq. of Lancaſter.

At Torbanehill, Mrs. Geddes, wife of Robert G. eſq.

Aged 45, the Rev. Cartres Donne, curate of Broome, and vicar of Loddon, co. Norf.

At a private mad-houſe at Hoxton, whither he was ſent after having ſtabbed his wife and himſelf, on the 23d inſtant (ſee p. 1149), Mr. John Lowder, formerly of Plymouth, and maſter-builder and ſuperintendant of the King's yard of Halifax, in Nova Scotia. His daughter, by a former wife, is of the deſcription of thoſe who are ſaid to be born deaf and dumb. Her not being able to hear ſounds conſtituting words and ſyllables, renders it utterly impoſſible for her to articulate them. Her organs of ſpeech, however, are perfect; but the uſe of them is in this way denied. She can expreſs the various paſſions by certain uncouth, and ſometimes frightful, noiſes. Beſides being otherwiſe accompliſhed, ſhe dances exquiſitely, and with as much truth and preciſion in her movements, as if, inſtead of being deaf, ſhe were gifted with a nice ear for muſic. She is not ſo utterly denied the ſenſe of hearing, but that ſhe is ſuſceptible of a very violent percuſſion on the ear. When the evening-gun uſed to be fired at Halifax, and ſhe was at a ſtated diſtance from it, ſhe would ſet up a ſcreech, very much like that of a wild Indian, but ſomewhat more terrible. Her paſſions are very ſtrong and acute, and this has generally been remarked of thoſe who are deprived by Nature of one or ſeveral of their ſenſes. She is about 24 years of age.

3. At Hampſtead, Mrs. Rumſey, wife of Tho. R. eſq.

Mr. Tilmſley, ſurveyor and builder, in Mare ſtreet, Hackney.

Mrs. Wallace, wife of John W. eſq. of Bracknall, Berks.—Her infant daughter died a few days before.

At the Bell Savage Inn, on Ludgate-hill, Mr. Joachim, an Hanoverian Jew, formerly of great property. He went to the above inn on the preceding evening, and going into the tap-room, called for a bottle of wine, and ordered a bed. Between ſeven and eight the next morning, on the report of a piſtol, the waiter went into the room, when Mr. J. complained of illneſs, and deſired ſome water. At about nine, a ſecond report being heard, the waiter, on going in again, diſcovered that he had ſhot himſelf dead.—Soon after the deceaſe of his father he ſet out, in ſtyle, on a tour through the Continent. When in Italy, he met with a ſevere loſs, an Italian merchant having ſwindled him out of 20,000l. worth of diamonds. The breaking of Clifford was the next frown of misfortune, beſides the common loſſes in the courſe of buſineſs. He then went to Spain, to eſtabliſh a correſpondence there; but no ſooner had he entered that territory, than he was apprehended on a ſuſpicion of uttering falſe Engliſh bank-notes, and confined in a horrid dungeon, without a hearing. He, however, found means to write a letter to Holland, acquainting his family with his diſmal ſituation. The gaoler intercepted the letter, and finding it written in a hand foreign to his underſtanding, conceived it to be a diſcloſe, and immediately conveyed it to the magiſtrate, who alſo could make no progreſs in it, it being written in a type peculiar to the Jews, called *Germaniſh*. After going through ſeveral other hands, and meeting with no better ſucceſs, it was at laſt tranſmitted to the Leyden Univerſity; where a young Iſraelite, a ſtudent, read the letter to his profeſſor, and being ſtruck with its contents, immediately acquainted the family with it, who were in the utmoſt conſternation about his ſafety, not having heard of him for a long time. This affair being communicated by them to the Prince of Orange, orders were immediately diſpatched to the Dutch ambaſſador at Madrid, and he was honourably acquitted. From that time his imagination was found diſordered, which, by degrees, ſowered him to an abject ſtate; and he was at laſt ſo far reduced as to live dependent on the family of the Goldſmiths, who allowed him 30cl. a year. But ſtill his misfortunes purſued him; one of his daughters, on whom he doated, being entirely deprived of her ſenſes about a fortnight before ſhe was to have been married to a Mr. L——n, a very reputable merchant. This laſt adverſe ſtroke his already diſtracted ſenſes could not ſurvive, and became the means of his diſaſtrous exit.

In his 85th year, John Paterſon, eſq. clerk to the commiſſioners of the land-tax, &c. and formerly chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Houſe of Commons. Mr P. was a very extraordinary character. Poſſeſſed of a ſtrong and active mind, a ſound judgement, amiable manners, and a perſevering diſpoſition, he raiſed himſelf early in life from a very humble ſituation, and became one of the moſt conſpicuous characters in the city of London. He was at firſt clerk to the company of Barber-ſurgeons, and then city-ſolicitor (which he reſigned before the year 1750). Notwithſtanding the ſtrong prejudices, and more than common difficulties, that every man has to combat, who undertakes to diſtinguiſh himſelf by ſtanding forward in the ſervice of his fellow-citizens, ſuch was the good-ſenſe of Mr. P, and ſuch the obvious advantage of the various ſchemes he projected for the intereſt of the city, that the eyes of the moſt wilfully-partial opened, as it were, involuntarily to the merit of his propoſitions, and they were not only adopted one after the other, but very ſoon, almoſt univerſally, confeſſed to be founded in ſolid utility and ſubſtantial benefit. He had the honour of moving, July 25, 1758, the thanks of the City to Sir John Barnard,

on his reſigning his alderman's gown.—To Mr. P, among a variety of other conveniencies, the publick are indebted for Blackfriars-bridge, the widening of old ſtreets, and the introduction of new ones, and many regulations tending to preſerve the ſafety of paſſengers, to ſecure the quiet, and promote the trade and commerce, of the city of London. See, in our vol. XXXVII. p. 35, an account of his "plan for raiſing 282,000l. for public improvements in the city." He was rewarded, 1772, by being elected to the office of clerk to the commiſſioners of the land-tax, window duties, and houſe-tax, for London, on the death of Mr. Ellys; and was alſo clerk to the Iriſh Society; which, all together, produced him near 1400l. per annum, and which he held for the laſt 25 years of his life. The clerkſhip to the Iriſh Society he reſigned a few months ago, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Slade. The other offices are to be divided into three, and will be filled-up by the commiſſioners early in next month.—The late Mr. Deputy Jones and Mr. Deputy Hurford were for years expectants of ſucceeding to Mr. P's places, a circumſtance of which he was well apprized; and one day, within the laſt ten years, invited them both to dinner, and, when the viands were placed upon the table, apologized for not taking his ſeat till his mother came down ſtairs, as ſhe had that day, he told them, promiſed to do the honours of his table. "A mother living at your age, Mr. Paterſon!" exclaimed the aſtoniſhed viſitors. "Yes, Gentlemen," replied the hoſt, "my mother is but one hundred and odd, and all my family have been remarkably long-lived." The two Deputies gave very trifling tokens of appetite that day.—An admirable portrait of Mr. P, holding in his hand a plan for raiſing 300,000l. for completing Blackfriars-bridge, redeeming its tolls, and embanking the North ſide of the Thames, by Sir J. Reynolds, was executed in mezzotinto by Watſon, in 1777, and under it this paſſage from Shakſpeare:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might ſtand up
And ſay to all the world, This was a Man!

4. At Crow-hall, co. Norfolk, Miſs Dering, ſiſter of John Thurlow D. eſq.; whoſe lady died Nov. 6, (ſee p. 1056).

Aged 81, Rob Maitland, eſq. of Greenwich.

In Union-co. Holb. Mr. Jn. Scott, ſurveyor.

Aged 76, Rev. Wm Leech, prebendary of Norwich cathedral, rector of Intwood with Keſtwick, co. Norfolk, and of North Cove with Wallingham St. Mary, co. Suffolk.

At Saliſbury, aged 88, Wm. Coles, eſq.

By a fall from his horſe, Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Nunwick, near Ripon.

5. At Keſwick, aged 82, Mr. Jonathan Norman. He had been in buſineſs upwards of forty years.

At Bath, Sam. Smith, eſq. of Saville-row, banker in Aldermanbury, and father of S. S. eſq. M.P. for Worceſter.

At Glouceſter, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Jn. Field, muſic-maſter in the College-court.

Mr. Olding, glover, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Jacob Kendall, print-ſeller, and one of the burgeſſes of the corporation of Bury.

6. At Northampton, Maſter Middleton, eldeſt ſon of Sir W. M. bart. of Belſay-caſtle, co. Northumberland, and M.P. for that co.

*** *The* SUPPLEMENT, *which ſhall appear as early as poſſible, will continue the* OBITUARY, *and complete the Liſts of* Promotions, Preferments, *&c. &c. to the End of the Year* 1789.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. DRURY-LANE.

1. Haunted Tower—High Life below Stairs.
2. The Hypocrite—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
3. The Haunted Tower—The Firſt Floor.
4. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
5. Ditto—The Lying Valet.
7. K. Henry the Fifth—Iſland of St. Marguerite.
8. The Haunted Tower—Who's the Dupe?
9. Much Ado about Nothing—I. of St. Marguerite.
10. Haunted Tower—Cross Purpoſes
11. Ditto—The Citizen.
12. Ditto—Lying Valet. [Harlequin's Invaſion.
14. *The Life and Death of Sir Walter Raleigh*—
15. Haunted Tower—High Life below Stairs.
16. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
17. Ditto—The Apprentice.
18. Much Ado about Nothing—I. of St. Marguerite.
19. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
21. The Tempeſt—Iſland of St. Marguerite.
22. The Haunted Tower—*Trick upon Trick.*
23. The Heireſs—The Quaker. [*Frolicks.*
26. Much Ado about Nothing—*Harlequin's*
28. King Henry the Fifth—Ditto.
29. Haunted Tower—Ditto.
30. The Tempeſt—Ditto.
31. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. As You Like It—Roſina.
2. Clandeſtine Marriage—Barnaby Brittle.
3. The Dramatiſt—The Touchſtone.
4. Merry Wives of Windſ.—Devil upon Two
5. *The Force of Faſhion*—Citizen. [Sticks.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Death of Capt. Cook.
8. Richard the Third—Love in a Camp.
9. The Dramatiſt—The Poor Soldier.
10. Marian—Follies of a Day—Hob in the
11. Way to keep Him—Bon Ton. [Well.
12. Maid of the Mill—Death of Capt. Cook.
14. The Fair Penitent—The Highland Reel.
15. The Clandeſtine Marriage—Robin Hood.
16. The Dramatiſt—The Farmer.
17. Love in a Village—The Follies of a Day.
18. Caſtle of Andaluſia—Death of Capt. Cook.
19. The Maid of the Mill—Midnight Hour.
21. Werter—*Harlequin's Chaplet.*
22. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
23. The Dramatiſt—Ditto.
26. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
28. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
29. Fontainbleau—Ditto.
30. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
31. The Suſpicious Husband—Ditto.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1789.

Dec.	Bank stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	182 1/4	77 1/4	77 3/4 a 78	—	97 1/4	118 1/8	22 7/8	—	138 3/8	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 0
28	—	77 1/4	78 a 77 7/8	—	97 3/8	118 1/8	22 7/8	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
29	Sunday																				
30	—	77 1/8	77 3/4 a 7/8	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	1/2	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 6
1	182 1/4	77 3/8	77 7/8 a 78	—	97 3/8	118	22 7/8	—	13 1/4	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0
2	—	77 1/4	77 1/8 a 78	—	97 3/8	118 1/8	22 7/8	—	13 3/8	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
3	182	77 1/4	78 a 77 3/8	—	97 3/8	118 1/8	22 3/4	—	13 3/8	—	—	102	—	—	77 3/8	77 3/8	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
4	181 1/2	77 1/4	77 7/8 a 3/4	—	97 3/8	118	—	—	13 1/4	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 17 0
5	181 1/4	77	77 3/4	—	97 1/4	117 7/8	22 3/4	—	—	172	—	110	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	—
6	Sunday																				
7	181	76 7/8	77 5/8 a 3/4	—	97 1/4	117 7/8	—	—	13 1/4	172	—	109	—	76 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
8	182	77 1/4	77 7/8 a 78	—	97 3/8	118	22 3/4	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 19 0
9	182	77 1/4	77 7/8 a 78	—	97 3/8	118	22 7/8	—	13 1/4	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 0
10	182 1/4	77 1/4	78	—	97 3/8	—	22 7/8	—	13 1/4	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	54	15 19 0
11	—	77 3/8	78 1/8	—	97 3/8	—	—	—	13 1/4	—	—	110	—	76 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	—	77 3/8	78 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	22 7/8	—	—	173 1/4	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 0
13	Sunday																				
14	—	77 1/2	78 1/4	—	98 1/4	—	22 7/8	—	13 1/4	173 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	15 18 6
15	182 1/2	77 3/4	78 3/4 a 3/8	—	98 7/8	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
16	—	77 1/2	78 1/4 a 1/8	—	98 3/8	—	23	—	13 3/8	173	—	107	—	77 1/8	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	15 18 0
17	182 1/2	77 7/8	78 3/8 a 5/8	—	99 1/4	—	—	—	13 3/8	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	15 18 0
18	183	77 3/4	78 1/2 a 5/8	—	99 1/4	—	23	—	13 3/8	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 18 6
19	—	77 3/4	78 1/2 a 5/8	—	99	—	2	—	13 3/8	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	16 0 0
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23	—	77 7/8	—	—	99 1/4	—	23 1/8	—	13 3/8	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	1/2	—	—	—	16 0 0
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Improvement in the Focus of Telescopes *ib.*
Old Tapestry in St. Mary-hall, Coventry *ib.*
Cellars of the Crown Inn at Rochester 1185
Roman Relicks found near Manchester *ib.*
Q. Elizabeth's Writing.--Old Yew Tree 1186
An American Passport for Capt. Cook 1187
Letter on Welsh History —St. Brigide 1188
Tour thro' England and Wales continued 1189
Observance of the Sabbath recommended 1192
A Vindication of the Wiltshire Dissenters 1193
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Sir R. Dudley.—De Foe.—Gibbon, &c. 1202
Particulars of the Family of Bp. Burnet *ib.*
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Verses on the Death of Dr. Leechman *ib.*
St. Andrew's Day.--Verses by Dr. Free, &c. *ib.*
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. 1207--1218

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS *from the Time of the* KING'S RECOVERY *to the End of the Session.* *(Continued from p.* 1106.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, March 18.

MAJOR SHERIDAN's divorce-bill was read a third time, and passed; and sent to the House of Commons.

Same day, in the House of Commons, the order being read, for a committee of the whole House on the corn laws;

Mr. *Stanhope* laid before the House a copy of the bill which he introduced on the subject last year; which, after a few observations of Mr. Alderman *Watson* and Mr. *Rose*, was adopted.

The committee of the whole House on the supplies; Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair.

Mr. *Aldridge* then rose, to move the Ordnance extraordinaries: he shortly stated the particulars of the extraordinaries; and concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum, not exceeding 218,017l. 6s. 4d. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the charges of the extraordinaries of the Ordnance.

Sir *Grey Cooper* expressed his astonishment at so large a sum. It exceeded, he said, the estimate of the year 1786 by 111,000l. and it exceeded the estimate of the last year by 40,000l. It was necessary, before they voted away so large a sum of their constituents' money, that some reason should be given for so great an excess in the estimate.

Gen. *Burgoyne* disapproved the principal reason, which he conceived to be the erecting fortifications in the West Indies; an useless and an improper waste of money! and likely to entail upon the country an excessive expence for the maintenance of soldiers to man those fortifications.

Ch. of Ex. shortly stated the benefit that would arise from our islands being made sufficiently strong by citadels, to enable them to hold out for a short time against a superor force, until they could be relieved by a fleet. He agreed that the islands must ultimately depend upon a fleet; but the combined strength of a fleet and of citadels would add much greater safety to them than could possibly be expected from a fleet alone.

Sir *William Molesworth* rose, not to make any objection or observation on the estimates, but to mention to the House a fortification which was building by the military artificers at Plymouth, and which,

which he did not believe was laid before the Houſe in any eſtimate. A wall was erecting, which was called a boundary-wall, round Plymouth Dock, ſixteen feet high, and for no other purpoſe, as he could diſcover or hear, than to keep out a few cattle.

Capt. *Berkeley* ſupported the neceſſity of fortifications in the Weſt Indies. He aſſerted, that the wall, of which the Hon. Baronet complained, was not built for the purpoſe of keeping out common cattle, but to keep out the depredators of Town Dock. It was not uſual, he believed, for cattle to eat leaden aprons, trucks, and ſuch things. The cattle which the wall was built to keep out, were cattle of that kind. He concluded with obſerving, that the neglect of fortifying the Weſt India iſlands was among the blunders of the Adminiſtration that carried on the laſt war.

Sir *Grey Cooper* wiſhed the fortifying them might not prove ultimately to be blunders of the preſent Adminiſtration; firſt, in the expence to erect and man them; and ſecondly, in the greater difficulty that would exiſt in the re-taking them, if they ſhould fall into the hands of an enemy.

The reſolution was agreed to; after which, Mr. *Aldridge* moved others, which were likewiſe agreed to, without any oppoſition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, March 19.

The Mercers Company attending, preſented their annual account, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The ſame day the corn-bill was brought in, and read the firſt time, in the Houſe of Commons.

The American trade-bill was read the third time, and paſſed to the Lords.

The Houſe in committee on the marine mutiny-bill, Mr. *Gilbert* in the chair—went through the ſame—and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed.

Lord *Newhaven* then roſe, and moved, "That an account of the groſs and net produce of the cuſtoms of England, to the 5th of January, 1789, be laid before the Houſe."—Ordered.

"The ſame of the cuſtoms for Scotland, to the 5th of January, 1789."—Ordered.

"The ſame of the duties ariſing from the land and malt-taxes of Scotland, for the year 1786."—Ordered.

"And of the general account of the Receiver General of the cuſtoms for Scotland, to the 5th of January, 1789."—Ordered.

Mr. *Gilbert* then brought up the report of the committee of ſupply; which was read the firſt time, as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum, not exceeding 1924l. 1s. 8d. be granted to his Majeſty, for the pay of one company of military artificers, for the year 1789.

"That 9366l. be granted, for defraying the expences of the ſervices performed by the Office of Ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for by Parliament, in 1788. And,

"That 218,017l. be granted, to defray the extraordinary of the Office of Ordnance for the year 1789."

The queſtion being put, "That theſe reſolutions be now read a ſecond time;"

Gen. *Burgoyne* owned himſelf much diſappointed at the thin attendance of Members on a queſtion of ſuch importance; but was determined, if he ſtood alone, to ſtate his objections to the whole plan which was gone upon for fortifying the Weſt Indies, as, in his opinion, it was falſe in principle, was endleſs in expence, was beyond what the ſtate of the population and finances of our country would bear, and tended to eſtrange men's minds from our grand bulwark, the navy. He would, if poſſible, reject the whole; that not being in his power, he would do what he could as a Member of that Houſe, and ſtanding upon Parliamentary ground; he required an eſtimate of the whole expence, and of the number of men neceſſary, before he would give his vote for the reſolution. He therefore moved, That the reſolutions be re-committed.

Col. *Phipps* ſaid, he was enabled from experience to ſpeak to the queſtion now before the Houſe, being during the laſt war in the Weſt Indies, when our iſlands fell one after another into the hands of the enemy, for want of fortifications to enable them to hold out till they could be aſſiſted by our fleet, which was confeſſedly ſuperior to that of the enemy in thoſe ſeas. The Hon. General had called for an eſtimate of the number of men that it was ſuppoſed would be neceſſary. In time of peace, the number on the peace eſtabliſhment would be ſufficient; and in time of war, double that number. The keeping up the peace eſtabliſhment to the full in time of peace, would be of

the greateſt ſervice in time of war, by having a number of ſeaſoned troops on the ſpot, who were always equal to near double the number of freſh troops. Thus, in point of œconomy, there will be one half of the men ſaved, and one half of the expence of raiſing and tranſporting them. —As to the difficulty of re-taking the iſlands that may be loſt, that may be proportioned to the value of them; for it would be next to madneſs to hazard men and money in re-taking that, which, when taken, was of little or no national advantage; beſides that their being properly fortified would render the taking of them by an enemy impracticable, except by ſurprize.

Cb. of Ex. thought Col. Phipps's argument ſufficiently convincing. The loſs of freſh troops on every change was a ſacrifice not to be overlooked, and in no degree to be hazarded, if a few thouſand pounds could contribute to their preſervation. The reſolutions were then put, and agreed to; and of courſe the General's motion was loſt.

The Houſe in committee on the mutiny-bill—went through the ſame, and ordered it to be ingroſſed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 20.

The bills paſſed by the Commons, and ſent up to the Lords, for their concurrence, were read the firſt time.

In the Houſe of Commons, the Sheriffs of London attending, were called in, and preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, &c. praying a repeal of the ſhop-tax. The ſame was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition of the vicar, church-wardens, and overſeers, of the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the city of Weſtminſter, was preſented; praying leave to bring in a bill, for repairing the church, and to enable them to buy a piece of ground for a burying-place, and for the better maintenance and employment of the poor of the ſaid pariſh.

Several petitions and private bills were read, and conſidered.

The Houſe in committee on ways and means, came to two reſolutions.

1. That, towards raiſing a ſupply to his Majeſty, the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued, from the 23d day of June, 1789, to the 24th day of June, 1790. And,

2. That the ſum of four ſhillings in the pound, and no more, be raiſed within the ſpace of one year, upon lands, tenements and hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and a proportionable ceſs upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland. Said reſolutions to be reported on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, March 21.

The mutiny-bill, marine mutiny-bill, and American trade-bill, were read the firſt time.—The Commons did not ſit.

Monday, March 23.

The above bills were paſſed.

In the Houſe of Commons, H. F. Sheridan's divorce-bill was read a ſecond time.

Mr. Mitford, from the cuſtoms in Scotland, attending, was called in; and delivered, at the bar, an account of the quantity of rum and ſugar exported.

Mr. Mitford alſo, from the exciſe in Scotland, preſented an account of exports of rum, &c.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Stamp Office, was called in; and delivered at the bar, an account of the groſs and net produce of the ſeveral taxes. The account was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* gave notice, that, on as early a day as poſſible after the Eaſter receſs, he ſhould move, that all the papers, that could afford the Houſe information on the ſubject of the ſlave-trade, ſhould be laid upon the table; and if any gentleman had further information to lay before the Houſe than the papers he meant to move for might convey, he truſted that ſuch gentleman would move in time for thoſe papers, ſo that the ſubject might be taken under conſideration on Thurſday the 23d of April. Mr. *W.* concluded, by moving, "That this Houſe will, on Thurſday the 23d day of April next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the circumſtances of the ſlave-trade complained of in the petitions." Having been reminded by his friends, that he had omitted to ſtate the object of his intended motion, he roſe again, and apologized to the Houſe for the omiſſion of what in candour he ought to confeſs, that his motion was meant to go to the entire abolition of the ſlave-trade.

Lord *Penrhyn* begged leave, if that was the Hon. Gent's deſign, to aſk what compenſation he meant to make to the

African merchants for the loſs of their trade? and alſo, whether he comprehended in his object a compenſation to the proprietors of eſtates in the Weſt Indies for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, by which the means of cultivating the lands in the Weſt Indies would be entirely cut off? His Lordſhip added, that all the lands in the Weſt Indies were either ſecurities for debts due to this country, or jointures to widows, or proviſion for children. If, therefore, theſe ſecurities were not intended to be provided for, the Hon. Gent. when he made his motion, would carry a violation of juſtice in one hand, and a falſe ſhew of humanity in the other.

Mr. *Wilberforce* flattered himſelf, that almoſt every gentleman in the Houſe would agree with him, that any diſcuſſion on the ſubject would now be premature; when the papers neceſſary to give the proper information were before the Houſe, he truſted that he ſhould be able to ſhew, that the ſlave-trade might be compleatly aboliſhed, and the cultivation of the Weſt India iſlands improved at the ſame time.

Mr. *Gaſcoigne* roſe, he ſaid, not prematurely to detain the Houſe, but merely to obſerve, that though the Hon. Gent. had told them candidly that he meant to move an entire abolition of the African trade, and that he ſhould lay ſuch documents before the Houſe as would afford ample information on the ſubject, the Hon. Gent. had not ſaid what thoſe documents were; and, therefore, that he for one ſhould doubt of thoſe documents: and that there were other documents, of much greater weight, on the other ſide of the queſtion, which is indeed a queſtion not to be reſolved on haſtily, as the intereſts of a great proportion of the people of this country are materially involved in it.

The queſtion on Mr. *Wilberforce's* motion was then put, and agreed to.

Tueſday, March 24.

A motion was made, "That ſo much of the Church ſervice, on the 5th of November, as relates to the Revolution," be read; which being complied with,

Mr. *Beaufoy* roſe, and, after a moſt maſterly preface, in which he diſplayed great knowledge of the hiſtory antecedent to the Revolution, and much obſervation on the events that have ſucceeded, he hoped, that the motion he was about to make would not be unwelcome to the Houſe, when he aſked leave, as he ſhould now proceed to do, to bring in a bill, "to eſtabliſh a perpetual Anniverſary Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for having, by the glorious Revolution, delivered this nation from arbitrary power; and to commemorate annually the confirmation of the people's rights."

Lord *Mulcaſter* roſe, to ſecond Mr. Beaufoy's motion; and ſaid, his Hon. Friend had ſo ably and amply explained the grounds and motives on which he wiſhed to introduce his bill, that he left him no occaſion to add a ſingle ſyllable on the ſubject. He would therefore content himſelf with ſeconding his Hon. Friend's motion.

Sir *Richard Hill* thought it extraordinary indeed, that, in the courſe of an hundred years, a Britiſh Houſe of Commons ſhould not have diſcovered the benefits of the Revolution. The Hon. Gentleman's motion, therefore, reminded him, he ſaid, of the canonization of the Popiſh Saints, which generally took place fifty or an hundred years after their deceaſe. He did not, however, wiſh to oppoſe the religious celebration of ſo intereſting an event; but feared, if the Hon. Gent's motion was adopted, inſtead of a day of Thankſgiving and Prayer, the day would be made a day of feaſting and drunkenneſs. Sir Richard ſaid, there was a ſervice of the Church ſpecially appointed religiouſly to commemorate the Revolution; and deſired Mr. Hatſell, the clerk, to refer to it, as he believed the Members of that Houſe were not particularly converſant with the Book of Common Prayer, in which it was directed, which he did; and then Sir Richard, particularly addreſſing himſelf to the Speaker, ſaid, he was more than any other Member intereſted in the motion, ſince, if it was carried, he would be obliged to recollect the day, and have to attend and *freeze* at St. Margaret's in his *pontificalibus*, as he and another great Speaker are obliged to do on the 30th of January; neither of whom, he believed, would be over-fond of making their viſit biennial.

Mr. *Beaufoy* replied to Sir Richard's objections, which, he obſerved, were chiefly two; the firſt, the length of time; the other, that there was a ſervice appointed for the landing of King William on the 5th of November. As to the firſt objection, that an hundred years had elapſed ſince the event happened, that, Mr. B. ſaid, was the preciſe ground on which the motion reſted, becauſe the bleſſings that had been derived from the Revo-

Revolution had been experienced for a full century. And as to the second, that there was already a service appointed to commemorate the landing of King William on the 5th of November; it was true there was such a service, but in it was comprehended two objects that had not the least analogy; the one, the Gunpowder Plot; the other, the Landing of K. William. It was to commemorate neither of these events that he wished to bring in his bill. It was the glorious event of the Revolution itself; by which, without loss of blood, the Sovereign who had abused his powers had vacated his kingly office, and had given an opportunity to that family to ascend the throne, under whose mild and auspicious government the country had so long experienced the full perfection of national freedom, happiness, and prosperity, that he was anxious to commemorate.

The question was agreed to.

Wednesday, March 25.

In the House of Commons, read and committed the malt and land-tax bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 26.

Several private bills from the Commons.

In the House of Commons, Mr. *Stanhope* moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill to repeal the county registering-bill.

Mr. *Stanhope* said, he would not trouble the House with a statement of the absurdities and the inconveniences in the bill; they were too glaring to escape notice. He would content himself, therefore, with moving, that the bill to repeal it be now read.

Ch. of Exch. defended the principle of the registering-bill, and thought, if it could be made practicable by amendments, it would be better than wholly repealing it.

Mr. *Vansittart* objected to the bill, though he did not dislike the principle.

Mr. *Duncombe* supported the bill.

Mr. *Sumner* was of opinion, that a bill for a temporary suspension would meet the wishes of all parties.

Mr. *Rolle* was for a total repeal.

Mr. *Powys* said, the collected voice of the country was against the bill; and while it existed, no other would be offered.

Master of the Rolls agreed to the propriety of a register, but did not like the present mode.

The question for the second reading was at length put, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 30.

Counsel was heard on a Scotch appeal.

A witness was, upon motion, ordered to attend at the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on the 21st of next month.

A Scotch appeal, a fishery-bill, and some road-bills.

In the House of Commons, in committee on the malt and land-tax bills,

A message from the House of Lords, that their Lordships mean to proceed on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on the 21st of April.

Mr. *Sumner* presented a bill to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of the county registering-bill, and to indemnify persons required to carry the said act into execution from the penalties of the same, which was read the first and second time, and committed for to-morrow.

Sir *William Young* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent vexatious removals of the poor, and for supplying certain defects in the laws relating to the poor of this kingdom. Sir *William* afterwards presented his bill; which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed.

The following accounts were then moved:

An account of the value and amount of goods (being foreign produce and manufacture) entered for exportation to the British sugar-colonies, from the several parts of Great Britain, from Christmas, 1787, to Christmas, 1788; distinguishing such goods as have been imported by the East-India Company;

Also, an account of the quantities of coffee, cocoa, and other goods (rum and sugar excepted), exported into the British sugar-colonies, from the several ports in Great Britain, for the same period; distinguishing such as are of the produce and manufactures of the said colonies, and of foreign countries, with the duties of custom and excise on each article; also,

An account of the number of ships and vessels, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards, in the British sugar-colonies, from Michaelmas, 1787, to Michaelmas, 1788; also,

An account of the value and amount of goods (being British produce and manufacture),

nufacture), entered for exportation, in the ſeveral ports of Great Britain, for the Britiſh ſugar-colonies, from Chriſtmas, 1787, to Chriſtmas, 1788; alſo,

An account of the number of ſhips and veſſels, cleared outwards and entered inwards, from the ſeveral ports of Great Britain, to and from the Britiſh colonies, with their reſpective tonnage, for the ſame period.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, March 31.

Heard counſel further on the appeal from Scotland, Meſſrs. Ramſay and Gordon appellants, and the magiſtrates of Edinburgh reſpondents. This cauſe aroſe from the provoſt and other magiſtrates of Edinburgh having procured an act of parliament for the better ſupplying that city with water for the uſe of the inhabitants, which act enabled them to take from any ſprings within the ſpace of three or four miles, ſo as it was not to the *hurt* and *prejudice* of any of its owners. In conſequence of this authority, they were for appropriating a ſpring which ran through the appellants' eſtates, who inſiſted their value by that means would be materially injured, and contended, that there were other ſprings within the allotted ſpace, which might be taken without the *hurt* or *prejudice* of any perſon whatever.

When the counſel on both ſides had concluded their arguments;

The *Lord Chancellor*, with his uſual ability and perſpicuity, entered into the merits of the appeal; and was of opinion, that the Court of Seſſion had not gone ſufficiently into the merits of the caſe, reſpecting the other ſprings alluded to, and the injury taking thoſe in queſtion would be to the eſtates of the appellants. "Private property," ſaid his Lordſhip, "in this country, this land of freedom, is ſacred, and muſt be touched by a tenacious hand; and when that property is wanted for the public advantage, that publick ought not only to pay liberally, but largely, for it:" he ſhould, therefore, propoſe ſending it back to the Court of Seſſion for the neceſſary enquiry; and doubted not, if theſe ſprings were abſolutely requiſite, they would award a ſufficient compenſation for them. Ordered back accordingly. Adjourned.

In the Houſe of Commons, the Clerk of the Houſe was ordered to make out the liſt of thoſe members who were choſen to be members of the Eaſt India judicature, to try Eaſt India delinquents.

Accounts were preſented, from the Exciſe-office, of the groſs and net produce of the taxes, under the head of Exciſe.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Accounts were alſo preſented from the Tax-office, of the arrears of the land-tax.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee went through Major Sheridan's divorce-bill; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The report of the malt and land-tax bills was brought up, read the third time, and ordered to be ingroſſed.

Mr. *Roſe* moved for leave to bring up a clauſe to be added to the land-tax bill; which was brought up, read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to.

Sir *W. Moleſworth* roſe to make his promiſed motion, for an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of the wall building round Plymouth Dock. He ſuppoſed it was meant to be included under the head of repairs; but that could not be allowed, being a new wall. Conſidering it to be a dangerous precedent that ſuch practices ſhould be ſuffered, he moved, that an eſtimate be laid before the Houſe of the expence of the wall, now building under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, in the pariſh of Stoke, in the county of Devon.

Capt. *M'Bride* ſeconded the motion; which was agreed to.

The ſuſpending act, limited to forty days after the next ſeſſion of parliament, was gone through, and ordered to be ingroſſed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, April 1.

The malt-duty bill, the land-tax bill, the county regiſtering ſuſpending-bill, and ſeveral private bills, were brought up from the Commons.

Their Lordſhips heard counſel on an appeal from the Court of Seſſion, reſpecting a ſequeſtered eſtate. Judgement was deferred.

In the Houſe of Commons, liſts of names for the Eaſt India judicature being delivered in, were referred to the conſideration of a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Sir William Young, Mr. Steele, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Gilbert, who were ordered to make their report on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, April 2.

Their Lordſhips did not ſit this day on account of the grand gala at Windſor on his Majeſty's recovery.

In

In the Houſe of Commons, Major Sheridan's divorce-bill, and ſeveral private bills, were read the third time, and paſſed.

A motion was made, that there be laid before this Houſe, an eſtimate of the navy, as it ſtood on the 31ſt Dec. 1788.

Mr. *Fox* roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the ſhop-tax. They had long been at iſſue, he ſaid, on the ſubject, both within that Houſe and without doors: thoſe who oppoſed the tax continuing to aſſert, that it was partial, oppreſſive, and unjuſt, and fell wholly on the ſhop-keepers; while the defenders of it had continued to deny thoſe aſſertions, and to declare that it was in the power of the ſhop-keepers to levy the tax on their cuſtomers. This he conſidered to be the fair ground on which the queſtion reſted; and ſo many reaſons, he ſaid, at different times, and by different parties, had been advanced againſt the tax, that the neceſſity of a repeal was, in his opinion, concluſive. To prove the partiality and impropriety of the tax, it needed only to be mentioned, that what had been deemed retail-ſhops in one town, had been adjudged not ſo in other towns; that collectors had arbitrarily rated houſes for having goods manufactured in them, though they kept no open ſhops; that taylors and ſhoemakers had been deemed ſhop-keepers for employing men to carry on their buſineſs in their garrets. He adduced many other inſtances of arbitrary impoſitions; and concluded with obſerving, that the hardſhip of the tax fell heavieſt upon thoſe who were the leaſt able to bear the weight. He would, therefore, without troubling the Houſe with a multitude of repetitions, move, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal an act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, 'An Act granting to his Majeſty certain Duties on Retail Shops.'

Mr. *Thornton* (member for Southwark) ſpoke warmly in ſupport of the motion; as did

Lord *John Townſhend* (member for Weſtminſter), who ſaid, he was happy to hear, from public rumour, that the tax was no longer to be continued, as it had been an oppreſſion ſeverely felt by his conſtituents.

Several other gentlemen, friends to Government and to the Miniſter, ſpoke on the impropriety and injuſtice of the tax, and in ſupport of the motion. At length,

Ch. of Excheq. roſe, and frankly owned, that the ground on which the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fox) had brought the queſtion to iſſue, was the fair ground on which it exiſted; yet he was by no means convinced that the tax was a perſonal tax, but that the ſhop keepers might and did levy it upon their cuſtomers. Upon that principle alone he had ſupported the tax; but finding by experience that his oppoſition to its repeal was generally diſapproved, and that perſons who came forward and united themſelves againſt the tax were not ſuch as were to be ſuſpected of ſo doing for party purpoſes, or for the purpoſe of diſtreſſing Government, he conſidered *that* as ſtrong evidence againſt the tax; and for that reaſon, and that only, he ſhould ceaſe to give it his ſupport.

Sir *Benjamin Hammet* ſaid, the tax was certainly perſonal, partial, and oppreſſive; and as many poor ſhop-keepers, widows, and others, were affected by it, it ought, in his opinion, to be repealed.

Mr. *Fox's* motion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. *Dempſter* was happy at the repeal of the ſhop-tax, and was of opinion that, as ſhop-keepers had found redreſs, a burthen would likewiſe be removed from the ſhoulders of another very deſerving ſet of men, the hawkers and pedlars, who were, to compenſate the ſhop-keepers, excluded from vending their goods in any town. He therefore gave notice, that he would, on a future day, move for a repeal of the act excluding hawkers and pedlars from vending their goods in any city or town.

Ald. *Le Meſurier*, and other members, were ſo far from giving countenance to any motion of that kind, that they thought it would be neceſſary that a ſtronger bill ſhould be brought in, more effectually to exclude hawkers and pedlars from the privilege of ſelling goods in market-towns.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 3.

The malt-bill, the land-tax-bill, and the ſuſpending-bill, were read a ſecond time.

In the Houſe of Commons, the order of the day for balloting for a committee to try the merits of the petition (ſee p. 174), complaining of an undue election for Weſtminſter, took place.

The act for repealing the ſhop-tax was read the firſt time.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. *Dempſter*, that there be laid before the Houſe, an account of the duties on hawkers and pedlars for the laſt ten years; diſtinguiſhing each year.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 6.

The Houſe, in committee on the malt and land-tax bills, went through the ſame without amendment, and reported them to the Houſe.

The Houſe then went again into a committee on the ſuſpending-bill.

Lord *Stanhope* propoſed an amendment; which being objected to on account of form, the *Lord Chancellor* ſtated the ſame in theſe words, "That the ſuſpenſion do continue until the 5th day of April which ſhall be in the year 1790;" which was adopted, and the bill ordered to be received to-morrow.

In the Houſe of Commons, Sir *Will. Young* reported the names of the members balloted as commiſſioners, for the year enſuing, to carry into execution the Eaſt-India judicature-bill. The liſt ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Neville*, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the petition of the Colcheſter conteſted election, reported at the bar,

That George Jackſon, eſq. is not duly elected.

That George Tierney, eſq. is duly elected.

The petitions of both parties were declared neither *frivolous* nor *vexatious*; and the report ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Read a ſecond time the bill to repeal the ſhop-tax.

Lord *Newhaven* ſtated that, in the year 1779, he had moved for an account of the arrears of the land-tax; diſtinguiſhing in whoſe hands thoſe arrears were placed, and what proceedings had been adopted to compel the payment of them; that the ſaid account was accordingly laid before the Houſe; that in 1788, and the preſent year, he had made two motions to the ſame effect for the arrears of the land-tax for 1779; that the ſaid accounts were laid before the Houſe, but differed materially from that of 1779; the arrears were ſpecified, but it was not diſtinguiſhed in whoſe hands thoſe arrears were placed, or whether any means had been uſed to compel the payment of them. He therefore wiſhed, that an account, ſimilar to that in 1779, ſhould be laid before the Houſe for the laſt ten years; particulariſing each year. Ordered.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, April 7.

The amendments made in the ſuſpending-bill were reported, read, and agreed to.

The Abp. of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sydney, took their ſeats on the woolſack, in their robes, as lords commiſſioners for giving the royal aſſent to ſeveral bills.

The *Lord Chamberlain* (Earl of Saliſbury) informed the Houſe, that his Majeſty had appointed Thurſday, the 23d inſtant, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving; and ſeveral regulations were ordered for the celebration at St. Paul's cathedral accordingly. See p. 336.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Dempſter* roſe, agreeable to his notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal the act of the 25th of the preſent King, impoſing additional duties and reſtrictions on hawkers and pedlars. The ſhop-keepers having obtained the repeal of the act impoſing a duty upon them, warranted his riſing to move for a repeal of the act which loaded the hawkers and pedlars with ſevere and heavy duties. He ſtated the different amounts of the licences before and ſince the additional duties were impoſed; proving from the papers on the table, that, ſince the impoſition of the new duties, the licences had fallen ſhort from 11,000 to 2,000. He argued the ill-conſequences of the new duties, which had been injurious to the manufactures of this country, by cutting up the vent of them, by a channel that had heretofore proved extremely advantageous and beneficial to the country. He ſaid, the increaſe of the Manchеſter manufactory was owing, in a great meaſure, to the induſtry and exertions of that claſs of men, who had carried their fabrics into every corner of the kingdom. He therefore, on the beſt grounds, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the ſaid act.

Mr. *Roſe* ſaid, he by no means intended to oppoſe the motion *in toto*; but perhaps it might be found neceſſary to retain ſome parts of the bill, and to repeal other parts.

Mr. *Pulteney*, ſtruck with the obſervation, wiſhed to ſubmit to the Hon. Gent. who made the motion, whether it might not be proper to alter the words of his motion; and, inſtead of moving for leave

leave to bring in a bill to repeal the acts in queſtion, to move for leave to bring in a bill to *explain* and *amend* thoſe acts.

Mr. *Dempſter* ſaid, he had not the leaſt objection to the alteration.

The *Speaker* then put the queſtion, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the ſaid acts;" which was immediately agreed to.

The order of the day being read, for going into the committee on the bill to repeal the ſhop-tax, Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* took the chair; and

Mr. *Fox* moved, to fill the blank for the commencement with the words "the 5th of April;" and then

The Chairman read the preamble. That being done;

The *Chan. of Excheq.* roſe to make his objections; which, as it ſtood, he ſaid, contained ſomething more like the language of invective, than the ordinary language of a bill of repeal. In fact the preamble, by pronouncing that the tax on ſhops was a partial and oppreſſive tax, and contrary to the juſt principles of taxation, contained a cenſure on the tax, and conſequently a cenſure on a former act of their own. He would, therefore, move an amendment in the original form: *Whereas it was expedient to repeal*, &c.

Mr. *Fox* was extremely ſorry, he ſaid, that the words which he had inſerted for the expreſs purpoſe of maintaining the dignity of Parliament, and ſupporting the regularity and conſiſtency of their proceedings, ſhould be conſidered as an invective. That the tax was *inexpedient* was undoubtedly true; but it was not for that reaſon that it was deemed right to repeal it; to make that the plea for its repeal, was to confeſs that they removed the tax on the mere ground of clamour, without being ſatisfied of its partiality, oppreſſion, and injuſtice, whereas the contrary was undoubtedly the fact. He concluded with ſaying, that although he ſhould certainly give his negative to the amendment, he would not give the committee the trouble of dividing upon it.

The amendment was then moved, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, April 8.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to ſeveral bills.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Rolle* preſented a bill for the more effectual relief of the poor, by extending the ſanction of Parliament to ſuch ſocieties as have been, or may be, formed in different parts of the kingdom, by perſons of the lower claſs, for their own mutual aſſiſtance and relief. The bill was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday, the 20th inſt.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 20.

The Duke of *Leeds* and Lord *Clifford* took the oaths, and their ſeats.

Orders for attending his Majeſty to St. Paul's on Thurſday.

In the Houſe of Commons, Capt. *Berkeley* was ſworn, and took his ſeat for Glouceſterſhire.

Capt. *Berkeley* laid before the Houſe an eſtimate of building a wall at Plymouth.

Lord *Mornington* moved, that the minutes of the evidence taken before the committee on the bill, in the laſt ſeſſion, for the regulation of the tranſportation of ſlaves, be printed for the uſe of the members. Ordered.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the ſcaffolds erected in the ſtreets through which the proceſſion was to paſs, Weſt of Temple-bar, on Thurſday, and to report thereon.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tueſday, April 21.

The trial of Warren Haſtings came on.

The uſual ceremonies over, Mr. *Burke*, about 20 minutes after 12 o'clock, came forward, and ſpoke till four on the charge reſpecting preſents, at which time the Houſe adjourned.

The bill for repealing the ſhop-tax was read.

The Duke of *Norfolk* called upon the members, to know if this country was in ſuch flouriſhing circumſtances, as to bear the loſs of this tax without raiſing others in lieu thereof? But no anſwer being made, he acknowledged that the ſhop-tax was a partial and oppreſſive tax, and ought to be repealed, and for that reaſon ſhould not oppoſe its repeal. He had been told, that it had fallen much ſhort of what it had been taken for; that inſtead of 150,000l. it had ſcarce produced 70,000l. No Lord riſing to ſatisfy his Grace, the bill was committed for to-morrow.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Eames* and

and Mr. *Montague* acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords had appointed to proceed with the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. to-morrow.

The committee reported to the Houſe the ſtate of the buildings in the Strand.

Ch. of Exch. reminded the Houſe, that in the bill for regulating the trade with America, which paſſed laſt ſeſſion, a power was given to his Majeſty in council, for authoriſing the importation of certain proviſions into Newfoundland only; but information had ſince been received, that Quebec was likely to be viſited with a ſcarcity of corn likewiſe: it was therefore neceſſary, in the new bill, to extend the power to the province of Quebec and its dependencies. He therefore concluded with moving, for leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe; which was granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* alſo requeſted the attention of the Houſe to another ſubject of no ſmall importance, reſpecting the importation of corn from America. There were many papers, he ſaid, deſcriptive of an inſect in the corn imported from America, that may be productive of bad conſequences. He would move for the printing of thoſe papers, that gentlemen might come prepared on the diſcuſſion of a buſineſs on which the health of the people depended.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, April 22.

The Lords met in their robes as uſual; but, on account of the indiſpoſition of Mr. Burke, the trial was adjourned till Saturday.

The Duke of *Norfolk* having ſignified his intention of moving, that the Lords do attend his Majeſty on the 23d inſt. to St. Paul's, in their robes;

The Lord *Chancellor* came forward, and, addreſſing himſelf to their Lordſhips, ſaid, he could with certainty aſſure the Houſe, his Majeſty would be much better pleaſed if their Lordſhips went unrobed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the Quebec corn-bill was preſented, read the firſt and ſecond time, and committed for Saturday.

Major *Scott* preſented a petition from Warren Haſtings, eſq. complaining of various allegations in the ſpeeches of Mr. Burke, which had not the leaſt foundation in truth, though the Managers had repeatedly pledged themſelves to the Houſe, that they would advance nothing againſt him which they could not prove; and praying the aſſiſtance of the Houſe, to frame thoſe allegations into ſpecific charges, ſo as to enable him to refute them, &c. Major Scott at the ſame time apologized for preſenting the petition in the abſence of Mr. Burke, as, when he came down to the Houſe, he knew nothing of Mr. Burke's indiſpoſition. It was agreed, that the Major ſhould juſt give notice now, and preſent the petition on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, April 25.

On the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. as ſoon as the uſual ceremony had been obſerved, the Lord Chancellor directed the Managers for the Commons to proceed with their charges. Mr. *Burke* then came forwards, and ſpoke for upwards of three hours on the charge reſpecting preſents; after which their Lordſhips adjourned to the Upper Chamber of Parliament. And the Houſe being reſumed, the Marquis of *Stafford* moved, That this Houſe will proceed further with the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. on Thurſday next.

Lord *Sydney*, by his Majeſty's command, delivered in at the table, "A report, from the Lords of Council, of all matters, &c. collected by them, concerning the preſent ſtate of the trade to Africa, and particularly the trade in ſlaves.

The title was read, and the report ordered to lie on the table.

In the Houſe of Commons, a motion was made, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of London, for the excellent ſermon by him preached before his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, at St. Paul's, on Thurſday laſt, the day of public thankſgiving appointed by his Majeſty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, by his Majeſty's command, laid before the Houſe, a ſimilar report to that preſented by Lord Sydney in the Upper Houſe reſpecting the ſlave-trade.

The order for going into committee on the ſlave-trade on the 27th inſt. was diſcharged; and the Houſe agreed to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the ſlave-trade on Tueſday ſe'nnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 27.

The Judges and Barons of the Exchequer

chequer attended at the table, to give their opintons upon a writ of error; the determination of which is of importance to thoſe who practiſe in the courts of law: Andrew Foley, plaintif in error; John Burnell, theriff, and James Armſtrong, defendants.—The caſe was briefly, that Burnell and Kitchen, ſheriffs of London, had ſeized and held under an execution, at the ſuit of John Grant, eſq. a quantity of ſilver plate, to the amount of 842l. and upwards, at the houſe of Edward Foley, in Portland-place. The defence ſet up, that the plate was not amenable to Edward Foley's debts, becauſe it was part of the heir-loom conveyed by the late Lord Foley to his heir in tail for ever, together with the manſion-houſe and eſtate of Stoke Court, in the county of Hereford; that Edward Foley was permitted to reſide ſome time in that houſe, and conveyed the plate in queſtion to Portland-place without the knowledge of the plaintif in error, where it was taken in execution. The plaintif, therefore, brought his action againſt the ſheriff, which came to be tried at Worceſter, when the jury found a ſpecial verdict, ſtating the ſeveral facts, &c. An injunction was obtained in Chancery, to prevent the ſheriff ſelling; and in the interim the judgement obtained by Mr. Grant was ſet aſide.

The plaintif in error, underſtanding the queſtion in error, in its preſent ſhape, to be totally independent of all former caſes, had now brought the appeal for the ſum of 842l. 4s. being the value of the heir-loom ſo ſettled upon the Stoke manſion and eſtate, and of which he was ſurviving deviſee.

Earl *Bathurſt* demanded of the counſel, Whether this caſe, in its preſent ſhape, had been argued in the King's Bench or the Court of Exchequer?—The counſel anſwered, No.—His Lordſhip then moved, That the counſel do withdraw. Ordered.

The Noble Earl then obſerved, that the cauſe ought not to be ſuſtained in the firſt inſtance in that Houſe. It would open a door to practices the moſt dangerous, to be heard before that Houſe; for if the firſt deciſion were not agreeable to the parties, the Courts below were ſtill open; and another appeal to the Lords might have been the conſequence, when a freſh ſet of Lords might come down, and reverſe the determination. His Lordſhip therefore moved, That the judgement obtained in the Courts below be affirmed.

In the Houſe of Commons, ſame day, a meſſage was received from the Lords, of their concurrence in the bill for the repeal of the ſhop-tax, ſeveral road-bills, &c.

The Commons attended, as uſual, at the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

The Houſe in committee on the Quebec bill.

A petition was preſented by the manufacturers of Mancheſter, in favour of the hawkers and pedlars; ſtating the uſefulneſs of that body of men in circulating goods, &c.

Sir *William Dolben* preſented a petition from Sheffield, ſigned by 800 perſons, againſt the ſlave trade, notwithſtanding the profits ariſing to them by the continuance of it. This petition was ſolely dictated by humanity. It was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Major *Scott* held in his hand a petition from Warren Haſtings, eſq. complaining of certain extraneous expreſſions uſed by a right honourable member of that Houſe [Mr. Burke] in another place, which he pledged himſelf to prove were wholly irrelevant to the charge which that Right Hon. Gent. was preferring againſt Mr. Haſtings.

The petition was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Managers and their friends, and as warmly ſupported by the friends of Mr. Haſtings. It was read by Mr. *Scott*, who moved for leave to bring it up.

Mr. *Fox* roſe, he ſaid, not to oppoſe the motion, but to obſerve upon the novelty of the precedent, and the danger of it in all future impeachments. In the firſt place, he ſaid, it was not orderly to take notice in that Houſe of what had paſſed in the other Houſe; in the next place, it was not orderly to take notice of any expreſſions which had fallen in the courſe of a former debate in the ſame Houſe; and thirdly, it was not orderly to take notice of any expreſſions that had fallen in the ſame debate, unleſs they were taken notice of at the time; becauſe the Houſe, in adopting theſe orders, had wiſely foreſeen the impoſſibility of aſcertaining thoſe expreſſions, or the drift of them, at any diſtant period of time after being ſpoken. A year had now elapſed. Why were they not taken notice of at the time? No; but when the culprit and his agent found that facts roſe out of facts, and that he was likely to be puniſhed, his laſt reſource is to a petition, in order, if poſſible, to ſtifle the whole. Mr. Fox ſaid, he was convinced that the chief object of the petition was, to throw a per-

a perſonal inſult on his right hon. friend [Mr. B.], ſo as to provoke a perſonal quarrel. He hoped, however, that his right hon. friend would treat all ſuch attempts with contempt, which was the conduct he was determined to purſue for himſelf.

Ch. of Ex. applauded his reſolution; and the rather as in the courſe of his ſpeech he had made no objection to the motion. If Mr. Haſtings was the object of accuſation, he was at the ſame time the object of juſtice; and as the managers acted in the name of the Commons, and under their directions, if they had exceeded their inſtructions and had charged Mr. H. with crimes of which he had received no notice ſo as to prepare for his defence, to whom was he to apply for redreſs but to that body from whom his accuſers had derived their powers? And if any thing improper had fallen from them, he juſtly was entitled to every indulgence.

Mr. *Burke* entered into a ſhort hiſtory of Mr. H's tranſactions in India, for the purpoſe of ſhewing that every word that he had advanced on the ſubject of Deby Sing, Nundcomar, &c. and which was laid in the petition as extraneous matter, was entirely relevant to the ſubject; and that it came home to the conviction of Mr. Haſtings. If the Houſe then ſhould cenſure him, he ſhould not think he was entitled to act as a manager under that cenſure. Their juſtice ought to dictate.

Mr *Wyndham* inſiſted, that, if the Commons proceeded to take the petition into conſideration, it would be little leſs than an inſult to the Lords, who undoubtedly were competent to decide how far the matter complained of was or was not relevant to the ſubject.

Mr. *Marſham* apprehended the ſecret friends of Mr. Haſtings were endeavouring to intimidate the committee from any farther proceedings on the impeachment.

Mr. *Sumner* ſaid, that if the Houſe and committee were, in the Hon. Member's opinion, equally culpable, then it followed of courſe, that the Houſe ought to give its opinion upon the petition, previous to any further proceedings upon the impeachment.

Ch. of Ex. moved, that the petition do lie upon the table.

Mr. *Burke*, with ſome warmth, oppoſed the motion. If by this means the whole proceedings upon the impeachment ſhould be ultimately abandoned, he called God and his country to bear witneſs, that the whole of the Managers were free from the abomination of ſuch a groſs tranſaction. He would not entertain the idea, that the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer would give the leaſt countenance to ſuch a meaſure; but he much doubted whether there was not a ſettled intention ſomewhere to produce that effect.

Some others ſpoke on this occaſion; when the queſtion was put, and carried, and the Houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, April 28.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the report of the committee of ſupply:

That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1789.

That 3000l. be granted to his Majeſty, towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the truſt repoſed in them by Parliament.

Mr. *Dempſter* moved the following reſolutions:

1. Reſolved, That the duty on hawkers and pedlars do now ceaſe.

2. That a duty of 4l. *per annum* be impoſed upon each hawker or pedlar.

3. That 4l. *per annum*, additional, be impoſed upon each hawker or pedlar who ſhall make uſe of a horſe.

Wedneſday, April 29.

The Houſe in a committee of ways and means came to one reſolution, "That the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1789 be paid out of the land-tax."

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for building a bridge at or near the ferry over the river Ouſe, from Selby in the Weſt riding of the county of York, to the oppoſite ſhore in the pariſh of Hemmingborough in the Eaſt riding of the ſaid county.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, April 30.

Quebec corn-bill was read the firſt time.

Mr. *Hobart*, and others, from the Commons, preſented a meſſage to their Lordſhips; ſtating, that circumſtances had happened which rendered it inconvenient for the Commons to proceed that day on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.; and requeſting their Lordſhips to adjourn it to a future day.

Adjourned the trial accordingly till Tueſday next.

Leave was granted to the *Marquis of Stafford*, to attend as a witneſs before the committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to enquire into the merits of the petitions againſt the late return for Weſtminſter.

In

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Burgeſs* gave notice, that on Monday he ſhould move for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the laws relative to Creditors and Debtors

Ch. of Ex. roſe, and obſerved, that when the petition of Mr. Haſtings was preſented, it was generally underſtood, that the ſubject of a complaint would have been diſcuſſed the ſame day; but the forms of the Houſe rendering it neceſſary that the ſubject-matter of the petition ſhould be entered upon the Journals; and that it ſhould alſo appear thereupon that the Rt. Hon. Member (Mr. Burke), againſt whom the petition complained, was preſent in his place when regular notice was given of the day on which the complaint was to be conſidered; the motion he was about to make was therefore merely for the maintenance of regularity in the proceedings of the Houſe. It was to the above effect; and that, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman being now in his place, notice is hereby given, "that the Houſe will to-morrow take the matter of the ſaid petition into conſideration."

Mr. *Burke* fully concurred in the propriety of the motion; but declared, it was a ceremony that he was prepared to diſpenſe with; having no objection to their taking the whole of his conduct into conſideration immediately, being convinced that he might rely on the juſtice of the Houſe in their deciſion in whatever light they might view the preſent petition. He begged, however, to repeat what he had ſaid on a former day, that if they wiſhed to remove him from the management of the proſecution, he was very ready and willing to reſign; but, he added, that if obſtacles were thus thrown in the way, and petitions received by the Houſe from delinquents againſt their proſecutors, at the moment when they are ready to be convicted, it would ultimately tend to the diſgrace of the Houſe. If the Managers were crippled by their powers being reſtricted, the proſecution would be defeated, and villainy triumph over juſtice.

Ch. of Ex. could not conceive the Rt. Hon. Gent. ſerious in cautioning the Houſe againſt receiving the petition becauſe it was ſigned by Warren Haſtings; for, whatever had been done by that gentleman on former occaſions, he could not have forfeited his right of petitioning this Houſe.

The queſtion on the Chancellor's motion was then put, and agreed to. He then moved the meſſage to the Lords as delivered above by Mr. Hobart.

Friday, May 1.

Major *Scott* moved the order of the day for the diſcuſſion of Mr. Haſtings's petition.

Mr. *Fred. Montague* roſe, and read a letter from Mr. Burke; the purport of which was, that the writer had no intention of entering into any elaborate defence of his conduct, or committing himſelf by entering into a diſpute with the avowed agent of the culprit; that, as a Member of a Committee of Secrecy, he would not, by a minute detail in anſwer to the accuſations againſt him, give the delinquent an opportunity of knowing on what documents he relied for proving what he had advanced in the courſe of the trial, &c. &c. but would patiently ſubmit to the ſentence of the Houſe; that no momentary diſpleaſure of the Houſe, provided they did not remove him, ſhould prevail upon him to abandon the proſecution he had commenced from motives of public juſtice, without being inſtigated by malice, reſentment, or party views. After Mr. Montague had read the latter, he entered into a ſplendid eulogium on the character of Mr. Burke, his ſtrict integrity, and boundleſs benevolence.

Major *Scott* ſaid, he ſhould make no comment on the tenor of the letter; he would only beg leave to ſtate ſome particulars reſpecting the charges contained in the petition, and leave the Houſe to judge of the letter-writer's unbounded benevolence. He then declared, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that Mr. Haſtings had not been concerned in the depoſition of Sha Zaddah, or the murder of Jaffier Ali Khan's ſon; and that with regard to thoſe atrocious acts of cruelty which had excited ſo much horror in Weſtminſter-hall, and which had been ſtated by Mr. Burke to have been perpetrated by Devi Sing with the connivance of Mr. Haſtings, it had been found, on ſubſequent enquiry, that no ſuch acts had been committed; and that Mr. Burke muſt have known, from authentic intelligence received from India on that head, that his aſſertions were wholly unauthoriſed by facts.

Maſter of the Rolls here interrupted the Major, by ſaying, that whether thoſe aſſertions were true or not was not now the queſtion. The point to be determined was, how far they were authoriſed by

by the Houſe, or relevant to the particular matter of charge.

Mr. *Fox*, on the contrary, thought there was not the leaſt impropriety in proving now the truth or falſhood of circumſtances.

Major *Scott* went on with his obſervations, and concluded, by expreſſing his hope that the petition now under diſcuſſion might not ſuffer for having met with ſo poor an advocate as himſelf to ſupport it.

Mr. *Bouverie*, with a view of getting rid of the petition, moved that the Houſe be now adjourned.

Marquis of *Graham* would not conſent to the motion of adjournment.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* ſaid, the appeal ought to have been made to the Lords. He acceded to the motion of adjournment.

Mr. *Ford*, in a maiden ſpeech, defended the application to this Houſe, as the only competent tribunal to pronounce the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of the Managers. Had the Lords interfered, it might have been objected to, as favouring of dictation.

Mr. *Fox* replied, that neither he, nor any of the Managers, would have objected to any interruption from their lordſhips.

Mr. *Sumner* was averſe to the motion of adjournment.

Mr. *Samuel Smith* thought that idle declamation, and ſtrong appeals to the paſſions of the audience in Weſtminſter-hall, were more indulged, than the views of ſubſtantial juſtice.

Mr. *Mitford* hoped that Mr. Haſtings might not be overborne more by the weight of his accuſers, than by that of his crimes. He thought the Managers were more bound to a ſcrupulous delicacy in their harangues, than the advocates in inferior courts, becauſe their lordſhips could not act with ſo much authority over the Managers from the Houſe of Commons, as judges could over the counſel in ordinary courts. He by no means approved of the letter read from Mr. Burke as at all ſatisfactory.

Mr. *Fox* was willing to admit the Hon. Member's diſtinction between the Managers from the Houſe of Commons and the counſel in ordinary caſes; and that, in capital caſes, the utmoſt moderation, conſiſtently with truth, was abſolutely neceſſary; but he contended that ſome diſtinction ought to be made where the proſecution was only for a miſdemeanour, to which no certain puniſhment is affixed. In this latter caſe, he thought it perfectly fair to collect all the circumſtances of aggravation, in order to enable their lordſhips to proportion the puniſhment to the crime committed. He expatiated largely on the unpleaſant ſituation in which the Managers for the proſecution would be placed if they were liable, on every occaſion, at the inſtigation of the delinquent himſelf, to be called upon for the propriety of every forcible expreſſion of guilt, which they might, from their more intimate knowledge of the ſubject, be juſtified in uſing, if the Houſe ſhould, upon ſuch occaſions, withdraw their confidence from them. This would be a bad precedent, and, he believed, unexampled in the hiſtory of impeachments. If the Houſe really diſapproved the conduct of one or all of them, the beſt way was to remove them at once. He concluded with juſtifying Mr. Burke from the charges of the petition, as he, and, he believed, every other Manager, would have trodden the ſame ground.

Mr. *Jekyll* roſe for the firſt time, and ſpoke in favour of the petition. It was unjuſtifiable, he ſaid, in the proſecution of juſtice, to deviate from the charge before them, and to launch out into other accuſations of crimes of great enormity. Such a procedure no Member of that Houſe, he was ſure, who brought the caſe home to his own breaſt, would countenance or approve.

A diviſion now took place on Mr. *Bouverie's* motion for adjournment.

Ayes 97. Noes 157.

Major *Scott* then moved, that Mr. Gurney, one of the ſhort-hand writers employed to take the trial of Mr. Haſtings, be called to the bar and examined. This was oppoſed, and a Committee appointed to ſearch for precedents. At half paſt nine the Houſe adjourned.

Monday, May 4.

The *Marquis of Graham* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to ſearch for precedents relative to complaints made of expreſſions uſed by Members.

This report ſtates, that no precedents exactly applicable to the caſe of Mr. Burke were to be found in the Journals; but that the circumſtance moſt analogous to it, was the caſe of Sir Dudley Digges, and Sir John Elliot, during the proſecution of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles I. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Sumner* then moved, that Mr. Gurney be called to the bar, and examined

mined with regard to the allegations contained in the late petition of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

Mr. *Frances* wiſhed to be informed, whether it was intended that Mr. *Gurney* ſhould be examined on all the allegations of the petition, or only on the words uſed by Mr. Burke, reſpecting the treatment of Maha Rajah Nundcomar?

Mr. *Sumner* thought it moſt adviſeable to examine Mr. Gurney on all the points.

Mr. *Addington* was of a contrary opinion, and propoſed an amendment.

Mr. *Wyndham* was hoſtile to the amendment, and divided the Houſe upon it, when the numbers were, For the amendment, 115. Againſt it 69. Majority for it 46.

Mr. Gurney was now called to the bar, and aſked;

What were the words that Mr. B. had made uſe of, reſpecting the treatment of Nundcomar? To which he anſwered, "According to his notes, Mr. Burke had ſaid, He murdered this man by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey."

Mr. *Ryder* then propoſed that this queſtion be put to the witneſs, namely, "Whom do you underſtand Mr. B. meant, by the word *He?*"

An unintereſting converſation took place, on the propriety of Mr. *Ryder's* queſtion? It was at length ſuffered to be put. And the anſwer was, "Mr. Haſtings." The witneſs was then aſked who was meant by "this man?" To which he anſwered, "Nundcomar."

It was afterwards propoſed by Mr. Fox, that a queſtion ſhould be put to him reſpecting the connexion between the paſſages in his notes relating to Nundcomar, and what had been ſaid by Mr. B. in the affair of Munny Begum?

Ch. of Exch. would not, he ſaid, oppoſe the putting this queſtion, provided the Rt. Hon. Gent. did not purſue the line of interrogatories, which he ſeemed to have chalked out by aſking this queſtion.

Mr. *Fox* proceeded to vindicate Mr. B. for the expreſſions he had made uſe of; after which, the queſtion he had propoſed was put, but produced a vague anſwer.

Mr. Gurney was further interrogated; and his anſwers being taken down, and his examination cloſed,

The Marquis of *Graham* roſe, and moved, "That the Houſe did give no directions or authority whatever to any of the Managers appointed to carry on the proſecution of Warren Haſtings, eſq. to charge him with having murdered Nundcomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey."

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, he acquieſced in the reſolution, becauſe it carried with it no cenſure, and contained not one word implying that Mr. Burke ought not to have made the charge in the manner which he did make it. This obſervation occaſioned a freſh debate, in which a ſharp altercation enſued. The motion was, however carried on a diviſion, Ayes 132 Noes 66.

Mr. *Bouverie* then moved a vote of thanks to the Managers.

The previous queſtion was put upon this motion, and carried. And at half after one in the morning, the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, May 5.

The Lords being met on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, Mr. Burke addreſſed himſelf to their Lordſhips on the ſubject of the late petition of the priſoner to the Houſe of Commons, and the reſolution of that Honourable Aſſembly in conſequence thereof. It was, he ſaid, his intention to avoid all obſervation and comment on this reſolution, and purſue the great object of the trial with more than unabated, with increaſed ardour. It was unneceſſary for him, he ſaid, to cite the well-known principle in philoſophy, which ſays, that the loſs of one faculty of an animal is the means of ſtrengthening all the reſt, as it will obviouſly apply to the preſent caſe. Deprived, as they were, of one branch of their accuſation, they ſhall apply with the more vigour to the illuſtration of all the reſt, and he truſted it ſhould be made manifeſt to all the world, that the cauſe of national honour, juſtice, and humanity, ſhould not ſuffer through any relaxed efforts of the Managers.

Mr. *Burke* then reſumed his argument on the eighth charge, in order to prove the various courſes of bribery and corruption practiſed by Mr. Haſtings.

He ſpoke without intermiſſion for more than three hours, when, being almoſt exhauſted, the Houſe about 4 o'clock adjourned.

In the Houſe of Commons the ſame day, the county election repeal bill was read, and the Houſe reſolved to go into committee thereon to-morrow. In about half an hour after returning from the Houſe of Lords, they adjourned.

Wednesday, May 6.

The order of the day for the Houſe going into committee on the bill to repeal

peal the county freeholders regiſtering act being read, the Houſe reſolved accordingly. Mr. Blackburn in the chair.

Mr. *Popham* was of opinion, that the act in force might be amended to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

Mr. *Powys* obſerved, that when the queſtion ſhould be decided, whether the regiſtering act ſhould or ſhould not be repealed; it would be proper to ſuggeſt better modes of carrying ſuch a regiſter into effect.

Ch. of Exch. had not the ſmalleſt idea of oppoſing the repeal; but wiſhed it not to be underſtood, by his acquieſcence, that he abandoned the principle.

Mr. *Whitbread* was againſt the repeal, and argued ſtrongly for a regiſter.

Mr. *Crewe* objected to the clauſe laying the expences thereof on the county rates.

Capt. *Berkeley* was for appointing a committee to prepare a new bill that would content all parties.

Mr. *Sheridan* coincided fully with Capt. B. He hoped the ſeſſion would not be ſuffered to paſs without ſomething being done on the ſubject.

Ch. of Ex. objected ſtrongly againſt expunging the clauſe for laying the expence on the county rates. Standing as he did, he could not agree to any motion for throwing the expence on the people at large.

The bill was gone through in the committee, and the Houſe reſumed.

Leave, upon motion, was given to Sir James Johnſtone to bring in a bill for the better regulation of elections in the Scotch counties.

At five o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, May 7.

Their Lordſhips proceeded this day on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, and continued ſitting till half after four o'clock; and then returned to their own Houſe, where a converſation took place on a private bill. At five o'clock adjourned.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, a petition was received from the Catholic diſſenters, praying ſuch relief as the Houſe ſhould, in their wiſdom, think proper to grant. The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Some private bills were read, and counſel heard for and againſt Cranford Canal bill. The Houſe adjourned at ten at night.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 8.

Their Lordſhips read and paſſed ſome private bills, and ſent a meſſage to the Commons, intimating what bills their Lordſhips aſſented to.

Adjourned till Monday.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the report of the bill for repealing the county regiſtering act was brought up; and that clauſe which orders the expences of the late account to be defrayed by a county rate was, on the motion of Mr. Crewe, omitted.

Capt. *Berkeley* moved for a committee to conſider of the beſt mode of regiſtering Freeholders. Agreed to; and all the county members, the counſellors, and the repreſentatives for Cricklade, to be members thereof.

The papers relative to the Heſſian Fly, formerly laid before the Houſe, were referred to a ſelect committee, and that the ſaid committee report the matter thereof to the Houſe. Agreed to.

Mr. *Beaufoy* then roſe to renew the motion he made two years ago for the repeal of a part of the corporation and teſt-acts. He prefaced his motion by arguments which made a viſible impreſſion on the Houſe.

Lord *North* objected to the motion. He conſidered the two acts that were reprobated as the great bulwarks of the Church of England; and he thought it the duty of all who wiſhed well to our Church, to guard againſt the leaſt encroaching on theſe ramparts of our Eſtabliſhment! There was ſo intimate a connexion, he ſaid, between our Church and State, that one had never flouriſhed without the other, and the ſame enemies that had attacked one had alſo aſſailed the other.

Mr. *Fox* begged leave to differ from the noble Lord. He denied his Lordſhip's poſition, that there was a cloſe connexion between the Church and State. Religion and Government were, he ſaid, totally unconnected, except inaſmuch as Religion influenced the morals of the people. His opinion was, that all Teſts were unjuſtifiable; for the Legiſlature ought to have no concern with a man's religious ſentiments; and there ought to be no diſqualifications attached to mere religious opinions. On this ground, he agreed to the expediency and propriety of the motion.

Ch. of Ex. ſpoke on the ſame ſide with Lord North.

Mr.

Mr. *Wyndham* argued in ſupport of the motion. Several other members ſpoke for and againſt the motion. And when the Houſe divided, the numbers were, For the motion 202. Againſt it 222. Majority 20.

On Mr. Beaufoy's former motion, the numbers were, For the motion 100. Againſt it 178. Majority 78. Which ſhews the propriety of perſeverance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 11.

A great deal of ordinary buſineſs, but no debate.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Burgeſs* moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of debtors and creditors bill.

Mr. *Ord* oppoſed the motion. The bill, he ſaid, went to the alteration of the whole ſyſtem of the laws relative to debtors and creditors.

Mr. *Burgeſs* replied, that the bill went by no means to the total alteration of the laws; it went only to the modification of them.

The Houſe divided, but there not being 40 Members, neceſſarily broke up.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, May 12.

Proceeded with the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

Mr. *Grey* informed their Lordſhips, that a letter from the court of Directors, bearing date 22 Aug. 1775, had, by ſome accident been loſt; the contents of which went in proof of a certain part of the charges. He wiſhed therefore to know, whether the copy of the ſaid letter would be received in evidence by their Lordſhips, notwithſtanding its authenticity could not be eſtabliſhed upon oath.

The Directors had charged Mr. Haſtings ſpecifically with the crime of corruption, and had written, directing him to ſee that the accounts of diſburſements of the Dewannee ſhould be kept by the perſon whom he ſhould appoint. He had diſobeyed thoſe orders, to prevent diſcovery. This the counſel for the delinquent called irrelevant evidence.

After a long converſation, the Chancellor finally declared, that ſuch circumſtantial evidence of preſumption, of fraud, and of corrupt intention, as the Managers ſhould think applicable with any degree of particularity to any of the charges, was proper and relevant evidence; and ſuch he conſidered the preſent. The counſel for the priſoner departed from their objection; and Mr. Burke commended them for their retreat.

After this, the Managers went on to ſubſtantiate their charge.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the order of the day, that the Houſe go into a committee to take into their conſideration, the abolition of the Slave Trade. This being complied with, he then moved, That the report of the committee of Privy Council be referred to the ſaid committee; that the petitions for and againſt the abolition, and the accounts preſented to the Houſe in the laſt and preſent year, relative to the exports and imports to Africa, be referred to the ſaid committee.

Theſe motions being agreed to, Mr. Wilberforce prefaced a moſt enlightened ſpeech with a declaration of his candour, and his hopes that the Houſe would conſider the ſubject cooly, diſcard all party motives, and ſuffer the clear voice of reaſon and humanity to be heard. It was well known, he ſaid, that conſiderable numbers of Africans were continually conveyed away from their country by owners of Britiſh veſſels; the queſtion then was, which way came they by them? In anſwer to this, he declared, that the report of the Privy Council, which was then on the table, was the moſt ſatisfactory. Africa was a country divided under many kings, under many governments, under many laws. In many parts they were ſubject to tyrannical rule. Men were conſidered merely as goods and property; and as ſubject to plunder in the ſame manner as property in other deſpotic countries. The kings and princes of that unfortunate country had been made fond of our commodities; and to procure them by the captivity and ſale of their countrymen, they waged war on each other, and ravaged their own country: in their courts of law, many poor wretches who were ignorant were condemned; and to obtain a ſufficient number of ſlaves, thouſands were kidnapped and torn from their families and their country, and ſentenced to miſery. All this, he ſaid, was verified by every hiſtory of Africa, and was now confirmed by the report on the table.

In going through this affecting ſubject, Mr. *Wilberforce* touched upon all the practices relative to the trade with Africa, which left a ſtrong impreſſion of horror upon the minds of many of his hearers, and

and concluded at laſt with reading ſeveral propoſitions, which, he ſaid, contained the ſubſtance of his ſpeech; and moved for leave to lay them upon the table.

Lord *Penrhyn* and Mr. *Gaſcoigne* both declared, that in many parts of his ſpeech the Hon. Gent. had very much miſrepreſented facts; but declined entering into any reply, till a more favourable opportunity; and hoped time ſufficient would be allowed previous to the next diſcuſſion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* in reply ſaid, that if he had mis-ſtated a ſingle circumſtance, it was not intentionally; and as to the day of the next diſcuſſion, let it be when moſt agreeable to the Houſe.

Mr. *Burke* roſe to compliment the Hon. Gentleman for his exertions that day in the cauſe of juſtice, humanity, and freedom. Not only that Houſe, but the publick in general, the country, and every nation under heaven, was under the ſtrongeſt obligations to him.

Sir *Wm. Young* was afraid leſt, if the object of the Hon. Gentleman's propoſitions went to the total abolition of the Slave Trade, a clandeſtine intercourſe with other nations would take place; and we ſhould eſſentially injure our own intereſt without at all removing the evil we propoſe to redreſs. He approved the principle, but could not haſtily conſent to a meaſure, in the conſequences of which many thouſands of his fellow-ſubjects were deeply involved, and an immenſe property at ſtake.

Mr. *Fox* expreſſed great ſatisfaction in obſerving the general ſenſe of the Houſe to coincide with his declared opinion, "That it would be infinitely eaſier to *aboliſh* the Slave Trade, than to modify it."

Mr. *Grenville* (Speaker) warmly complimented Mr. Wilberforce on the eloquence he had that day diſplayed, which, he ſaid, would reflect immortal honour on his talents and his humanity. He approved of the mode of bringing the diſcuſſion forwards in different propoſitions, as thoſe who could not approve of all the parts might yet agree on the principle on which they were founded, and give their ſupport to the main queſtion.

Alderman *Newnham* wiſhed that Gentlemen; in their endeavours at the emancipation of the Africans from Slavery, might not involve a large proportion of their fellow-ſubjects in ruin and diſtreſs. If they meant to eſtabliſh the Africans as a free people, he believed there was not a Member in that Houſe that did not, on the bare mention of ſuch an undertaking, clearly perceive the impoſſibility of ſucceeding in it; and if only freeing them from the ſlavery of Engliſh Maſters was meant, what great benefit could the people in general of that country, derive from ſuch a regulation? He had thought much on the ſubject; and was perſuaded, the diſtreſs which the abolition contended for would bring upon this country would affect every individual in it.

Mr. *Martin* was warm for the abolition.

Mr. *Dempſter* hoped, if the humanity of parliament was ſo deeply concerned for the ſufferings of the Africans, it would ſhew a like compaſſion for the ſufferings of thoſe who were to be affected by the conſequences of their emancipation; and that a juſt compenſation be made them for the loſſes they may ſuſtain by ſo unprecedented a meaſure, ſo full of danger, and big with ruin.

Lord *Penrhyn* deplored the calamities that would enſue to this country from the intended abolition. The property depending on the ſecurity of our Weſt-India iſlands he computed at 70 millions.

Ch. of Exch. obſerved, that granting compenſations would be a very dangerous precedent in legiſlation, becauſe it would go to authoriſe ſimilar claims in every caſe of regulation which might be thought neceſſary to be adopted for the good of the State. He thought it neceſſary to ſay thus much, leſt his ſilence ſhould be thought an acquieſcence with the ideas of the Hon. Member who ſpoke laſt but one.

Aldm. *Sawbridge* was hoſtile to the motion, the further conſideration of which was deferred till Monday.

On Monday it was again argued, and the farther diſcuſſion deferred till Thurſday the 21ſt. On Thurſday the 21ſt it was again put off till Tueſday the 26, when a call of the Houſe was reſolved on. On that day the examination of witneſſes began, and continued from day to day till the Houſe broke up for the Holidays.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, May 13.

No debate.

Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, a petition from the debtors in Newgate was preſented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.—No debate.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 24.

The Court met on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, when the Managers produced and read ſeveral extracts from the Company's books; and offering a written document, purporting to be the evidence of Nundcomar, the ſame was objected to by the priſoner's counſel as inadmiſſible. A queſtion was propoſed for the opinion of the Judges, and the further conſideration of the trial was put off till Wedneſday next.

The militia pay-bill, and the bill to repeal the county election act, were read the third time and paſſed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Gaſcoigne* roſe for the purpoſe of moving to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſlave trade to a future day.

Mr. *Wilberforce* acquieſced; and Thurſday next was poſitively fixed for the diſcuſſion.

Friday, May 15.

Sir *William Young* moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the poor's removal bill, which was ſtrongly oppoſed, and at length negatived, 34 to 22.

The Houſe, in committee on the bill for the purpoſe of promoting benefit ſocieties among the poor, went through the ſame without oppoſition, and agreed to it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 18.

Earl *Stanhope* roſe, to call the attention of the Houſe to the numerous penal acts relative to religious opinions, which were, he ſaid, a diſgrace to the legiſlature of this country. To repeal them was the object of a bill, which it was his intention to bring forward on the preſent occaſion, and in which he hoped for the ſupport of their lordſhips. The noble Lord concluded with reciting the heads of his bill, and then moved, "That it be read a firſt time."

The *Lord Chancellor* put the queſtion, obſerving that the bill was brought in without leave. It was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, in a committee of ſupply, reſolved, That 713,000l. be granted for the ordinary of the navy, and that 575,000l. be granted for building and repairing ſhips for the preſent year.

A clauſe brought up by Mr. *Roſe*, to prevent hawkers and pedlars ſelling goods within two miles of a market-town, paſſed by a majority of 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, May 20.

The *Lord Chief Juſtice* delivered the opinion of the Judges on the queſtion of law on the trial of Mr. Haſtings reſpecting the examination of Nundcomar; which was, that it was not competent for the Managers to produce in evidence the examination of Nundcomar.

Lord *Stormont* called the attention of the Houſe to the Pruſſian treaty; which, he ſaid, had already excited the jealouſy of ſome continental powers, and had probably been the means of haſtening the quadruple alliance between the Emperor, France, Spain, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia. He concluded with moving, that the Pruſſian Treaty be taken into conſideration on Friday.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Maynwaring* called the attention of the Houſe to a bill he propoſed to bring-in to extend the powers of an act of the 6th of his preſent Majeſty, for the encouragement of the cultivation of trees, roots, plants, &c. By that act it was made ſimple felony for ſtealing or deſtroying any trees, &c. in the *night*. He wiſhed to have the act made general for the *day* as well as night.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* and Lord *William Ruſſel* ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr *Huſſey*, Mr. *Wyndham*, and others, were againſt ſuch a bill being brought in. The Houſe divided upon it;

Ayes 32. Noes 24.

The adjourned debate on the debtors and creditors bill was reſumed, and the bill ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, May 21.

Another queſtion of law, after long debate on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. reſpecting the examination of Nundcomar, was ſubmitted to the determination of the Judges, to be reported on Wedneſday.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the *Secretary of War* brought up the eſtimate of the extraordinaries of the army, and gave notice, that he ſhould move the ſame to be referred to a committee on Wedneſday next.

Lord *Newhaven* called the attention of the Houſe to the amount of the army extraordinaries, which, he ſaid, was no

leſs

leſs than 398,000l. a ſum, in time of peace, beyond all precedent; he therefore moved, "That the ſame be printed."

Mr. *Vyner* ſeconded the motion.

Attorney General oppoſed the printing; and, on the queſtion being put, it was negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 22.

The *Duke of Leeds*, by his Majeſty's command, laid upon their Lordſhip's table a copy of the treaty of *defenſive* alliance between his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia.

Lord *Stormont* called upon his grace to declare, whether there did not exiſt other articles of *offenſive* alliance between this country and Pruſſia.

Duke of *Leeds* conſidered his lordſhip as ſtanding too high in the *corps diplomatique*, to ſuppoſe he ſeriouſly expected an anſwer.

Lord *Stormont* then ſaid he was ſatisfied. The rumours which were generally circulated were but too true. His lordſhip reprobated the policy of forwarding the intereſt of a French ally, and deſerting our natural connexions.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied to his lordſhip.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe went into a committee on the Weſtminſter annuity-bill, Sir Henry Houghton in the chair.

Mr. *Huſſey* propoſed an amendment to the bill. It was intended, he ſaid, to incorporate 100 perſons into a ſociety to carry on a very lucrative buſineſs; and, in order to ſecure thoſe who might truſt them, they propoſed to inveſt 100,000l. in the 3 per cents. and to put-in annually an additional 10,000l. until another 100,000l. be fully made up; but the perſonal property of the gentlemen concerned was not made anſwerable; he therefore propoſed that the eſtates of thoſe gentlemen ſhould be made anſwerable for the debts of the ſociety; and that a ſtatement of their debts and credits be annually laid before parliament.

Lord *Newhaven* objected particularly to the latter propoſition, as a great hardſhip on any ſet of men to force them to lay open their accounts to public inſpection. His Lordſhip obſerved, that in the two ſocieties formed on the ſame plan, the London Aſſurance Office, and London Exchange Aſſurance Office, no ſuch regulation was adopted.

Mr. *Grenville* (Speaker) obſerved a material difference in calling for accounts from this ſociety, and from thoſe of merchants; the latter having credit; the former profeſſing to go only upon a fixed capital.

Mr. *Dempſter* approved highly of the regulations propoſed.

Mr. *Roſe* objected to the Committee's proceeding in ſo thin a Houſe.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 25.

Several private bills, but no debate.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, *Lord Advocate* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the wilful burning of ſhips, or deſtroying linen or woollen yarn in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—No debate.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, May 26.

No debate.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, on the ſlave trade, a gentleman roſe, and lamented the injury ſuſtained by the Coloniſts from the agitation of the queſtion; and what compenſation, he ſaid, could be made to them if the reſult ſhould be, that there was no ground for agitating it at all? He was perfectly convinced it would appear, in the end, to have no rational foundation whatever, but to have been undertaken from canting, methodiſtical, hypocritical motives.

Ch. of Ex. could not help expreſſing his diſlike to ſuch expreſſions. It was indecent, he ſaid, to impute ſuch motives to the author of any parliamentary enquiry. They were certainly inapplicable to the author of this.

Mr. *Roſe* wiſhed the Houſe only to hear evidence in the preſent ſeſſion, and refer the final deciſion till the next.

This day the call of the Houſe was voted. Ayes 158. Noes 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, May 27.

The *Lord Chancellor* delivered the opinion of the Judges on the queſtion of law referred to them, viz. "Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the Lords have reſolved that the examination of Nundcomar, and all other proceedings of the Council, held the 13th of March, 1775, after Mr. Haſtings had quitted the ſaid Council, is not admiſſible evidence in this cauſe;" and this reſolution they have

have commanded me to communicate to you.—Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, you will pleaſe to go on with the charge. Mr. Burke immediately addreſſed the Lords in a ſpeech of an hour and twenty minutes; but no part of the evidence which he meant to introduce was received by the Houſe.

Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, in a committee of ſupply; Mr. *Steele*, in the abſence of the Secretary of War, moved the army extraordinaries, amounting to 398,000l.

Mr. *Huſſey* ſaid, he could not vote away ſo large a ſum without ſome obſervation. The extraordinaries of the army for the Weſt Indies alone, was 95,000l. It had been aſſerted, that in the year 1790 the public expence would be reduced; inſtead of a reduction, it appeared to be increaſed near a million more than laſt year.

Mr. *Steele* ſaid, the Hon. Gent's obſervations applied rather to the *budget* than to the army extraordinaries. The extraordinaries for the Weſt Indies were ſwelled by ſervices that had been performed, which would not occur again; and there were 85,000l. for a regiment lent to the Eaſt India Company, which by that Company muſt be reimburſed.

The reſolution was agreed to.

Mr. *Huſſey* aſked, whether it was the intention of Miniſters to proſecute the ſcheme of forming a ſettlement at Botany Bay?

Ch. of Ex. replied, that, from accounts hitherto received from that colony, they ſaw no reaſon for abandoning it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, May 28.

As ſoon as the Lord Chancellor had taken his ſeat in the Upper Houſe, it was moved that the further conſideration of the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. be adjourned to Wedneſday the 10th of June next. Agreed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the bill to make deſtroying trees, &c. at any time, by *day* or by *night*, felony, was read a ſecond time, and committed. It was oppoſed by ſeveral Gentlemen who were averſe to the extenſion of the Penal Laws, which were thought by many too numerous already; but, being ſupported by the Attorney-General, who knew the grievance, it was carried on a diviſion, Ayes 47, Noes 11.

Ch. of Ex. gave notice of taking the budget into conſideration on Wedneſday the 10th of June next. The Houſe adjourned to Friday the 5th of June.

Friday, June 5.

The Houſe met; and as ſoon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in his place, Mr. *Hatſell* (the Clerk) informed the Members, that he had received a letter from Mr. Speaker, which, if they would permit him, he would read. The letter was then read, in ſubſtance as follows:

"That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint him to the office of one of his Principal Secretaries of State, that appointment neceſſarily made his ſeat vacant, and rendered it impoſſible for him to attend the Houſe as Speaker; he therefore took the opportunity of returning thanks, &c."

The mace was then ordered in, and the Serjeant at Arms placed it under the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 8.

His R. H. Prince William Henry was this day introduced into the Houſe, between the Duke of Chandos and the Duke of Montague, uſhered by Sir Francis Molyneux, and preceded by Sir Iſaac Heard (King of Arms) and the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marſhal). The patent of creation was then read; after which his R. H. took the oaths, and his ſeat as Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's.

A petition was preſented and read, praying that ſervice of the copy of Mr. Arabin's divorce on Mrs. Arabin's proctor might be deemed good ſervice, as the lady had abſconded, and was not to be found. Granted.

For the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons on this and the following days, ſee our Mag. for June, p. 566-7-8-9.

Tueſday, June 9.

After the ceremony of introducing the Speaker to his Majeſty was over,

Earl *Stanhope* roſe, to move the ſecond reading of the bill to repeal all the laws which impoſe fines, penalties, and corporal puniſhment, for breach of certain eccleſiaſtical ordinances.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length oppoſed the bill, as tending to ſweep away all order and ſubordination in Religion, and to eſtabliſh Fanaticiſm in its ſtead; to unlooſe the bonds of ſociety, and, under pretence of eſtabliſhing religious liberty,

to open the door to every ſpecies of licentiouſneſs, neglect, and even contempt of religion.

Biſhop of Bangor (Dr. Warren) delivered his opinion comprehenſively on the ſtatutes complained of, and compared them with the ſpirit of the times at which they were enacted; ſhewing, at the ſame time, that, in proportion as they were ſevere, they were neceſſary at the moment. His concluding arguments went to prove, that to enforce an attendance on religious worſhip was eſſential to the exiſtence of every religion; and that it was not leſs the duty of the legiſlature to take care that the public worſhip was duly performed, than that it ſhould be duly attended.

Biſhop of St. Aſaph (Dr. Halifax) ſpoke ably in defence of the canons of the church, the true ſenſe of which the noble Earl had perverted. Several other Biſhops ſupported the arguments of each other.

But the *Biſhop of St. David's* (Dr. Horſley) was not averſe to the principle of the bill. He began a moſt enlightened ſpeech with acknowledging, that at this day laws exiſted that did no credit to the ſpirit of the times in which they were enacted; and, though they were not now likely to be enforced, his mind formed no reaſon why they ſhould be ſuffered to remain. He declared this to be his candid, unreſerved opinion; but, nevertheleſs, he muſt object to the bill, becauſe he thought, were it to paſs into a law, it would rudely tear up the foundations of the Church of England; and as the deſtruction of an ally muſt neceſſarily affect the intereſts and exiſtence of the principal, it would tend to deſtroy the very being of the Engliſh Conſtitution.

Earl *Stanhope* began his reply with obſerving, on what had been ſaid, that no man, as in a certain country, ſhould be allowed to propoſe a law but with a rope about his neck: he meant, notwithſtanding, when the preſent queſtion was diſpoſed of, to propoſe another law immediately againſt eccleſiaſtical tyranny; a tyranny ſo groſs and ſcandalous, that it would diſgrace the Inquiſition. Having ſaid this, his Lordſhip proceeded to defend his bill; and, as a juſtification of the neceſſity that called for it, he read a canon of the church reſpecting the caſting out of devils; and another, reſpecting the enforcement of the attendance on religious worſhip, which ordered, that if a man be bald, and in danger of taking cold, he muſt nevertheleſs go to church, but might appear in a night-cap. His Lordſhip felt, he ſaid, after citing many ſuch abſurdities, his thanks due to the very Rev. Biſhops who had ſpoke upon the occaſion, as they had ſaved him a great deal of trouble by refuting one another. The learned Prelate who ſpoke laſt, had argued clearly and ably, "There were laws in exiſtence which did no credit to the times in which they were enacted." And he had afterwards ſaid, "That the juriſdiction of the magiſtrate ſhould be confined, not to thoſe things which were merely ſinful, but to ſuch as were injurious to ſociety." He agreed with the Rev. Prelate, that ſuch was the true diſtinction. His Lordſhip added a variety of other arguments to prove the bill in queſtion neceſſary.

Viſc. *Stormont* ſupported the oppoſition of the Biſhops. He ſhould be extremely ſorry, he ſaid, on the noble Earl's account, to have the ancient law enforced. His Lordſhip complimented the reverend bench, who had that day, in his opinion, done themſelves infinite credit by their very able defence of their ſacred character.

Earl *Stanhope* roſe again, and with ſome warmth repelled the edge of his Lordſhip's ſarcaſm. He ſaid, he was not to be diverted from his purpoſe by the ſeverity of his Lordſhip's ſatire, nor the whole force of arguments advanced by the Rt. Rev. Bench. If they would not ſuffer him to load away their rubbiſh by cart-fulls, he would endeavour to carry it off in wheel-barrows; and if that mode ſhould be reſiſted, he would take it away with a ſpade, a little at a time.

The bill, upon putting the queſtion, was thrown out.

His Lordſhip then produced his other bill in favour of the Quakers, to prevent vexatious ſuits relative to proſecutions for tithes. After a ſhort converſation, the noble Earl agreed to defer preſenting his bill till a future day, when he intimated an apprehenſion of its meeting the ſame fate as the preſent, and the Lord Chancellor ſeeming to nod aſſent, the Earl very gravely added, "on another occaſion I ſhall teach the noble and learned Lord *Law*, as I have this day taught the Bench of Biſhops *Religion*."

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the *Ch. of Ex.* preſented accounts of monies iſſued from the Civil Liſt, for his Majeſty's ſecret ſervice abroad, &c, &c. and for defraying the expences of the works carrying on at Carlton-houſe.

Mr. Hopkins preſented accounts from the

the Admiralty. Other accounts were preſented from the Cuſtom-houſe, which were all ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, June 11.

After their Lordſhips had ſitten upon the trial of Mr. Haſtings, examining witneſſes, and debating on the admiſſibility of certain evidence, Lord *Loughborough* delivered his opinion on a Perſian letter, which, he ſaid, ought not to be received as evidence againſt Mr. Haſtings; after which, the further conſideration of the trial was put off till Wedneſday.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the report of the budget was brought up. Lord *Newhaven* roſe, and made ſeveral remarks on the ſtatements of the finances as laid before the Houſe by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and concluded with aſſerting that thoſe ſtatements would be found inſufficient for the expenditure.

Mr. *Steele*, by re-ſtating in brief the ways and means, proved the noble Lord to have been miſtaken in his aſſertion.

Mr. *Huſſey* wiſhed to be ſatisfied, whether it was meant, on future budgets, to come forward with any new loan.

Ch. of Ex. replied, that there exiſted no probability of the neceſſity of borrowing in future years, eſpecially if the regulations he meant to propoſe on the Tobacco-trade ſhould be carried into effect.

Mr. *Sheridan* inſiſted, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) had deceived the Houſe in his ſtatement of the finances; and that he ought to feel mortified in being under the neceſſity, after all his pompous declarations, to come forward for a loan.

Mr. *Steele* replied, contradicting the aſſertions of Mr. Sheridan.

Sir *Grey Cooper* declared, that the Houſe, as it appeared to him, had no fair grounds to hope for any relief in the year 1790. We were, he ſaid, with our eyes open, embarking in another certain deficiency in the enſuing year; and what we had now under conſideration was a mere temporary expedient. To pay off debts, and to borrow at the ſame time, are two arrangements that contradict each other, unleſs the intereſt of the ſum borrowed be leſs than that of the ſum paid off; which does not appear to be our caſe. And if we are to borrow year after year, to ſupply the means of redeeming the national debt; what is it but a ſucceſſion of wretched expedients?

Mr. *Baſtard* wiſhed, that, inſtead of having impoſed new taxes, recourſe had been had to conſolidating ſeveral public offices that are by far too numerous; and that ſavings might have been made in uſeleſs places, and the unclaimed property looked into—in Chancery—in Doctors Commons—the Bank, &c. for the payment of which, when called for, proper ſecurity might have been allotted.

Sir *James Johnſtone* gave his hearty approbation to the Tontine, and all the other taxes; which, he ſaid, were judiciouſly laid, as none of them affected the poor.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the occaſion; and the report, being read a ſecond time, was agreed to.

Ch. of Ex. then moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next, to conſider of the duties payable on Tobacco.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 12.

Mr. *Graham* appeared at the bar, and ſtated ſeveral facts upon which he intended to ſupport a bill of divorce, in behalf of Col. Arrabin, from Henrietta Mollineux, his now wife. This bill, having paſſed through the Upper Houſe, was afterwards carried through the Commons Houſe, and there confirmed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, *Ch of Ex.* moved to diſcharge the Order of the day, for taking the Tobacco-trade into conſideration on Monday, that it may be fixed for Tueſday next, to give the traders time to prepare themſelves.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 15.

Their Lordſhips heard counſel on a Scots cauſe, wherein John Wood and others were appellants; and Archibald Hamilton of Glaſgow, truſtee to the eſtate of Meſſ. Hunters and co. reſpondents.

The queſtion was briefly this: the appellants were ſhipwrights and fitters-out of ſhips, and as ſuch were employed by the Meſſ. Hunters in repairing a veſſel called the Rebecca; when, unexpectedly, the Hunters' houſe failed, and Mr. Hamilton was employed as truſtee of their effects for the benefit of the creditors at large. His firſt ſtep was to ſell the ſhip, which he did, for

888l. but, before the bargain was finally closed, claims were made by the appellants for 865l. 3s. 11d. for repairs, &c. which left only a balance of 15l. and some shillings for the rest of the creditors, with which they were by no means satisfyed; and therefore filed an action, which was tried before the Court of Session in Scotland; when the question of law was, Whether persons repairing or fitting-out ships have, without an express covenant, a legal preference to other creditors the owners of such ships having a known and established residence in Scotland? It was admitted, that vessels repaired in foreign ports were subject to restraint till the charges are paid. The question was determined in favour of the creditors by the Court of Session in Scotland; and the Lord Chancellor was pleased to affirm the decree of the Court of Session, whereby the priority of claim, by what is termed *Hypothecation* by the Scots law, is totally abolished.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* rose to acquaint the House with his intentions to move for leave to bring in a bill, the substance of which would go to grant the same indulgence to persons in Scotland, of the Episcopal Communion, as was now enjoyed by Protestant Dissenters in England.

The House, *pro formâ*, resolved itself into a committee, and a motion to the above effect was made and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 16.

Much business, but no debate.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the Hon. Mr. *Marsham* rose, to complain of a Libel in *The World* of that day; reflecting in a gross and scandalous manner on the proceedings of that House. The words of the paragraph complained of were, "Mr. Hastings's trial is to be put off to another session, unless the Lords have spirit enough to put an end to so *shameful* a business." By that paragraph, the proceedings of the House of Commons were stated to be *shameful*. Should such language, he said, be permitted, the consequence of the House would be lessened in the estimation of the country. The paper was then handed across the table to the clerk; after which, Mr. *Marsham* moved, that the said paper contains matter of a scandalous and libelous nature, reflecting on the proceedings of the House. The question was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Marsham* then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney General to prosecute the Printer and Publisher. Agreed *nem. con.*

Ch. of Ex. rose, to open the Tobacco-business, which, he said, all men know to be now the chief remaining support of the Smuggler. To form some idea of the quantity consumed and the quantity smuggled, he said, that those who were most conversant in the business, had declared their opinion to be, that about the same quantity was consumed as of tea. The merchants of Glasgow were of opinion, that the consumption was not less than 12 millions of pounds annually; and the merchants of London had formed a still higher estimate, having averaged it from 14 to 16 millions of pounds. Upon a matter of such magnitude, it was impossible to arrive at any thing like accuracy; but from the custom-house officers he had learnt the average of what paid the duty to be somewhat above 7 millions; and it was generally computed that as much was smuggled as paid duty. He did not flatter himself, however, that any mode he could propose would bring the whole consumption under the revenue; but, if one million should be brought under the revenue, it would yield no less than an additional sum of 60,000l. annually. He would not, he said, in the present state of the business, trouble the House further on the subject than to state to them, that he should propose to leave the present duty of 15d. in the pound on Tobacco as it now stood, with this difference only, that 6d. for each pound should be payable to the customs, and 9d to the excise. He concluded by moving resolutions accordingly.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, June 17.

The trial of Warren Hastings was resumed; and, at the requisition of the Judges, a week was allowed to give their opinion on the evidence of Rajah Gowrdass, whether admissible or not.

In the House of Commons, the same day; the *Ch. of Excb.* brought forward the tobacco-business, which was opposed on the ground of precipitating a bill of such consequence before the persons,

to be ultimately affected by it, could be prepared to oppoſe it.

Ch. of Exch. in reply, ſaid, that the general idea of the buſineſs having been under conſideration for more than twelve months, and every particular of it communicated to the trade ſome days paſt; he, therefore, thought the objection of precipitation ill-founded; and without further preface moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill in conſequence of the reſolutions of the preceding day. Agreed to, and ordered.

The Houſe in committee on a bill for preventing the deſtruction of rabbits in warrens of 10l. a year value, the committee divided; Ayes 29. Noes 12.

The Houſe was then reſumed, and the report to be brought up next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, June 18.

No debate.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Vyner* brought up the report of the rabbit-bill; which was agreed to, and paſſed.

The bill for the relief of perſons profeſſing the Epiſcopal Religion was, on motion by Mr. *Dempſter*, read a ſecond time, and committed.

Debtors and Creditors bill, on petition of the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London, was put off till next ſeſſion.

Mr. *Grey*, obſerving the Attorney-general preſent, roſe, and, after apologiſing for the queſtion, aſked the reaſon why certain proſecutions, ordered by that Houſe for libels laſt ſeſſion, were ſuffered to ſleep without notice.

The *Attorney General* anſwered this queſtion to the full ſatisfaction of the enquirer and the Houſe. Among other obſervations, the learned Gent. wiſhed that, before proſecutions were haſtily ordered on the ſpur of indignation, gentlemen would preſerve the neceſſary caution, as thoſe who are truſted with the conduct of ſuch proſecutions were ſubjected to very great difficulties, and expoſed to the danger of being defeated. And he truſted he need not preſs upon the Houſe what muſt be obvious to every gentleman, viz. that a repetition of verdicts for defendants would tend more to weaken the authority of that Houſe, and to diſgrace it, than almoſt any libel that could be written againſt it. He proceeded to aſſign the cauſe of the ſpecific complaint; which he did, as is before noticed, to the full ſatisfaction of all who heard him.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 19.

Nothing material.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Sheridan* moved for a ſtring of public accounts to be laid before the Houſe; which were ordered.

Mr. *Beaufoy* moved the ſecond reading of his Revolution Anniverſary bill; which

Mr. *Bouverie* thinking unneceſſary, he oppoſed it.

Several other gentlemen were of the ſame opinion; and the Houſe divided. Ayes 38. Noes 11.

The bill was then ordered to be committed for Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 22.

Lord *Rawdon* moved a long liſt of papers, not leſs than 40, reſpecting the annual income and expenditure of the kingdom. Ordered.

Theſe were the ſame moved for in the Lower Houſe by Mr. Sheridan.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Major Arrabin's divorce-bill was introduced; and a petition, ſtating, that ſearch had been made in vain for Henrietta Mollineux, his now wife, and praying that a ſervice on her Proctor might be deemed a good ſervice, being preſented, the prayer was granted.

Ch. of Exch. brought forward his tobacco-bill; which was ordered to be printed. He then moved, that it be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday.

Tueſday, June 23.

When the order of the day was read, for reſolving into committee on the ſlave-trade; Mr. Ald. *Newnham* moved, to put off the further conſideration of the bill for three months.

Mr. *Huſſey* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* aſſented for the preſent ſeſſion; but with the proviſo, that it ſhould be reſumed early in the next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, June 24.

The Lords being met on the trial of Mr. Haſtings, the *Lord Chancellor* delivered the opinion of the Judges on the queſtion of the admiſſibility of the evidence of the Rajah Gowerdon, offered by

by the Managers, which was, "that the evidence was not admiſſible."

Lord *Porcheſter* moved, that, according to the antient uſage of Parliament, the Judges do deliver their opinion in open court. On this motion, the Lords immediately proceeded to their own Houſe to debate the queſtion, which laſted till five o'clock; when the Houſe broke up, and the Commons had notice to proceed on Tueſday,

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In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the *Ch. of Exch.* moved the ſecond reading of the tobacco-bill. It was read accordingly, and the queſtion put, that it be committed.

Ald. *Sawbridge* objected to the principle of the bill, which, he ſaid, was exceedingly dangerous to the liberty of the country, and the rights of the people. The Houſe were, by the preſent bill, called upon to betray the rights of their conſtituents at the moment a bill was going through the Houſe to commemorate the Revolution that gave thoſe rights. It was the duty of Miniſters to ſecure and increaſe the revenue by every conſtitutional means; but it was no leſs their duty to preſerve and hold ſacred the freedom of the ſubject. He concluded with obſerving that, by extending the Exciſe laws, year after year, to ſmall articles, it appeared to be the ſettled deſign of Miniſters to extend them to all. It was, therefore, the duty of the Houſe to make a ſtand now, or hereafter it will be too late to attempt it.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* ſeconded his hon. colleague. No compenſation, he added, could be made to the publick for a deprivation of their right of trial by jury. He was of opinion, that leſſening the duties would operate as a check to ſmugglers.

Ald. *Newnham* reprobated the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman in precipitating the bill. It was very indecent, he ſaid, to propoſe to the Houſe to run through with it in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible for gentlemen to know what they were about to enact. It ſhewed as if he were determined, right or wrong, to cram it down their throats.

Sir *Benj. Hammet* ſpoke alſo againſt the extenſion of the Exciſe-laws.

Mr. *S. Smith* did not object ſo much to the principle of the bill, as on account of the numerous reſtrictions it contained; which muſt, in their operation, be very oppreſſive.

Ald. *Watſon* declared it as his real opinion, that the revenue was defrauded of no leſs than 500,000l. annually in the article of tobacco. The preſent mode of preventing the frauds of ſmugglers, by extending the Exciſe-laws, he was, however, averſe to. He hoped the time was not far diſtant when thoſe laws would be brought under the power of a Jury; and until that time he was determined to oppoſe their extenſion.

Mr. *Sheridan* declared, that the manner of hurrying the bill through the Houſe was altogether unprecedented. The bill of 125 pages was but yeſterday printed; it was that day read a ſecond time; and now a commitment was moved. It was impoſſible for gentlemen to know what they were about.

Ch. of Exch. expreſſed his ſurprize at any oppoſition being made to the principle of the bill. The enormity of the frauds committed upon the revenue was known and admitted on every ſide; and he knew but of two modes of prevention; one, that which is now propoſed; the other, by lowering the duties, which would have no effect, unleſs by reducing them ſo low as to be hardly worth collecting. With reſpect to hurrying the bill through the Houſe, the going into a committee upon it would only be the beginning of an enquiry, which the ſooner it was entered upon the better. The queſtion being put, that the bill be committed, the ſame was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, June 25.

The Houſe in committee on the Exchequer loan-bill. No debate.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Sir *Harry Houghton* brought up the report of the Epiſcopal tolerating bill, which was read and agreed to.

The news-paper bill was brought in, and read. And Mr. *Dempſter* brought in a bill for erecting Light houſes on the Northern coaſt of Great Britain.

Ch. of Ex. explained to the Houſe the miſconception that had taken place between the gentlemen ſubſcribers for the Tontine and himſelf (ſee p. 568). This occaſioned a converſation on the ſubject, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Sheridan, bore a part. It was at length agreed, that the ſubſcribers ſhould

ſhould be allowed intereſt from the time when the firſt payment commenced. The Sum in diſpute was about 10,000.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 26.

Short debate on the Cromford canal-bill, which however was ordered to be committed.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Sheridan* preſented his bill for reforming the interior adminiſtration of the royal boroughs in Scotland.

Sir *James Johnſtone* ſuppoſed the Hon. Gent. had brought in his bill to amuſe himſelf and the Houſe; he ſhould therefore ſuffer it to proceed a little further, though convinced of its impropriety.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied; after which, the bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday ſe'enight. On which day it was read and rejected.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 30.

The trial of Mr. Haſtings was reſumed, but little progreſs was made therein; moſt of the evidence produced by the Managers being objected to by the counſel for the priſoner, and reference had to the judges for their opinion, which protracted the trial till the 8th of July, when it was adjourned till next ſeſſion; on which occaſion Mr. Haſtings addreſſed himſelf to the Court in a very pathetic ſpeech, which ſeemed to make a great impreſſion on their Lordſhips' feelings. See p. 758.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day, a converſation took place on the new taxes; in which Mr. Sheridan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Roſe, Mr. W. Smith, and others, bore a part.

Mr. *Sheridan* and his friends thought it an unjuſt principle, that new duties ſhould affect the legacies that had been bequeathed long ſince.

Ch. of Ex. and his friends ſupported it on the principle of taxing receipts, the *Items* of which were contracted long before the tax was impoſed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, July 4.

Dr. *Beadon*, Biſhop of Glouceſter, took the oaths and his ſeat. The Rev. Prelate was introduced between the Abp. of York and the Bp. of Briſtol.

(To be completed in January.*)*

AT the ſemi-annual dinner of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, London Tavern, Dec. 16, 1789.

JOSHUA GRIGBY, Eſq. M.P. in the chair, a motion was made by Richard Sharpe, eſq. and ſeconded, that the two under-written Reſolves be read:

I. Reſolved, That the moſt ſtrenuous exertions for procuring a Parliamentary Reform be earneſtly recommended to the friends of freedom in all parts of the kingdom; the approaching expiration of the term for which Parliament was choſen, and the ſplendid efforts of ſeveral neighbouring nations for recovering their loſt rights, contributing to render it probable, that the people of this country may now obtain, from the apprehenſion of thoſe who have hitherto oppoſed their reaſonable deſires, what they ſo often ſolicited in vain from their juſtice.

II. Reſolved, That it be alſo earneſtly recommended to thoſe very few of the people of this country who elect members of parliament, to ſhew a marked partiality to thoſe candidates at the enſuing general election, who will then publicly declare their purpoſe of being active friends to a Parliamentary Reform.

The queſtion being put on the firſt of the ſaid motions, it paſſed *nem. con.*

The queſtion being then put on the ſecond, it paſſed alſo *nem. con.*

DANIEL ADAMS, Secretary.

The following toaſts were given:

1. The Majeſty of the People.

2. The Society for Conſtitutional Information, the Preſident, Vice Preſidents, and Treaſurer of the Society.

3. The Memory of Dr. John Jebb.

4. Major Cartwright, the Father of the Society; and may his labours in the public cauſe be ever held in grateful remembrance by the People of England!

5. Union, Firmneſs, and Perſeverance, to the friends of a Parliamentary Reform.

6. The Liberties of Ireland. May ſhe reform her Repreſentation with the ſame ſpirit and the ſame felicity with which ſhe has eſtabliſhed her Independence!

7. Congratulations to France on the deſtruction of the Baſtile, the abolition of enſlaving privileges, the co-operation of the Army in the cauſe of the People, the exertion of the Rights of the National Repreſentation.

8. The States of Brabant; and every ſtate throughout the globe riſing, or which virtuouſly meditates to riſe, in the ſcale of Freedom.

9. Succeſs to the generous and ſpirited exertions of the Scotch Convention in favour of a Parliamentary Reform.

10. The Liberty of the Preſs, the bulwark of all liberty.

11. Juries in Subſtance as well as Form; and may thoſe Judges, who ſeek to undermine

mine the Rights of Juries, meet with their juſt reward!

12. The memory of Hampden, Ludlow, Sidney, and Ruſſell, and of all illuſtrious Patriots who have ſuffered in the cauſe of Freedom.

13. May no Miniſter experience the Support of the Nation who ſhall not be faithful to the Rights of the People!

14. May the cauſe of Freedom flouriſh in every region of the globe!

15. A ſpeedy Abolition to the Slave-trade.

16. The Rights of the Subject to the Poſſeſſion and the Uſe of Arms, as ſecured to us by the Revolution.

17. Proſperity to that Government which prefer Armed Citizens to Unarmed Slaves.

18. May our Sailors be Volunteers and not Slaves!

19. May no perſon ſuffer in his Civil Capacity for his Religious Opinions by any penal or excluſive laws!

20. The Preſident and Vice-Preſidents of the United States of America. May thoſe States enjoy in peace for ages the liberty they have nobly earned! the beſt reward of united wiſdom and virtue.

21. Dr. Franklin; ſerenity to his declining days; and may the alliance between Philoſophy and Patriotiſm ſubſiſt for ever!

22. The Memory of John Baynes.

23. The Memory of Mr. Day; who, among the earlieſt, contended for the rights of the oppreſſed African, was the undaunted friend of America in the hour of trial, the animated aſſertor of the pureſt principles of our Conſtitution; and who, ſuperior to the prejudices of fortune and of the times, laid the baſis of education in ſimplicity, hardihood, independence, uſefulneſs, the equality and generous ſympathy of uncorrupted Nature.

24. Dr. Price, the friend of the univerſe*.

25. The Duke de Rochefoucault, and the National Aſſembly †.

26. The glorious æra in which the Bill of Rights was ſigned, and the privileges of Britons ſecured ‡.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

YOUR correſpondent Oxonienſis, p. 1068, will oblige you and your readers by his view of Kirkſtall abbey‖, which will probably be different from all preceding ones enumerated in Brit. Top. II. 470, as the ſtate of the ruins has altered. I wiſh it was in my power to give him any further information on the ſubject, or in his to point out the *ſmall pamphlet* containing its hiſtory. The principal particulars of this abbey may be found in Burton's Mon. Eborac. and Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, and under Mr. Groſe's three views of it.

Of Caerleon, ſee Mr. Strange, in Archæol. V. 66; and the new edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. III. p. 488.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Wath, Rotheram, Dec.* 7.

I WAS, ſome time paſt, a theoretical and practical optician; now, Sir (and what I lament), I am hardly a *theoretical* one, excluſive of the other, by reaſon of being conſtantly engaged (and what I cannot avoid) with the world; yet ſtill I revolve in my mind my paſt obſervations, ſome of which I have noted down on paper, others not. Being poring amongſt ſome this day, I find a rule, from experiment, for making the focus of object-glaſſes in refracting teleſcopes of any given length, without the tedious operation of grinding the glaſs in the common way. Now, Sir, if this rule will be of any uſe to your opticians in London, Dr. Herſchel, or others, it will be communicated, at your requeſt*, by yours in deep mourning for the ſcience of optics. Φ.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

IN p. 991, Obſervator, ſpeaking of the tapeſtry in St. Mary Hall, Coventry, ſays, "it is clear that the original figure (which has been *cut out*) was ſome repreſentation of our Saviour Chriſt, perhaps the Crucifixion," &c.; but is it not full as likely to have been *ſome repreſentation of God the Father*, perhaps receiving the Virgin Mary on her aſcenſion? If ſo, the ſame figure, which in times of Popery was viewed with little leſs than adoration, would, at a ſubſequent period, be ſeen with horror, and invite the zeal of our reformers to *cut it out*, and deface it.

Yours, &c. NEVEL-PORTH.

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* Dr. Price had ſome time before quitted the room.

† This health was given immediately on a communication by Dr. Price of a letter received by him from the Duke de Rochefoucault, expreſſing his perſonal pleaſure in the introducing of the Congratulatory Reſolve of the Revolution Society, the ſatisfaction with which the National Aſſembly received it, and their inſtructions to the Preſident to anſwer it, which anſwer is daily expected.

‡ The day of the Society's dining, being the Centenary of the paſſing the Bill of Rights.

‖ It is received, and ſhall be uſed. EDIT.

* We ſhall be glad to receive it. EDIT.

*** We have received the plan of Mr. HARDING'S "Aſſemblage of genuine Heads and Views, appropriate to the whole Suite of Shakſpeare's Hiſtorical Dramas; and ſhall duly notice it in our next. The Portraits and Topography will doubtleſs be highly acceptable to the Admirers of our immortal Bard, and to the Publick in general.

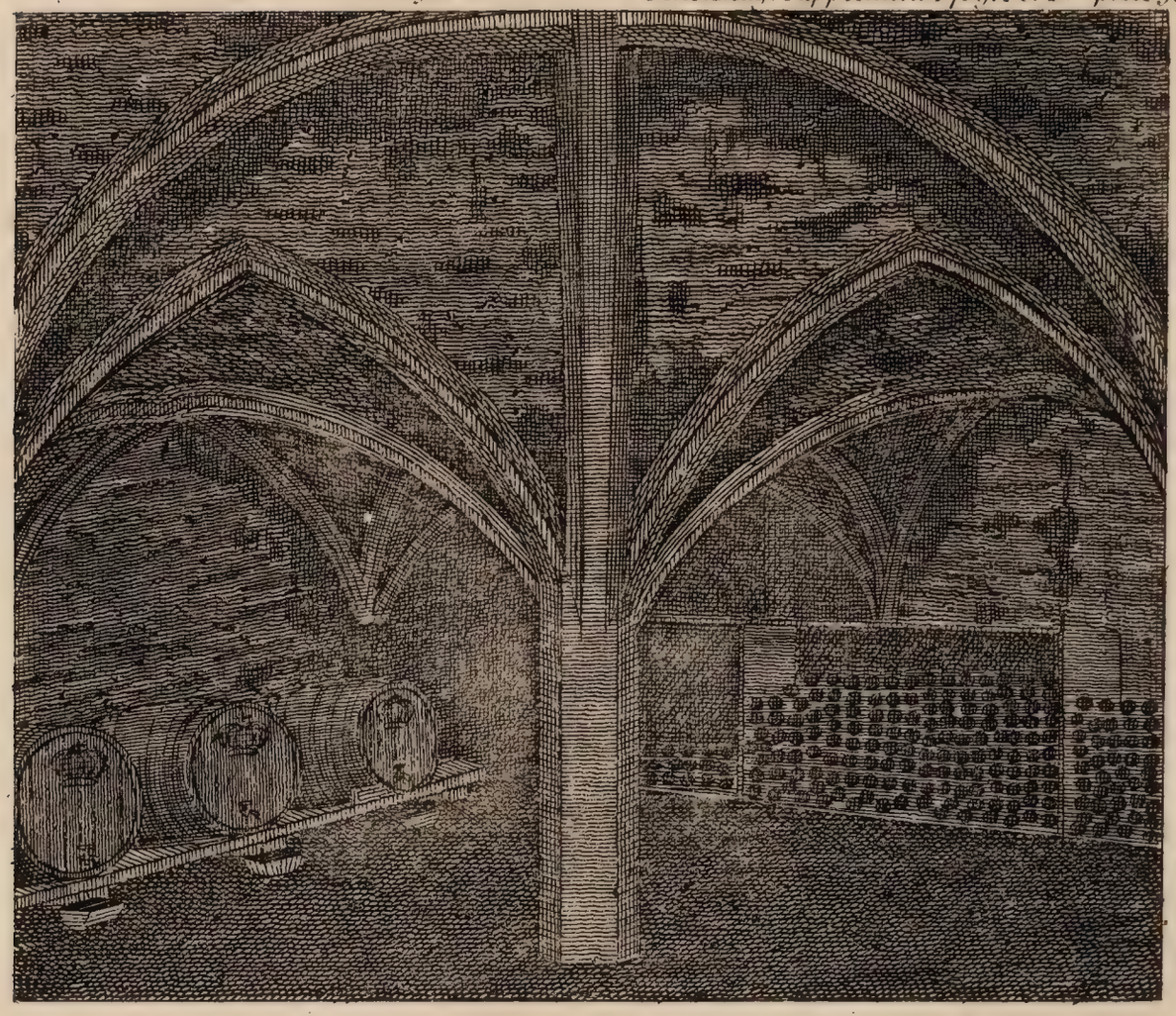
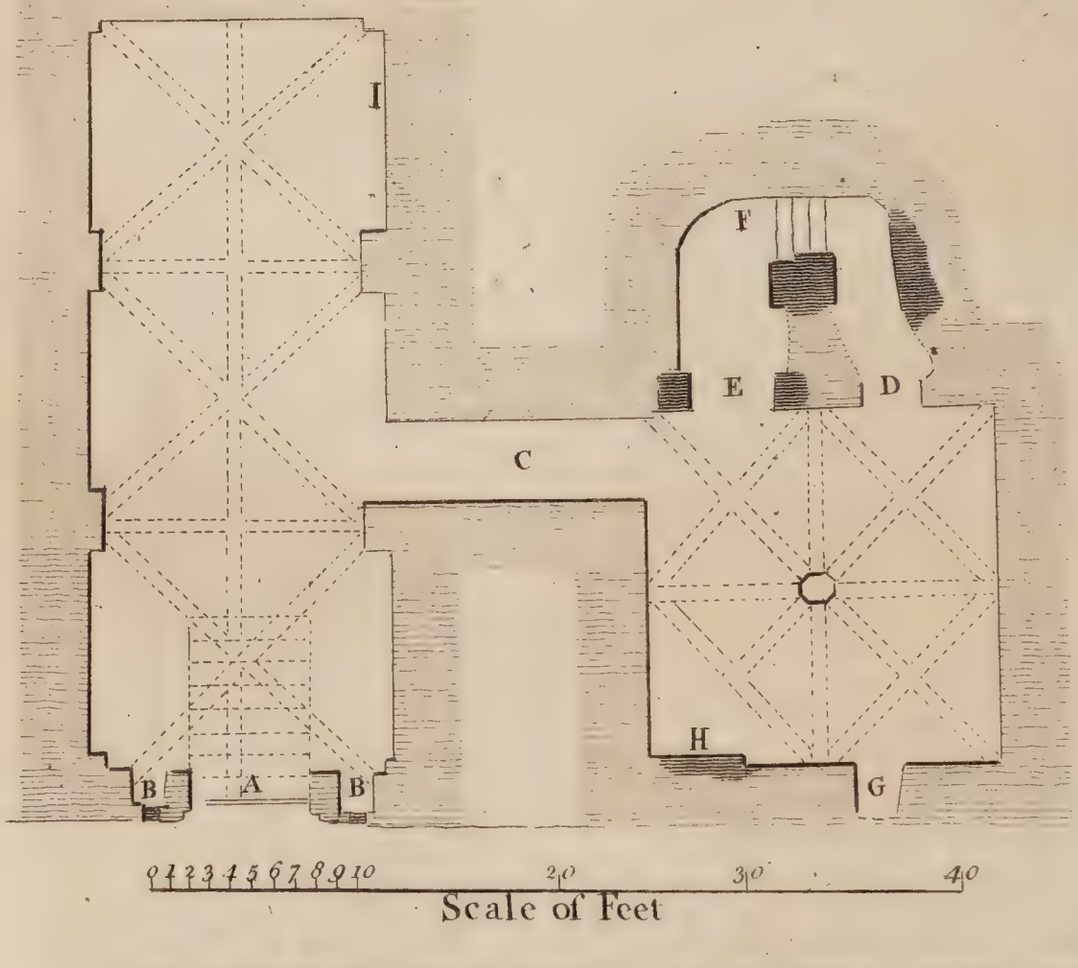


Fig. 1.



Mr. URBAN, *Rocheſter, Dec.* 5.

THERE are ſtill remaining under the Crown Inn, in this city, two antient crypts, or vaulted cellars, of which I have ſent you the ichnography (*plate I. fig.* 1). The entrance into the largeſt is from the High-ſtreet, under a plain pointed arch at A (now entirely obſcured by plaiſter), and down a flight of nine ſteps, on each ſide of which is a ſmall window (BB), in form like *fig.* 2, the outer ſide being one foot wide, and two feet ſix inches high. This cellar is in length 37 feet, and in breadth 14; the walls are of Kentiſh-rag, and againſt them are ſquare pilaſters (projecting about one foot, and quoined with free-ſtone), from which ſpring the groins of the ſame ſtone. The capitals of the pilaſters are delineated *plate II. fig.* 1; but no baſes remain above the preſent ſurface of the ground. The height to the top of the pilaſter is 7 feet; from thence to the center of the groin, 6 feet; in all, 13 feet. On the right-hand is a paſſage (C) under an arch, turned with chalk, into another, about 17 feet ſquare, and 8 high, the vaulting of which is ſupported by a ſingle octagonal pillar in the centre, about 18 inches diameter, *plate II. fig.* 2. At D is an opening under an arch 6 feet 6 inches high, which, with all the vaulting of this cellar, is made of chalk. E is a bricked entrance into another paſſage, much mutilated with brick-work, and covered with boards; it riſes 4 ſteps at F, and, continuing round, ſeems to have formed a winding ſtaircaſe up into the houſe, though now ſtopped up. At G is a window, which formerly admitted light into this place, but is at preſent rendered entirely uſeleſs by the raiſing of the pavement. H may have been the correſponding opening, though now filled up with bricks. From the ſimilarity of ſtyle between the two firſt of theſe cellars, and the under-croft of the cathedral here, built by William de Hoo before 1227, I ſhould ſuppoſe it to be about the ſame age; but the ſmalleſt (from its greater degree of plainneſs, and being built chiefly with chalk) appears to be older; this, however, is merely conjecture. What was the original deſign of theſe cellars is not known; but it is moſt probable they were appendages to the firſt inn, which is ſaid to have ſtood here, and was, in 1316, kept by Symon Potyn, the founder of St. Catherine's hoſpital in Eaſtgate, who was eight times repreſentative in parliament for this city between 1305, 33 Edw. I., and 1341, 14 Edw. III. There does not appear to have been orignally any internal communication between the large cellar and the building over it, the ſmall door at I being a modern breach, but the four ſteps at F are probably the remains of a winding aſcent from the ſmall cellar into the apartments above, as before hinted.

This houſe, in the latter end of the laſt century, was kept by Arth. Brooker, as appears from his token (*fig.* 3.) in my poſſeſſion. In the inn-yard is a range of brick-building, with ſomething like pilaſters on the front, and on the gable-ends are IPR and 1641. In this building is the waſh-houſe, the fire-place of which is twelve feet wide; the jams are of ſtone; and the arch, which is a ſmall curve, is made of one large beam. The gate from the ſtreet into the yard is under a wooden arch, in the ſtyle of the 16th centurv.

Under the George, on the oppoſite ſide of the way, nearer the town clock, is another vaulted cellar, larger than the above; the feet of the groins reſt on half capitals againſt the wall, and the centers are ornamented with foliage, though now much defaced. At the end next the ſtreet are two pointed windows, and a door, which ſerves to let the beer through. The pavement of the ſtreet is level with the top of the vaulting, and muſt have been raiſed at leaſt ſix feet. This houſe was burnt down by the fire in 1768; but fortunately the cellar eſcaped being pulled down when the houſe was re-built.

ANTIQUITATIS CONSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

YOUR kindneſs in inſerting in your uſeful and entertaining Magazine the drawing of a curious unknown coin, has induced me to ſend you the drawing of two Roman relics lately found here. *Pl. II. fig.* 4 is braſs. I take it to have been the head of a ſword, hollow in the inſide, the workmanſhip and execution pretty tolerable; the nails *a* and *b* had probably been to faſten it to ſomething, and were of copper. Perhaps it may be difficult to ſay what *fig.* 5 was. Like the other, it is of braſs, but with more the appearance of copper in its colour. They were found ſix feet below the ground, between two large ſtones placed horizontally, with ſeveral large flat-bottomed braſs diſhes, jammed one into another, but

but were moſt of them mere ruſt. An urn was alſo found here ſome time ago, plain, without any inſcription, containing a ſilver coin of Trajan. Several Roman ovens alſo now lie open, cut in the rock; and near them were found mill-ſtones, the bottoms made of burnt clay; pateræ, black, white, and red. The following coins were ſeparate, found at different places: Tiberius, in copper; Auguſtus; Antonius Pius, in ſilver. The urn is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Barrett of this town, an ingenious Antiquary. In ſhort, the name of the town is of Roman derivation, Man Cheſter. Cheſter is often applied to places which have been Roman camps, as Ribcheſter, Cheſter, Silcheſter, Ilcheſter, Colcheſter, &c. &c. Perhaps it may be a corruption of the Latin wotd *caſtrum*; but I can only advance this as ſuppoſition. I hope you will improve this imperfect account. Yours, &c. G. PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

TO ſuch of your readers as are fond of ſeeing the hand-writing of eminent perſonages, the incloſed ſpecimen of Queen Elizabeth's (*pl. II. fig.* 6), being the concluſion of a letter to her brother King Edward VI. may not be unacceptable. It is taken from a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26.

YOUR readers were ſome time ſince entertained with deſcriptions of remarkable trees; and, in one of the miſcellaneous plates of your Magazine, a perſpective view is given of Dr. Johnſon's Willow. As yet the ſubject does not ſeem to be quite exhauſted; for I perceive T. O. LVII. 768, mentions certain old Yew-trees which he has noticed, and is deſirous of further information relative to this matter. I take the preſent opportunity, therefore, of communicating ſuch obſervations as have occurred to me reſpecting them. A particular partiality, perhaps inconſiſtent with the preſent taſte, occaſioned my paying a more than common attention to the beauties of this ſlighted tree, which, in proper ſituations, and at ſuitable diſtances, is no diſgrace to the variegated landſcape. The ſame may be ſaid of the leſs conſpicuous Holly. Many of the Yew-kind are yet ſtanding in different parts of the kingdom. They are to be ſeen under a variety of forms, ſome very tall *, of great dimenſions, and extenſive age, yet ſtill vigorous; others in ruins, preſenting only a ſhell or romantic hut, where the poor wearied traveller may reſt ſecured from the cold blaſt or impetuous ſhower. Theſe little convenient ſheds are ſometimes wantonly injured through fires kindled within by gipſies, and other vagabonds; which, by frequent repetition, ſoon deſtroy the venerable ſhelter. The Yew amongſt trees is what I call the noble-antique, epithets more properly appurtaining to it than the Oak, for it is difficult to aſcertain the age of ſome of them; and my private opinion is, that the Yew would exceed the Oak in duration, if preſerved in its growth with the ſame care and attention that is conferred upon the latter. The few remaining large Yews which we now admire are haſtening to decay; cropped in their juvenile ſtate, and deſpoiled, perhaps, in time paſt, of their long healthful branches, we may eaſily conceive that ſuch treatment inevitably muſt have checked their luxuriant growth, and occaſioned a premature decline. Had they been left at full liberty to proſper, undoubtedly a better judgement would now be formed of their natural beauty, grandeur, and longevity. Why ſhould we, therefore, deſpiſe the ſolemn degraded Yew? the delight of our forefathers, a principal ornament in their gardens; tortured by them, it is true, into very ridiculous, unnatural, and ſometimes groteſque, figures, it ſtill ſurvived, even there, the cruel wounds annually made by their ungenerous ſhears. With good reaſon, however, it is now baniſhed from our modern gardens. We have not room for ſuch ſhady inhabitants, and our fruits want all the benefit of ſunſhine. But we may ſuffer it at leaſt to thrive without offence in the hedge-rows or on the village-green, becauſe its duſky-green hue is the moſt grateful colour to the eye; and in that ſeaſon, when the generality of other trees are diſrobed of their waving foliage, it offers to our ſight the agreeable contraſt of a ſtately and deep ever-green. It is then it riſes to diſtinction. But it had once national eſtimation, important uſe, and great honour, when employed by the hands of our anceſtors againſt their enemies. Having loſt its military value, we now

* See vol. LI. p. 10; LVI. p. 942.

Fig. 2

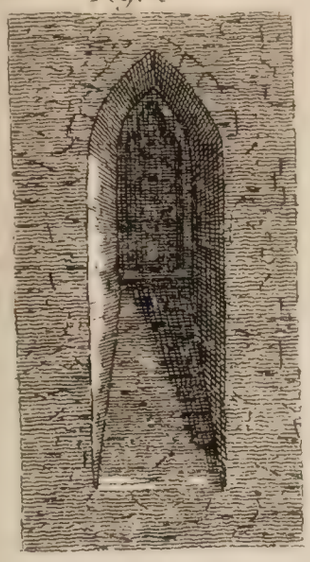


Fig. 1

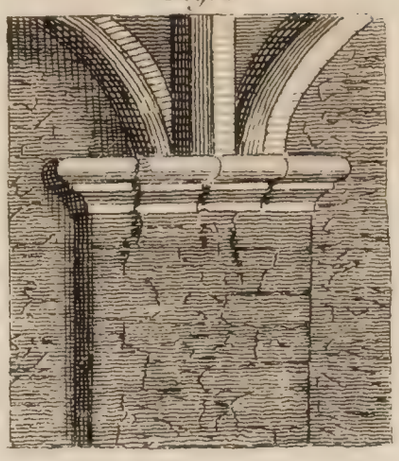


Fig. 3



Fig. 4. p. 1185



Fig. 5. p. 1185



Quia quidem de re hoc loco satis Illud tantum
precor Vt Deus conservet Iugam Majestate quā diutiss incolumem ad
nominis sui gloriā regnū Vestrae . Hatfildiae 2 februarij
Majestatis tuae Humillima soror
& serua Elizabeth

Fig. 7 p. 1157

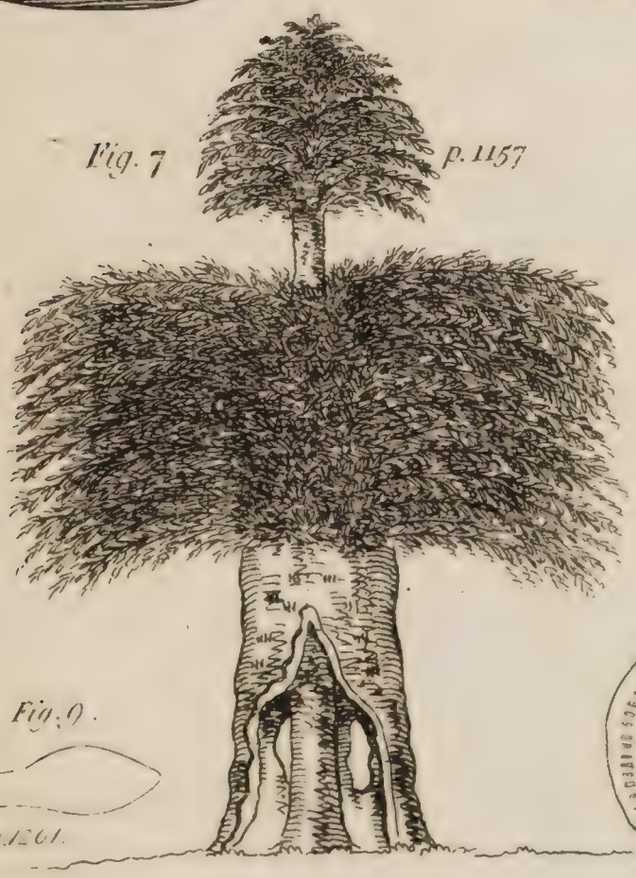


Fig. 8 p. 1191



Fig. 9.

p. 1261.

ſee this antient favourite neglected; the more ſo, as it claims no great preſent merit for domeſtic ſervice, the hard or tough quality of the wood not agreeing with the humour of our expeditious workmen, or the temper of their common tools.

In a former letter, I ſaid ſomething in praiſe of our native Oak; the ſame is now done in favour of the Yew. But, the better to ſupport my remarks, this ſubject ſhall be illuſtrated, with your permiſſion, by a drawing which I lately made of a curious old Yew-ſtree now ſtanding in the incloſures of Sardon, in the county of Stafford; of which trees mention has already been made in my topographical account of Shareſhill, vol. LVI. p. 408. This drawing is ſelected from them as one of the moſt picturesque. *See plate II. fig. 7.*

To admire the works of Nature in her uſual courſe is a laudable diſpoſition; many content themſelves with her ordinary operations only; but there is alſo an additional ſecret pleaſure in contemplating her bye-ways, or ſeeking to examine her ſportive aberrations. In the vegetable, as in the animal line, her conſtant aim is increaſe and ſelf-preſervation; and, though often interrupted or abuſed, ſhe makes every effort to repair the injury. Never at variance with herſelf, ſhe accommodates her goodwill as much as poſſible to moſt accidents and circumſtances; whereof I ſaw a ſtriking inſtance not two miles diſtant from the abovementioned Yew-tree. An Oak and an Aſh, either planted together, or ſpontaneouſly produced, grow ſo cloſe to each other, they ſeem in a poſitive ſtate of alliance. The trunks, though diſtinct, are, however, perfectly united at the bottom, and their roots familiarly interwoven. The ſappy bark of the Aſh has intimately embraced the conſort Oak, and may, in time, ſurround it; but, as the latter is ſlow in growth, I foreſee its fate, which the other ſeems to yield to, by reclining from the perpendicular, in order to enjoy more freedom of air with the refreſhing dews. Notwithſtanding, in their preſent untoward ſtate, they thrive paſſably well, having attained already a conſiderable height. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *New-York, Oct.* 20.

IN your valuable Magazine, vol. LVIII, p. 617, I find a review of Dr. Kippis's Life of Cook, containing the following remark, *viz.* "The protection afforded to this diſcoverer by the Court of France redounds highly to M. Turgot's honour; while the *narrow-ſouled Americans* did all they could to obſtruct him." I think the writer of this remark will find it difficult to produce a ſingle inſtance, well authenticated, of any ſuch endeavour uſed by the Americans. But I happen to have it in my power to produce a ſtrong contrary inſtance, which I ſend you incloſed, and doubt not of your doing ſo much juſtice to the Americans, as to make the refutation of the calumny equally public with the calumny itſelf, by inſerting it alſo in your Magazine. It is a true copy of the circular letter ſent by Dr. Franklin to all the commanders of the American cruizers then in the European ſeas, which was ſo well known to, and ſo well taken by, the Government in England, that, when Cook's Voyage was printed, the Admiralty ſent to that gentleman an elegant copy of it, with a very polite letter from Lord Howe, expreſſing that the preſent was made with his Majeſty's approbation. The Royal Society alſo, on the ſame occaſion, preſented him with one of the gold medals ſtruck by them of that illuſtrious navigator, accompanied by a letter from Sir Joſeph Banks, their preſident, expreſſing likewiſe that it was ſent with the approbation of his Majeſty. Theſe I have ſeen; and I wonder much that the writer, who gives ſo particular an account of the diſtribution of thoſe gold medals, ſhould be unacquainted with this circumſtance.

Yours, &c. AN AMERICAN.

"To all Captains and Commanders of armed Ships, acting by Commiſſion from the Congreſs of the United States of America, now in War with Great Britain.

"Gentlemen,

"A ſhip having been fitted out from England before the commencement of this war, to make diſcoveries of new countries in unknown ſeas, under the conduct of that moſt celebrated navigator and diſcoverer, Captain Cook; an undertaking truly laudable it itſelf, as the increaſe of geographical knowledge facilitates the communication between diſtant nations in the exchange of uſeful products and manufactures, and the extenſion of the arts, whereby the common enjoyments of human life are multiplied and augmented, and ſcience of other kinds increaſed to the benefit of mankind in general. This is, therefore, moſt earneſtly to recommend to every one of you, that in caſe the ſaid ſhip, which is now expected to be ſoon in the European ſeas on her return, ſhould happen to fall into your hands,

hands, you would not conſider her as an enemy, nor ſuffer any plunder to be made of the effects contained in her, nor obſtruct her immediate return to England, by retaining her, or ſending her into any other part of Europe, or to America; but that you would treat the ſaid Captain Cook and his people with all civility and kindneſs, affording them, as common friends to mankind, all the aſſiſtance in your power which they may happen to ſtand in need of. In ſo doing you will not only gratify the generoſity of your own diſpoſitions; but there is no doubt of your obtaining the approbation of the Congreſs and your other American owners. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

"(Signed) B. FRANKLIN,
"Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Congreſs of the United States to the Court of France.
"At Paſſy, near Paris, this 10th day of March, 1779."

LETTERS ON WALES.

(Continued from p. 988.*)*

Extract of Dr. PHILIPPS's *Letter, May* 12, 1760, *to* EDW. PRICHARD.

"I AM greatly indebted to you for Mr. Morris's laborious and learned communications on Geoffry of Monmouth, by proving his giants to have been the creatures either of an ignorant or romantic imagination, and by producing many powerful arguments for removing all ſuſpicion of fable in the original. They cannot but take off the ill impreſſion it had made, and reſtore the venerable Tyſſilis to the rank and credit he deſerves as a faithful hiſtorian.

"What was ſaid of Dr. Barrow is very applicable to Mr. Morris, that he was the moſt unfair writer in the world; for, by exhauſting every ſubject he took in hand, he left nothing for others to ſay.

"My deſire to have my countryman's name known and reſpected by one of the firſt Engliſh critics and antiquaries, induced me to ſend Mr. Pegge (as alſo for his own private ſatisfaction) Mr. Morris's Obſervations. His ſentiments of the performance I ſhall expect ſhortly to receive, which ſoon after ſhall be communicated to you. Your ingenious correſpondent's account of Humphrey Llywd's Breviary, and his tranſlator Twyne, is very clear and ſatisfactory. This is the poor edition I have; his is ſcarce and valuable. The editor of Lewis's Hiſtory is ignorant, and, as it generally happens, conceited. In his marginal notes he contradicts, impugns, and corrects his author; and, as far as I can judge, not *in loco*. His treatment of him is quite contrary to that of other editors, who appear to ſee beauties even in the imperfection of their's.

"Yours, &c. JAMES PHILIPPS."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

AS a further illuſtration of the ſeal, p. 798, engraved in plate II. of your Magazine for September, ſeems yet wanting with regard to the figure, —I readily communicate the following obſervation, as a concluſion to that ſubject. In my ſhort remark, p. 991, I ventured to ſay the figure was female, an abbeſs, perhaps the patroneſs-ſaint. —Your correſpondent R. G. p. 881, was near the mark, but miſtakes it for a biſhop. Now I have ſince diſcovered, upon good authority, that the repreſentation is meant for St. Brigide, virgin and abbeſs, whoſe relicks were honoured of old in the collegiate-church of Abernethi, or Abernethy, in Scotland, and patroneſs thereof. Her feſtival occurs in the Britiſh kalendar, March 14. The Scots ſuppoſe this ſaint to have been the ſame as the great St. Brigide, honoured Feb. 1; but the Iriſh make them two different ſaints. See Uſher's Brit. Antiq. p. 461. It may not be amiſs to mention in this place, that there were three ſaints of this name. Firſt, the great *St. Brigide*, or *Bride*, V, & Abb. in whoſe memory a ſolemn feſtival was holden at Kildare in Ireland. Her name is much renowned, not only in all our Britiſh churches, but in thoſe abroad. Her feaſt is ſet down on the 1ſt of February in the *Sarum*, *York*, and *Aberdeen* kalendars, and in the Roman Martyrology. She gave a rule to religious virgins, which was followed afterwards by moſt part of the nuns of Ireland. She died anno 523, ſome authors ſay 518. At Kildare alſo was celebrated the Abbeſs *Darlugdacha*, the favourite diſciple and ſucceſſor of St. Brigide in the government of the monaſtery. The ſecond was St. Brigide of Abernethy. The third, and laſt, was St. Brigide, a Scotiſh virgin, who, leaving her friends and country, and going into Italy, led a retired life in a wood near to the town of *Fieſoli*, in Tuſcany, where ſhe is honoured to this day among the ſaints. She died in the ninth century.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

TOUR

Tour through various Parts of England and Wales.

(Continued from p. 1074.*)*

ABOUT a mile above the confluence of the Taff and Rontha, the latter river exhibits two caſcades, which, though ſmall, are pleaſing and picturesque. The fall of the firſt is five or ſix feet. The water here ruſhes over a rocky precipice, about a third part of the width of the river; the two remaining parts, conſiſting of ſolid maſſes of rock, which, though perfectly dry when I ſaw them, are probably covered in winter. The fall is interrupted and diverſified by a ſmall branch or two.—The other caſcade on the Rontha is about twenty yards higher up; and, though not above half the height of the former, is much wider, and more varied. The hilly banks, cloathed with wood, add to the beauty of the ſcene.

There is alſo a ſmall water-fall on the Taff, half a mile above the Pont-y-Pridd; but this is not equal to either of thoſe on the Rontha.

After I had ſufficiently gratified my curioſity in this neighbourhood, I left the Pont-y-Pridd inn on the 27th, and aſcended a ſteep hill in the road to Llantriſſent. From this aſcent there is an extenſive proſpect of the wildly-irregular ſurface of the ſurrounding country.

Llantriſſent is a ſmall town, ſituate on an eminence, with very little wood about it. It has a neat market-houſe; but the buildings in general are very indifferent. Of the caſtle with which it was once fortified, part of a round tower, and fragments of the walls, are the only remains.

Three or four miles to the ſouthward of Llantriſſent, is a large manſion of a Mr. Richards, built in the Gothic ſtyle. The grounds about it are extenſive, and well laid out. After traverſing theſe grounds, I paſſed through a village called Welſh St. Donat's, where John Llewellyn, eſq. the preſent high-ſheriff of Glamorganſhire, reſides. His ſeat has nothing remarkable in it, being merely a commodious modern-built houſe.

Cowbridge is diſtinguiſhed by its grammar-ſchool, which is the moſt flouriſhing of any in Glamorganſhire. The ſchool-room is a handſome ſtone building, at the back of the maſter's houſe. The town-hall, in which the aſſizes for the county are ſometimes holden, is a tolerable building; but, as it ſtands in the high ſtreet of the town, it inconveniently narrows a part of it. The church is a heavy, ill-built ſtructure, with a tower reſembling that of a caſtle. There are many good houſes in this town; but they are frequently diſgraced by the immediate propinquity of wretched hovels.

Near Cowbridge is Llanblythian, a village lying in a bottom, between a high hill on which its pariſh-church ſtands, and a lower one on which are the ruins of its caſtle. This fortreſs now exhibits only a part of the walls, and ſome remains of a tower, now converted into the dwelling-houſe of a ruſtic. It has a pleaſing effect, as viewed from Cowbridge, from which it is not above half a mile diſtant.

In the Supplement to the Tour thro' Great Britain, publiſhed under the name of Gray, Llanblythian caſtle is erroneouſly mentioned as being near Caerphili: the compiler doubtleſs meant to have ſaid, "near Cowbridge;" it being almoſt cloſe to that town, and at leaſt eleven or twelve miles from Caerphili.

Upwards of a mile from Cowbridge, ſomewhat to the right of the high-road, are the remains of Penthline caſtle, ſituate on the edge of a hill, precipitouſly ſteep on one ſide. A maiden lady, of the name of Gwinneth, is the proprietor of theſe ruins, which ſhe intends to preſerve as long as poſſible in their preſent ſtate. At the weſt end is an unroofed tower, from the ground-floor of which riſes a very narrow ſtone ſtair-caſe, leading to a room whoſe floor is totally deſtroyed. The arch of the door-way is circular. The whole ruin, except the tower, has more the aſpect of a private houſe than of a caſtle. All the apartments, even that which ſeems to have been the hall, muſt have been ſmall and low.

To the eaſt of theſe antique premiſſes, the lady above-mentioned is now building a houſe for her own reſidence. To thoſe who are fond of good air and fine views, this muſt be a deſirable ſituation; for the hill in queſtion commands a rich and variegated proſpect. The cultivated and fertile parts of Glamorganſhire appear to a conſiderable extent, bounded to the northward by mountains, and towards the ſouth by the Briſtol channel. The ſcene is diverſified by a diſtant view of Llantriſſent, and a near one of Cowbridge.

At

At Wenny (or Ewenny), half-way between Cowbridge and Pile, is a caſtle that merits attention. The walls are extenſive, and in good condition. There are ſeveral towers remaining. In the firſt that I entered from the village, I aſcended a ſtair-caſe, which conducted me through a narrow paſſage to a neat Gothic door-way, belonging to a ſmall roof-leſs apartment over the arched entrance of the tower. In the centre of this room, a large tree grows from the floor, which adds, by its novelty, to the general effect of the ſcene. There is another room adjoining to this, but leſs perfect, having loſt its floor as well as its cieling. Oppoſite this tower, at right-angles, is another, which, from the external appearance, ſeemed to be in a ſimilar ſtate of preſervation. In a diagonal line from the firſt-mentioned tower, is a ſmall ruin of another.

The caſtle-walls reach to the church, which is an ancient edifice, with two towers, one riſing above the other. An old farm-houſe, and its appurtenances, occupy the greater part of the ſpace within the walls.

Bridgend is near two miles from Wenny, out of the high-road. It is a ſmall town, divided by the river Oſmore. Here are two churches; one a handſome building, the other of a contrary deſcription. To the north of the former, are ſome walls of an old caſtle, and alſo the gate-way, the arch of which is circular and elegant. The town-hall is new and neat. That part of the town, which is to the weſt of the river, lies on a pleaſant eminence.

A ſcheme is now in agitation for making Bridgend the county-town, as being a more centrical place than Cardiff. The latter, being in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Glamorganſhire, is too diſtant from the weſtern parts of it for the convenient removal of felons to the county-gaol. Againſt this gaol complaints have been alſo made, as being unhealthy, and ill-provided with water. Bridgend, on the contrary, ſay the complainants, is an excellent ſituation for a county-gaol, being near twenty miles more weſtward than Cardiff, a more healthful ſpot, and better furniſhed with water.

The inhabitants of Cardiff are by no means friendly to this ſcheme. They repreſent Bridgend as a poor ſtarveling place; and ſneeringly remark, that, if the aſſizes and county-gaol ſhould be fixed there, a new town muſt be built for the better accommodation of the various perſons who will then have occaſion to reſort to it.

I ſhall enter no further into the merits of this diſpute, than by obſerving, that a county-town, on account of the great reſort of people, from all parts of the county, at the time of the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions, and likewiſe for the greater convenience of removing criminals to the public gaol, ought to be near the centre of the county. In this point of view, the ſituation of Cardiff is very inadequate; and Neath, or Bridgend, muſt be conſidered as preferable. If Aberavon were tolerable in other reſpects, it would be better in point of ſite than either of the two laſt-mentioned towns. Or, if there were a good town more inland than Aberavon, and in the mid-way between Bridgend and Neath, it might juſtly claim the preference. That, however, not being the caſe, either Neath or Bridgend will probably be fixed upon to ſuperſede Cardiff. The ſenſe of the county is ſaid to be in favour of Bridgend, tho' Neath is a much more flouriſhing town.

After leaving Bridgend, I again got into the high-road, and proceeded to the ſmall village of Pile. About two miles nearer the Severn ſea, is another village, named Cynfeg, which the Welſh pronounce *Kunſeg*: here is a very ſmall remnant of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Robert Fitzhamon, conſiſting only of a piece of wall, in which is a circular arch. Beyond the ſpot where this ruin ſtands, is a dreary collection of hillocks of ſand, ſome perfectly bare, others covered with a prickly, reedy graſs. Theſe ſands afford burrows for rabbits, numbers of which I ſaw timorouſly haſtening into their lurking-holes, as I aſcended the eminence on which this inſignificant ruin lies.

In paſſing through the lane which leads from Cynfeg to Margam, I obſerved that ſepulchral ſtone which has been ſo often noticed by travellers, inſcribed with the following words:—PVNPEIVS CARANTOPIVS. It ſtands upright on the ſide of the road. It is not altogether uſeleſs; for it ſerves to point out the boundaries of the pariſhes of Cynfeg and Margam.

The village of Margam is famous for the beautiful remains of its abbey, as well as for an elegant ſeat of the Talbots, formerly of the Manſels. The founder of the abbey was William Earl

of

of Glouceſter, grandſon to the brave but rapacious Fitzhamon. The church that belonged to this monaſtery is now parochial. The arch of the door at the weſt end of the church is very neatly wrought: the perpendicular part conſiſts of a triplet of ſmall columns on each ſide, each differently carved from the reſt; and the ſemicircular part is alſo compoſed of three rows of mouldings, varying from each other.

Of the abbey itſelf little remains, except a room near the eaſt end of the church, ſuppoſed to have been the room in which the abbot and his ſociety uſed to aſſemble in council. This apartment is in the Gothic ſtyle. The roof elegantly riſes from the cluſtered pillars that ſpring from the column in the center of the room. The windows are particularly neat, and terminate at the top in a ſharp-pointed arch.

The effect produced by a view of theſe venerable remains cannot but be heightened by a ſurvey of their ſituation. They ſtand in a retired ſpot at the end of the village, near the foot of a woody mountain, with ſeveral ſprings murmuring in the neighbourhood, one of which forms a pleaſing caſcade of two or three feet, near the ruins of a ſmall ſtone-building.

On the right-hand ſide of Margam-ſtreet, is an upright ſtone ſtanding on a pedeſtal. The ſhape of it reſembles a guitar-caſe turned upſide down: in the body of it a croſs is repreſented, with variegated carving about it; and there is alſo ſome ſculpture in the lower part of the caſe, as well as on the pedeſtal.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh.*

SOME papers, which you lately inſerted concerning the obſervation of Sunday, have led me to offer you a few remarks upon that ſubject.

In this age of extreme politeneſs, when faſhion denominates every thing ſerious *fanatical*, it is poſſible that ſome, with a faſtidious glance and an interjection to this effect, may paſs on to another part of the paper. But we are not all of this claſs; many of us love to have a little of the uſeful mixed with the amuſing, and will not think a corner of your inſtructive Miſcellany ill employed in recommending a decent regard to the Sunday.

I, among others, was exceedingly gratified by the fragment which you lately inſerted from the papers of a late eminent Philoſopher and Judge of this country upon that ſubject. Your correſpondent, who favoured you with this communication, is entitled to the thanks of every friend to ſociety; for the ſentiments of Lord Kames, in favour of religious duty, will have weight with many, who either do not often hear, or pay but little regard to, the admonitions of profeſſional teachers.

But I am not a little at a loſs to conceive what good end your other correſpondent could propoſe to himſelf, firſt, by his tale of an Engliſh parſon (borrowed, I ſuppoſe, at leaſt in part, from Goldſmith's Vicar of Wakefield), who vindicated his pariſhioners in devoting Sunday afternoons to public ſports; and then by the diſmal picture of fanaticiſm exhibited in the example of the good but miſguided Paſcal.

Pray, has this age any tendency to fanaticiſm, or do the manners of the times indicate a diſpoſition to obſerve the Sabbath with a Judaical rigour?—If your correſpondent has any fears upon this head, let him only obſerve the ſtreets of the metropolis, or of almoſt any other great town, upon Sunday evenings, and he will ſoon be cured. But the ſpirited and juſt animadverſions of PASCAL ſave me the trouble of beſtowing farther attention upon Euſebius.

What I wiſh your readers to be perſuaded of is, that the Sabbath is really of divine inſtitution; and that, although it were not, its beneficial conſequences to ſociety are ſo obvious and ſo great, as to recommend its religious obſervance to every friend to virtue.

That a certain portion of our time is due to the worſhip of our Creator, and to preparation for that endleſs ſtate of being to which the current of time is faſt carrying all of us, is a dictate of reaſon; it is founded in man's condition and proſpects, and is indeed a ſelf-evident propoſition: but reaſon could not have certainly told what particular portion of time ought to be ſet apart for theſe purpoſes; upon this point the opinions of mankind would have been widely different; oppoſite and interfering practices would have been obſerved; and, conſequently, the obſervation of a day of religious reſt prevented or defeated.—Revelation, therefore, interpoſes, and tells mankind that it is the will of the Supreme Legiſlator, that one day in ſeven be conſecrated to him; it tells us, moreover, that this

was

was an original law, given to man upon his creation. See Gen. ii. 3.—Of ſuch a law, many traditionary evidences are preſerved in Heathen writers, as well as in the poſitive teſtimony of Scripture hiſtory.

It is an egregious miſtake, therefore, to date this inſtitution from the promulgation of the Moſaic œconomy. The fourth commandment contained nothing more than a republication and enforcement of the original ſtatute. This is evident from the very enacting words of that law—"*Remember* the Sabbath-day to keep it holy"—It is impoſſible for men to *remember* what they have not previouſly learned.

When we come down to the Chriſtian diſpenſation, we find that it interferes no farther, with reſpect to this inſtitution, than to authoriſe a change upon the day of the week for its obſervance. In grateful commemoration of our Saviour's reſurrection, the firſt, in place of the ſeventh, became the Chriſtian Sabbath; and they who ſeriouſly reflect upon the importance of that event, will ſcarcely fail to acknowledge the propriety as well as obligation of the change. Still the ſpirit and object of the original laws are preſerved by the Goſpel; for a ſeventh part of our time is required to be ſet apart for the ſervice of our Creator, and the duties of religion:—but a controverſy upon this particular point is unneceſſary; for, if men will only allow that a ſeventh part of our time ſhould be obſerved as a Sabbath, they will feel but little diſpoſition to quarrel about the particular day of the week to be ſet apart for that end.

If it is evident, then, that the Sabbath is of divine inſtitution, where is the clergyman, or any other man, who can produce a warrant for devoting any part of that day to public ſports and recreations? In the law of God, I find ſix days allotted to man for the purpoſes of a preſent life, whether of health or buſineſs; but the ſeventh, in terms moſt pointed and expreſs, ſet apart for God. To devote any part of that day, therefore, to public diverſions, can appear, to a ſerious mind, in no other light than a deſigned inſult upon the Majeſty of Heaven.

By ſome foreign nations, indeed, the Sabbath is differently computed from what is in this country. Some reckon from mid-day to mid-day, and ſome from evening to evening. If a ſeventh part of our time, whatever may be the hour of its commencement, is conſecrated as a ſacred reſt, the object of the divine law is fulfilled.

In Britain, we reckon from midnight till midnight: this, therefore, is our Sabbath; and this, if we are to follow, not the dictates of our own inclination or fancy, but the law of our Maker, we muſt conſecrate to his ſervice, from which the purpoſes of charity and mercy can never be excluded.

This doctrine will, to ſome of your faſhionable readers, appear harſh and ſevere; but it is the doctrine of the word of God, which will not bend in accommodation to our changing opinions. If they are determined, therefore, to make no difference betwixt Sundays and other days, except in dedicating the former to ſuperior exceſſes of luxury and enjoyment, let them boldly ſhake off all the reſtraints of a religious profeſſion—declare revelation to be a fiction—a future ſtate a chimera—and their own taſte and inclination their only ſtandards of propriety in conduct.

I think it not impoſſible, however, independent of all religious conſiderations, to ſhew that the decently-religious obſervance of Sunday is neither ſo bad nor ſo unpleaſant a thing as faſhionable people are apt to imagine; that many moſt beneficial conſequences reſult from it; that its neglect has given riſe to moſt unhappy effects upon ſociety; and that, to this cauſe in particular, is, in a great meaſure, to be aſcribed the ignorance, diſſipation, and profligacy, of the preſent times. PHILO-SABBATICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

THE violent attack made by your Reviewer, p. 1022, on the Wiltſhire Diſſenters, challenges ſome immediate notice, both from the peculiar time at which it is brought forward, and the inference he draws from a charge totally void of ſupport.

It ſtartled me to hear a body of men, hitherto uniform in attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick and the Britiſh conſtitution, accuſed of taking "an open and decided part in oppoſition to Government." *Government*, uſed in ſo unqualified a manner, can mean nothing but *the Government of that country to which their allegiance is due.* If the words, from the manner in which they are ſometimes uſed by modern politicians, admit of being ſo conſtrued as to imply

imply no diſloyalty to the gracious ſovereign now on the throne, the leaſt that can be ſignified by them is, factious and indiſcriminate endeavours to thwart every meaſure of Adminiſtration however ſalutary; nor can it fail being obvious to your readers, that this imputation is hardly leſs prejudicial than the former to thoſe who are ſoliciting favours from the Legiſlature. But we have only to read on a few lines further, and we ſhall find that this impeachment, which carried with it ſo big a ſound, ends in nothing: the Government ſpoken of is that of France, and it only ſeems as if the Wiltſhire delegates ſent ſome congratulations to the National Aſſembly at Paris, ſimilar to thoſe voted about the ſame time by the Revolution Society at the London Tavern. I beg leave to aſk this gentleman, in a public manner, what claim the deſpotiſm and Popery (which for two centuries at leaſt have raged uncontrolled in France) can have on the allegiance of Proteſtant Diſſenters here? or what ſhadow of an argument the ſentiments they have expreſſed, in common with the reſt of their fellow-citizens, on the reſtoration of parliaments in that country, can carry in the Britiſh parliament againſt repealing the Teſt Act?

The noble Peer, who as chairman ſigned the proceedings of the Revolution Society in London, deſcends from anceſtors who greatly deſerved thoſe honours they received from the illuſtrious family now on the throne; he has adorned the rank he inherits by the moſt uniform, the moſt diſintereſted, patriotic conduct; he has, on all occaſions, ſtood forth as a ſtedfaſt friend to the civil and religious liberties of his country, and is by no means in the inſulted ſituation of a ſeparatiſt from the National Church. Many of the Society are members, and ſome of them, no doubt, clergy, of the Eſtabliſhment; their reſolutions, their characters, and their orthodoxy, are far above the impeachment of any monthly critic. But the Wiltſhire Diſſenters are aſſailed without mercy, merely becauſe they are about to preſent an humble petition for the repeal of a Teſt Act, which, though gulped down by the Reviewer and myſelf with as much facility as an oſtrich digeſts iron, may, and often does, prove a ſnare to men of tender conſciences, and as ſuch is reprobated by moſt nations in Chriſtendom, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Pruſſia, the Swiſs Cantons, in ſhort, where-ever the hierarchy is taught to know its due bounds.

Yours, &c. L. L.

P. 1010, col. 2, l. 4 from the bottom, for "any thing," read "any thing perſonal."

P. 1185, l. 10, r. "Pl. II. fig. 2;" l. 29, r. "Pl. I;" col. 2, l. 15, r. "Ionic pillars."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

I CANNOT think, with your correſpondent, p. 706, that Æneid. viii. 596, is corrupt: perhaps it *is* one of thoſe lines which its author would have corrected; though it is an inſtance of that figure which is cenſured by Lord Kaims (Elements of Criticiſm, vol. II. p. 274), as "applying to a ſubject, in its preſent ſtate, an epithet that may belong to it in ſome future ſtate." This figure occurs in Æn. i. 73 (which, according to the tradition, had received the laſt correction): "*Submerſaſque* obrue puppes"—"O'erwhelm the ſhips; which will *then* be drowned." So here, "The hoof ſhook the earth with ſounding tread; the earth, which was made quaggy by the trampling."

Your correſpondent's idea of the manner in which the ſuppoſed corruption ſtole into the MSS. is unfortunate: the very ſame objection muſt have lain againſt *pigrum* in the "*grammaticaſter's*" mind, as againſt *putrem*.

Your entertaining correſpondent's anecdote, p. 893, concerning the Czar's marriage, is not ανεκδοτον. It may be found in "*that prolix and weak work*," (I uſe the words of our modern Zoilus *, Diſſertation on the Goths, p. 40,) Strahlenberg's Deſcr. Ruſſia, chap. v. p. 218: and I muſt obſerve, that much of this gentleman's former communications, which at the time I conceived to be αυτοψιαι and original, I have ſince read in "Hiſtoire des Découvertes faites par divers ſavans Voyageurs dans pluſieurs Contrées de la Ruſſie et de la Perſe," Lauſanne, 1784, 4 vols. 8vo. an amuſing and well-executed work.

Ος ῥ' επεα φρεσιν ησιν ακοσμα τε πολλα τε ηδη,
Μαψ, αλαξ ὡς ηκια κοσμον, ερις εμεναι βασιλευσιν. Il. β. 213.

Mr. Andrewes, in his "Anecdotes," p. 199, gives the moſt probable account of the origin of the phraſe, "a hair of the old dog," enquired after in p. 616.

Unleſs it is likely to hurt the feelings

* I might rather ſay, Thernes.

of

of any perſon now living, I ſhould be obliged by any particulars of Dr. Thomas Watſon, the diſgraced and wretched ſimoniacal Biſhop of St. David's, who died in retirement at Wilburgham, co. Cambridge, A. D. 1717, ætat. 80.—Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 140.

Volney (Travels, vol. I. p. 52) mentions, that the Turks expect the coming of a "yellow king, who is to deſtroy the Muſulmen, and found a new empire." It would be entertaining to have ſome further account of this ſuperſtitious notion, which muſt have a very bad effect on the ſucceſs of their arms.

Can any of your correſpondents inform me, if the ſilver medal (*fig.* 8,) is antique, or a modern forgery; and who is the Diva Paulina mentioned on it? The ancients, I think, generally write Paul*l*us, Paul*l*inus, &c.

Yours, &c. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

PERMIT me to trouble you once more on the ſubject of Saliſbury cathedral, for the alterations making in which I have yet ſeen not the ſhadow of an apology *.

After maturely weighing what has been offered by your correſpondent, p. 1064, who, by-the-bye, has left many particulars of my former letter unnoticed, to fill up his own with the illiberality and invidious reflections he charges me with, I do not ſcruple to agree with him in the concluſion he draws from the premiſes under the firſt head, if it can be proved that the premiſes are ſo univerſally allowed as he contends. Before we can aſſert, that lengthening the choir, by the addition of the Lady Chapel, will add to the beauty of the choir, it muſt be taken for granted, that the profeſſors of Gothic architecture were univerſally miſtaken in their proportions, when they kept the Lady Chapel diſtinct from the choir. I believe it is well known that, in the majority of inſtances, the Lady Chapel was an after-addition to the Eaſt end of the choir. Perhaps Saliſbury is a ſingle inſtance of its being coeval with it. At Ely, where the choir was, by a peculiar deviation from the accuſtomed practice, placed under the celebrated lantern, the Lady Chapel was annexed to the North ſide of the Eaſtern part of the church. But if it ſhould be found to be as true as it is loudly reported, that ſuch an elongation of the choir at LICHFIELD cathedral has produced the ſingular and unexpected effect of *preventing the voice of the preacher from being heard*, methinks we ſhould be more cautious about violating the original judicious proportions of our Gothic temples, and even of removing ſtone pulpits out of naves, notwithſtanding the unſeemly effect of a whole congregation ruſhing pell-mell out of the choir to hear a ſermon. It is time to take the alarm, before our cathedrals ſet an example of rendering our pariſh-churches uſeleſs by modern improvement.

Upon theſe grounds then I do not conceive your correſpondent has eſtabliſhed his poſition; but even if he had, there was no pretence for removing the *monuments* and their *contents*, not even into "more dignified ſituations than they lately occupied." It will not ſurely be urged, that the plea of improving a church will juſtify the capricious diſplacement of the monuments in it. To ſay the leaſt, it is a wanton waſte of labour and money. Is it not alſo a breach of decorum and honour, thus to tumble and toſs about the deceaſed, who by their wills deſcribed the places of their interment, and ſuitable memorials?—Monuments are or are not an ornament to a church. I will venture to affirm that, in permitting them to be ſet up, no biſhop, dean, or chapter, ever conſulted uniformity, ſymmetry, or taſte—provided the fee was paid. But when once that fee has been paid, I affirm further, that the removal of ſuch monuments, though 500 years afterwards, on a plea of uniformity, ſymmetry, or taſte, is a breach of faith *in foro conſcientiæ*, whether the law can reach it or not—as much as it is a breach of gratitude to make the memorial of one national worthy give place to that of another, though 500 years apart.

In regard to the ſecond charge, ſo far from a *ſtudious* or *invidious* ſuppreſſion of the date of the two ſide-chapels, there was no ſuppreſſion at all. A very common obſerver muſt know that they were two hundred years poſterior "to the finiſhing of the cathedral." But were an architect of the 18th century to determine on the propriety, conformity,

* See a feeble one offered by a writer who ſigns CATO, in the General Evening Poſt, Nov. 14—17, and the reply by ANTI-CATO, Dec. 8—10, 1789; the anſwer by CATO, Dec. 31—Jan. 2, 1790, and a brief reply by ANTI-CATO, Jan. 5—7, 1790; ſee alſo a letter to the Biſhop of Saliſbury, Oct. 28—31.

conformity, or correspondence of the parts of a building, of four preceding centuries, we might sacrifice every part of the most beautiful of our public structures to his ideas of elegance; for every other consideration is put out of the present question; even the few remaining beauties of these chapels are controverted; and it is thought less criminal to pervert their historical and chronological purposes than to deface them totally. Whether, when these obnoxious additions are removed, the church will be restored to its *original form*, let the enlightened publick judge. But there is another argument in reserve, that their original construction has endangered the Lady Chapel, against which they are set. Something like this was foreseen by Mr. Price; and it may be presumed, from the repairs not long since bestowed on one of these chapels, that the danger was supposed to be obviated. The negligence of Deans and Chapters in general, in the care of buildings, is notorious; and while they withhold timely and judicious relief, the fabrick not unfrequently tumbles on their heads. The contrary conduct of the members of the Church of Lincoln cannot be too much commended. Without removing any thing from the original fabrick, except the adscititious heavy additions with which Gibbs fancied he had supported the tower, they have ensured perpetuity to their cathedral.

On the fourth charge no better answer is given than might be made by every peasant, or every Turk, who digs up a Greek or Roman inscription, which he cannot read, or does not understand, and therefore burns it into lime. But, on the fifth charge, there is a woeful falling-off indeed! Mr. Walpole, whose *taste* is equal to his knowledge in antiquities, has not scrupled to confess the obligations the arts in this country had to Italian masters early in the reigns of the son and immediate successor of Henry III. Were the records of Salisbury Cathedral properly searched, it is highly probable some evidence of this kind might be found relative to the paintings on the cieling of this cathedral, which are condemned by your anonymous correspondent, without being permitted to answer for themselves. Here, then, is only vague and bold assertion against probable conjecture. But if they should outlive the scalping-knife of modern taste, in copies taken by the hand of a master in such subjects, the publick will, in this instance, be able to form their own impartial judgement. We shall then see, that in August last these paintings were not *half obliterated*, and hardly wanted repair.

The stress of your correspondent's complaint is laid on the unlucky time in which objections were started to the design of *improving* this beautiful fabrick. *Improvement*, like *Reformation*, is a big sounding word, and oftentimes alike mischievous in its consequences. It is the duty of every man *venienti occurrere morbo*: for if, under the idea of preventing one evil, tenfold more is likely to be done, the public thanks are due to the accidental observer, who foresaw and prevented the mischief in time. It is a bold assertion to talk of "discovering IGNORANCE in the *best* Gothic of the *best* age," when we have so many proofs of the grossest *ignorance* in almost every architect who has attempted to imitate, restore, or even repair, the best specimens. We shall, by-and-by, be told, that every variation occasioned by the different repairs or rebuildings when the Gothic was the prevailing style, must now be reduced to the uniformity of the best age,—I might have said the ideas of the *present Gothic architects*. Whereas the principles of that species of architecture are so little understood by our best mechanics, that, instead of introducing mistaken hardy innovations in the room of what they deem proofs of ignorance, it would better become them to remedy palpable and increasing decays. If *Religion* claims a share in the reverence due to Gothic architecture (a question proposed for discussion in the last Monthly Review, p. 493), the less we depart from the original plan of a cathedral the better.

If a regard to truth, and a detestation of detraction and illiberality, had influenced your correspondent, he would, at least, have kept his letter clear of *personalities*. His *enthusiasm* has transported him to frenzy; and had there been ground for the retorts he amuses himself with casting at your former correspondent, it must be confessed he has overcharged the picture, and thrown more dirt than could possibly stick. Both parties have laid their appeal before the tribunal of the publick. To the impartiality of that tribunal the cause of Salisbury Cathedral is once more committed, and not to the caprices

of

of the architect, the taste of the diocesan, or the compliance * of the chapter.

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

BRABANT, which begins to figure in the annals of Revolution and Liberty, is all that remained to the House of Austria of the 17 principalities or provinces, known by the name of the *Low Countries* or *Netherlands*, till the seven Northernmost emancipated themselves from the tyranny of Philip II. king of Spain, 1580; and after a three years struggle formed themselves into *the Republic of the United Provinces*; to which, by the treaty of Munster, 1648, Spain solemnly renounced her claim. The remaining ten went under the name of *The Spanish Netherlands*, subject to the King of Spain, who appointed a governor over them every three years, with almost absolute power. A succession of events occasioned a change of masters to these provinces; and at length Flanders was reduced to the two quarters of Ghent and Bruges. France became possessed, by the name of *Conquered Countries*, of parts of Flanders, Hainault, the duchy of Luxemburg, the country of Namur, Artois, and Cambresis. The States General had *Dutch Brabant*, consisting of parts of Lunenburg, Guelderland, and the marquisate of the Holy Empire. Prussia kept part of Guelderland, and the Emperor the rest, under the name of *Austrian*, or *Catholic Low Countries*.

Brabant, in its present state, is bounded on the East and North by the Meuse, on the South by the Demer, and on the West by the Scheldt; from South to North, from Gemblours to Gertruydenberg, it is about 22 leagues, or 66 miles, long; and from East to West, from Helmont to Bergenopzoom, 20 broad, and about 80 in circuit: on the North and East it joins to the Seven United Provinces, and on the East also to Liege; is bounded on the South by Hainault and Namur, and on the West by Flanders and Zealand. The air is healthy, and soil productive, except in a few places. The principal rivers are, the Scheld, Rupel, Dyle, Demer, Senne, and the two Nethes. The whole tract is divided into four quarters, Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, and Bois-le-duc; or into three, according to the languages spoken therein, Flemish Brabant, the Roman country, now Walloon Brabant, and Dutch Brabant. The Southern part of Brabant is very mountainous. The Northern part is sandy, and, without much cultivation, produces rye, oats, buckwheat, and plenty of flax. It has also fine forests. In the Southern parts the land is rich and fertile, abounding with all the productions of Nature. Near Brussels has been dug, 1561, a canal from the Senne to the village of Willebrook; near which it communicates with the Rupel, which falling into the Scheld, a navigation can be carried on from Brussels to the North Sea. Another canal, begun 1753, from Louvain to the Rupel, dividing into two equal parts the dam between Louvain and Malines, is now completed. A paved causeway was formed, 1710, between Louvain and Brussels; and another, 1726, between Louvain, Thiene, and Liege. The duchy of Brabant is reckoned to contain 28 towns and 700 villages; the Austrian part 19 walled cities, besides many towns which have the privileges of cities, and 500 villages. The States of Brabant are divided into three classes; the first made-up of 10 abbies; the second, of the abbey and earldom of Gemblours; in the third are the pensionaries of the cities of Louvain, Brussels, and Antwerp. These States meet at Brussels regularly four times a year, and chuse four deputies (two ecclesiastics and two nobles), who sit every day: the function of the ecclesiastical deputies lasts six years; that of the nobles, four. There is a pensionary, who is perpetual secretary of this college. All the inhabitants are Catholicks. Pope Paul IV. erected the archbishopric of Malines, or Mechlin, and made its prelate primate of Gallia Belgica. In this diocese are 11 deanries, 14 collegiate churches, and 203 convents. The suffragans are, Bishops of Antwerp, Ghent, Bois-le-duc, Ypres, and Ruremond. There are other colleges and schools beside the college of Louvain. The manufactures of the country are good cloaths, stockings, and other woollen goods, excellent camblets, carpets, and lace; but commerce is in a very declining state.

Austrian Brabant comprehends the city and quarter of LOUVAIN, comprising 12 mayoralties, the province of *Haageland*, the territory of *Sichen*, belonging to the Stadtholder, and the duchy of Arschot.

The city and quarter of BRUSSELS, ten mayoralties.

The city and the greater part of the quarter

* From this compliance *one* member must, however, be excused.

quarter of ANTWERP, containing seven mayoralties.

The principal towns in the first are, *Heverle, Bierbeck, Tirlemont, Gemblours, Jucourt, Ramilies, Judoigne, Lande, Leeuw, Valois, Diest, Sichen, Scherpenheuvel, Arschot*; in the second, *Vilvorden, Genap, Nivelle, Seneffe*; in the third, *Santvliet, Turnhout, Herentals, Lier.*

Turnhout, one of the towns built by the Emperor Henry IV, is only a franchise, with a collegiate church, re-built 1731, two convents of recollects and sepulchrines, a nunnery, a college, and an hospital. Charles V. gave it to his sister Mary of Austria. Philip II. ceded it to Amelia, Princess of Solens, widow of Frederic-Henry de Nassau, Prince of Orange. After the death of William III. of England, it passed, 1708, to the House of Brandenburg; who restored it, 1753, to the House of Austria; after which it was re-united to Brabant, and made a duchy in favour of Duke Telles of Sylva Tarouca. Near it, Maurice, Prince of Orange, 1597, defeated the Spaniards under General Vareix.

Brussels is the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor and captain-general, the chancery and feudal court, the council of state, the privy council, the council of war and finances, the chamber of accounts, &c. It contains seven parish and two other churches, 13 convents of monks, 21 of nuns, and a noble academy.

The duchy of Brabant belonged formerly to France, and some of its dukes filled the throne of that kingdom. It became afterwards part of Lower Lorrain, and a fief of the empire. It was successively held by the earls of Brabant, dukes of Luneberg, and dukes of Burgundy, of whom Charles V. inherited it, and resigned it to his son Philip II. king of Spain. The States of Holland seized the North part in the 17th century, and the Emperor Charles VI, after the battle of Ramilies, got possession of that part which till lately belonged to the House of Austria.

BUSCHING.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

I CANNOT conceal from you my surprize at the omission of the *siege and relief of* GIBRALTAR, among the events of 1781 and 1782, in the additional table to Dr Blair's Chronology, just now put into my hands, intituled, "No LVI. xviiith Century, Part 2."

All that is inserted under the year 1781, is: St. Eustatia *taken*, Feb. 8. *Retaken*, Nov. 17. *Earl* Cornwallis *surrendered his army*, Oct. 19.

Under 1782: Minorca *taken*, Feb. 5. *Admiral* Rodney *beat Count* de Grasse, April 12. *Independence of* America *admitted*, Nov. 30.

To the men of learning, genius, and rank, might have been added:

1752. Sir Hans Sloane.

1753. Sir Andrew Fontaine. Dr. J. Foster. Boyle earl of Burlington.

1754. Dr. Mead. Martin Folkes. Dr. Samuel Shuckford. Abraham De Moivre.

1755. Dr. Richard Rawlinson. Dr. Coneybeare, bishop of Bristol.

1756. Gilbert West.

1757. Orator Henley. M. Fontenelle.

1758. Dr. Blackall. Archbishop Herring. Dr. Hoadly. Dr. Hartley. M. Reaumur. Colley Cibber. Allan Ramsay.

1759. Dr. Clayton, bp. of Clogher. Dr. John Ward. Sir E. Hulse.

1760. G. F. Handel. Dr. Maddox, bishop of Worcester. Joseph Ames. Browne Willis.

1761. Dr. Hales. Bishop Hoadly. Bishop Sherlock. Mr. S. Richardson.

1762. Abbé Venuti.

1764. Mr. Hooke. Dr. King, of St. Mary-hall, Oxon. Lord Macclesfield.

1765. Bishop Pontoppidan. Dr. Stukeley. David Mallet. Mr. Price, glass-stainer. Bishop Pococke. William-Augustus Duke of Cumberland.

1766. Mr. Quin. Dr. John Taylor. Tiberius Hemsterhuis. Dr. Samuel Chandler. Archibald Bower. Dr. Browne. Mr. Worlidge. Dr. Zachary Grey.

Ten years in the preceding table, from 1741 to 1750, inclusive, have a vacancy in this column.

1767. Albinus the anatomist. Mr. Lye. Mal. Postlethwayte. Francis Wise. Edward Duke of York.

1768. Laurence Sterne. Dr. Delany. Abbé Winkelman. Dr. Lardner. Dr. Huxham. Peter Collinson. Mr. Joseph Spence. Cardinal Piccolomini. Bishop Lyttelton.

1769. James Meyrick.

1770. Dr. Harris. Mr. Guthrie. Dr. Parsons. Abbé Nollet. Dr. Jortin. Mr. Whitfield. Alexander Cruden.

1771. M. Schœpflin. Dr. Bevis. Philip Miller.

1772. Helvetius. Dr. Pye. Princess Dowager of Wales. M. Bellin.

Dr.

Dr. Nugent. Dr. Knight. Mr. North. Dr. Borlase. James Brindley. William Huddesford.

1773. Dr. Francis. Stephen Martin Leake. Philip Earl of Chesterfield. Thomas Snelling. George Edwards. Dr. Hawkesworth.

1774. Tho. Hollis. Peter Quesnel. Dr. Askew. Sir William Browne, M.D. Archbishop Herring. Dr. Hunt. Robert Lord Clive.

1775. Paul Whitehead. Mr. Baskerville. Major General Laurence. Mr. de Missy. Sir John Hill.

1776. Dr. Campbell. John Harrison, discoverer of the longitude. Mr. Granger. Dr. Battie. Samuel Lord Masham. Dr. Wall. Jer. Markland. Dr. Maty. John Ellis. James Ferguson.

1777. Mr. Swinton. Sam. Foote. William Bowyer.

1778. William Lord Chatham. William Caslon. E. R. Mores.

1779. Dr. Boyce. Dr. Armstrong. Corbyn Morris.

1780. Stephen Riou, architect. Dr. Schomberg. Dr. Musgrave. James Harris, esq. Dr. Fothergill.

1781. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. Dr. Pettingal.

1782. Mr. Costard. Sir John Pringle. Dr. Solander. Dr. Blair, author of these Tables. M. Pellerin. Mr. Cole.

1783. Dr. Hunter. Dr. Kennicot.

1784. Mr. Wray. Sir George Savile. Dean Milles. Charles-Edward-Louis Stuart, supposed grandson of James II. Allan Ramsay. Mr. Essex. Dr S. Johnson.

1785. Jonathan Toup. Dr. Valkenaer. William Whitehead. Duc de Choiseul. Mr. Woollet. Dr. Ducarel. Abbé Milot. Comte de Gebelin. Abbé Mably. General Oglethorpe. Mr. Tutet. Lord George Germaine. Sir John Cullum. Dr. Burn. Mr. Glover. Lewis-Philip Duke of Orleans. Cipriani.

1786. Lord Northington. Henry Smeathman. Dr. Rose. Thomas Ld Grantham. Dr. Adee. Dr. Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Tyrwhitt. Mr. Hanway. Thomas Lord Dacre. Mr. Duncombe. Mr. John Stanley, musician. Hugh Duke of Northumberland.

1787. Sir William Draper. Mr. Maty. Mr. Tyers. Rev. Mr. Farmer. Father Boscovich. Count de Vergennes. Dr. Watson. Sir Richard Jebb, M.D. Bishop Law. Dr. Glen King. Dr. Stebbing. Soame Jenyns.

1788. Sir Ashton Lever. Prince Charles-Edward Stuart. James Stuart. Mr. Whitehurst. Mr. Lightfoot. M. Savary. M. Gesner. Mr. Gainsborough, painter. Marquis de Chastellux. Rev. Mr. Bowle. Mr. Pott, surgeon.

In running over your volumes for the last thirty years, one is surprized at the increase of *paralytic* cases, SUDDEN deaths, and instances of women *burnt* to death. The increased use of linen apparel may account for the last; but how are we to account for the other?

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26.

IN answer to your enquiry after the appearance of a bird previous to the death of the family of Oxenham, of Sale Monachorum, in Devonshire, let me refer you to "A true Relation of, &c. confirmed by sundry Witnesses, &c. Lond. 1641," 4to (see Brit. Top. I. 311), with a print of the four persons on their death-bed. Their names were: John Oxenham, gent. aged 21, Sept. 5, 1635; Rebecca O. aged 8, Sept. 9, 1635, sister to Tomasine, wife of James O. jun. aged 22, Sept. 7, 1635; Tomasine, a child in cradle, daughter of James and Tomasine, Sept. 15, 1635.

"The parties being of no obscure birth, but of good rank and repute in their native country, they all being by the command of a reverend father of our church [Bishop Hall], strictly examined concerning the premises, who, finding all their sayings to be true and just, hath given approbation for a monument to be erected in the church, for the perpetual memorial of the fact; which was accordingly performed by the care and labour of Edward Marshall, tomb-maker, under St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street. Grace, grandmother of John, who died 1618, had the like appearance; and four more of the family who were sick, but recovered, had it not."

Sale Monachorum may be about five miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and about ten or twelve in that direction from Exeter. Whether the monument was put up, or left with the stone-cutter, some other correspondent must say. Mr. Howel saw it in 1684. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

THE ingenious critiques of *As You Like It*, upon the text of Shakespear, and the notes of his different Commen-

Commentators, have given me much pleaſure in the peruſal. Every attempt at rendering the writings of this great Maſter of Nature, and of the human heart, more generally underſtood, deſerves liberal encouragement and indulgence. But the numberleſs obſolete epithets, not to be found in any modern Dictionary, and the many, almoſt innumerable, provincial phraſes, local proverbs, and alluſions to ruſtic amuſements, now long neglected, and their technical terms forgotten, render it almoſt impoſſible for any man, however qualified by deep erudition and general knowledge, to give his readers a clear, explicit, and unembarraſſing elucidation of *all* the text of this Author. Every perſon, therefore, who *thinks* he can explain any doubtful expreſſion, ſhould ſubmit his conjectures to the publick; eſpecially where provincial phraſes occur to puzzle a ſtranger to their locality, while they are readily and ſatisfactorily explained by thoſe who are acquainted with the manners and cuſtoms of the *particular ſpot* where they are uſed. Attempts like theſe would in time produce a compleat and invaluable edition of the immortal Bard, cleared from the doubts raiſed by the extravagant imaginations of ingenious and learned (though, in this reſpect, ignorant,) annotators.

Impreſſed with this idea, I ſhall take the liberty to offer a few hints upon ſome of the ſame paſſages which were ſo well handled in your Magazine. However, it is with the utmoſt diffidence I offer different interpretations of ſome particular expreſſions. But let me aſſure him, that it is more with a view to awaken his further conſideration, than from a conviction that I am right in my conjectures.

Henry V. act II. ſcene 1.

Piſtol. Baſe *tyke* call'ſt thou me, hoſt?]

From what information Mr. Steevens has framed his *dogmatic* opinion, that a tyke is a ſmall kind of dog, I know not; but the word is even now familiar in Yorkſhire, and means nothing more than clown, or, as he is called in other places, hind—a farmer's drudge; and in the ſame ſenſe Piſtol uſes the word. A leſs affected ſpeaker would, perhaps, have ſaid, "*Unmannerly clown*," &c. Your correſpondent alſo ſeems to conſider it in the ſame light, *knave* having originally no other meaning than ſlave, or ſervant.

Act. III. ſcene 7. 'Tis a hooded valour; and when it appears, it will *bate.*] This is a poor pun, taken from the terms uſed in falconry; and, as it were to prove the utility of encouraging conjectural interpretations, it ſeems to me, that neither Dr. Johnſon, or your correſpondent, have fully explained the meaning of this obſcure witticiſm, and though they have illumined each extremity of the conceit, they have left the middle in obſcurity. In this, as well as in many other ſentences in Shakeſpear (where his ſublime genius condeſcended to ſtoop to humour the quaint taſte of the times), the whole ſenſe and ſarcaſm depends upon the equivoke of one word, viz. *bate*, in ſound, but not in orthography, anſwering to the term *bait* in falconry. When the hawk is *unhooded*, her firſt action is *baiting*, that is, flapping her wings, as a preparation to her flying at the game. The hawk wants no courage, but invariably *baits* upon taking off the hood; and your correſpondent, though he would deny the alluſion to falconry, has preciſely given the plain meaning of the ſentence (as it ſtrikes me), though Dr. Johnſon has, in that reſpect, *come tardily off.* The Conſtable of France ſarcaſtically ſays of the Dauphin's courage, "'*Tis a hooded valour* (i. e. it is hid from every body but his lacquey), and when it *appears* (by preparing to engage the enemy), it will *bate*" (i. e. *abate*, fall-off, evaporate; and not, as Dr. Johnſon ſuppoſes, bluſter, or *flutter the wings*, in alluſion to the metaphor). But, in fact, the whole ſcene may well be ſpared out of this beautiful play.

2 Henry VI. act I. ſcene 4. The time when ſcritch-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.] The note beſtowed upon this paſſage by the learned Mr. Steevens is rather curious. He confeſſes that he cannot find the etymon of the word bandog; but he ſays theſe animals are ſuppoſed, by the poets, to be "ſome terrific beings, whoſe office it was *to make night hideous!*" And Horace is quoted, to prove that they are the ſame with his *infernas canes.* Who would ſuppoſe, after this, that the *bandog* is no other than the common Engliſh *maſtiff?* See a treatiſe written by the celebrated Dr. John Caius (the founder of Caius college, Cambridge), and publiſhed in the year 1570, intituled, *De Canibus Britannicis.* This author claſſes his ſecond grand diviſion of the ſpecies of Britiſh dogs under the title of "farm dogs;" theſe he ſubdivides into

"the

"the ſhepherd's dog," and (what he calls) "the maſtiff, or *bandog*."

Yours, &c. EUDEMON.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 908, muſt allow me to inform him, that Shakeſpear's *bandog* means neither a *curſed* nor a *ſtarved* dog, but ſimply a *village-dog*, or *maſtiff*, which was formerly called a *band-dog*, per ſyncopen, *bandog*; as the following extracts from a curious little treatiſe, written by the learned Dr. Caius, will make appear:

"Villaticum, vaſtum genus eſt [ſcil. canum], & robuſtum, &c. Quod villis fideliter cuſtodiendis deſtinamus cum metus eſt à furibus, villaticum appellamus. Hoc genus canis, etiam catenarium, à catena ligamento, qua ad januas interdiu detinetur, ne ſolitum lædat, & tamen latratu terreat, appellatur. Eſt & lunarium, quòd nihil aliud quàm excubias agit, quàm inſomnes noctes totas protrahit banbando ad lunam, ut Nonii verbo utar. Ruſticos, *ſhepherds dogs*, *maſtives*, & *bandogs*, nominavimus: illorum quidem deducto nomine à paſtore, qui *ſhepherd* apud nos dicitur, quod cuſtodit oves, quæ noſtris, *ſheep*, appellantur: iſtorum à ligamento, quod *band*, & ſagina, quod *maſty*, villicis noſtris hominibus dicitur. Eſt enim craſſum, & benè ſagina tum catenarium hoc." (*Johannis Caii, Britanni, de Canibus Britannicis, Liber unus, ad Geſnerum*, printed, with other things, at the end of *Gratii & Nemeſiani Cynegeticon, Notis T. Johnſon*, ſmall 8vo, 1699).

Put all this together, and the inference will be, that, in days of antient lore, a *bandog* was nothing more nor leſs than another name for a *maſtiff*, and *was*, therefore, uſed by Shakeſpear in that ſenſe only. *Quod erat demonſtrandum.* Yours, &c. D. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov.* 18.

I AM ſorry to obſerve, that your new Shakeſpearian correſpondent ſeems to have miſtaken the meaning of ſeveral obſcure paſſages in our beloved Bard, which he is of opinion have been miſunderſtood by the various Editors.

In "The Merry Wives of Windſor," Piſtol tells Ford, that Hope is a curtail dog in ſome affairs; "that is, a dog that miſſes his game," Johnſon. Piſtol is undoubtedly "endeavouring to plant jealouſy in the breaſt of Ford," and, therefore, cautions him not to rely too much upon hope, which often ends in diſappointment, by comparing it to a cur-tail dog, upon whom there is but little dependance in the chace: but your correſpondent thinks he, therefore, compares hope to a ſpecies of dogs commonly called lurchers, which *ſeldom* miſs their game.

In "The Merchant of Venice," Gratiano ſays to Shylock:

Not on thy ſoal, but on thy ſoul, harſh Jew,
Thou mak'ſt thy knife keen.

Your correſpondent ſuppoſes Gratiano intimating to him, that the purpoſe, for which he was whetting his knife on the ſoal of his ſhoe, would give an incurable wound to his own ſoul. But Gratiano ſays, he makes the knife keen upon his *ſoul*; and how can the making his knife keen upon his *ſoul* be ſuppoſed to give an incurable wound to it? I wonder much that Warburton calls the paſſage an abſurd one. Surely there is no abſurdity in ſuppoſing that the cruel diſpoſition, the hard heart of the Jew, might, in a metaphorical ſenſe, be ſaid to give a keenneſs to the edge of his knife.

In "The Winter's Tale," Paulina ſays to Leontes,

Indeed, my Lord,
If I had thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have wrought you (for the ſtone is mine),
I 'd not have ſhew'd it.

Your correſpondent imagines the ſentence in the parentheſis ſhould be, *for a ſtone o' th' mine*, and that Paulina means to ſay, if ſhe had thought the ſight of the ſtatue would have had ſuch an effect upon him, ſhe would have introduced it to him as his queen, and not as an image of her. It is evidently Paulina's intention, throughout the whole ſcene, to break to him by degrees the circumſtance of her being alive; but, were your correſpondent's interpretation of the paſſage the right one, ſhe would immediately have told him it was the queen herſelf, and not afterwards have prohibited him from approaching the ſuppoſed ſtatue, and offered to conceal it from him by drawing the curtain. Mr. Tyrwhitt's alteration ſeems to be the proper one, that Paulina would not have ſhewed it to the king *for the ſtone i' th' mine*, meaning a diamond, or other precious ſtone.

Macbeth ſays to the ghoſt of Banquo;

If trembling I inhabit, then proteſt me
The baby of a girl.

Not

Not one of the commentators has given a ſatisfactory explanation of this paſſage. Perhaps the word in diſpute ſhould be *exhibit*, and the participle conſidered as a ſubſtantive. Much greater liberty has been taken with many obſcure paſſages in order to underſtand them; and, in the preſent inſtance, Dr. Johnſon propoſes a very great one indeed. For *I inhabit*, he would read, *I evade it*. If we may judge frem the *fac-ſimilia* of Shakeſpear's ſignature, he did not write the moſt intelligible hand; and a miſtake might very eaſily be made, in words ſo nearly ſimilar, in tranſcribing from his manuſcript.

In "King John" is the following paſſage:

To guard a title that was rich before.

If your correſpondent will read again, with attention, the ſpeech of Lord Pembroke preceding it, and the whole of Lord Saliſbury's, of which this is a part, he will, I think, perceive, that to *guard*, in this place, cannot mean to *defend*, but to *ornament*. He may ſee it has the ſame meaning in the 85th and 278th pages of the ſecond volume, and the 172d page of the third. The doublings of ermine upon the mantles of Peers are called guards, and are in number according to their rank. A Duke has four; a Marquis three and a half; an Earl three; a Viſcount two and a half of plain white fur; and a Baron two.

In the ſame ſcene is the following paſſage:

Standing on ſlippers (which his nimble haſte
Had falſely thruſt upon contrary feet).

Your correſpondent obſerves, that conſiderable pains have been taken to ſhew that ſhoes were formerly made to fit each foot. If *he* will be at the pains of reading the annotations again, he will perceive they ſhew, that ſhoes were formerly made, *not* to fit each foot, but the feet only for which they were made. In confirmation of which, I have ſeen, at Lichfield, the ſoals of a pair of half-boots, which were found in the ſtone-coffin of a Dignitary of the cathedral, who had been buried about five hundred years, each of which was evidently formed to fit one foot only. They are depoſited in the valuable Muſeum of Mr. Greene, which is open to the inſpection of every perſon of decent appearance, who will meet with the politeſt attention from its reſpectable proprietor. I traced the form of one of them with a pen; a reduced drawing of which I now ſend you. (*See plate II. fig.* 9).

Your correſpondent ſuppoſes the warden-pies, mentioned in "The Winter's Tale," might mean Churchwarden-pies. Your other readers as well as myſelf will, I dare ſay, be much obliged to him to tell us what a Churchwarden-pye is. If he tells us only it is a ſort of pye eaten by churchwardens at their feaſts, we ſhall be never the wiſer. Shakeſpear undoubtedly meant the warden-pear, which, for any thing we know to the contrary, the good houſe-wives in his days preſerved with ſugar, to be introduced at any time of the year. But if not, "the Poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling," was too much engaged with contemplating Nature, and delineating her maſter-ſtrokes, to attend to ſuch trifling anachroniſms. I could produce inſtances of ſimilar inattention in ſome of the fineſt poetical productions in our language. We muſt not look for ſpots in the ſun.

Though many of your correſpondent's obſervations are explanatory of paſſages, the meaning of which is ſufficiently obvious without them, it would be an act of injuſtice to him not to mention, that I think there are ſeveral very ingenious ones, and which have been miſunderſtood by all the editors; particularly the clown's calculation of his wool in the ſame play. But what neceſſity is there to "enforce the notes of others;" to *guard* annotations *which were rich before?* If he will propoſe well-grounded conjectures upon paſſages hitherto unexplained, the lovers of our Bard will be much indebted to him.

In anſwer to Mr. Tyſon's queſtion concerning the bagpipe, perhaps Shakeſpear called it woollen, from the bag being generally covered with woollen cloth. I have ſeen one at Alnwick, belonging to one of the pipers in the Percy family, covered with black velvet, and *guarded* with ſilver fringe.

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

IN anſwer to the queſtions ſent of your correſpondent E, p. 988, I beg leave to inform him, that I believe the moſt compleat and ſatisfactory account of that very extraordinary man, Robert Dudley,

Dudley, ſon to Queen Elizabeth's favourite Leiceſter, is to be found in the Biographia Britannica, written chiefly by the late Dr. Campbell. Sir R. D. was (if I miſtake not, for I have not the book now before me,) the ſon of Leiceſter by the Lady Sheffield Douglas, whoſe neck her cruel huſband broke by throwing her down ſtairs at Cumnor, near Abingdon. (Aſhin. Berks. vol. I. p. 152). Yours, &c.

THE EDITOR OF ANECDOTES, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 992, who is ſo deſirous to be informed of any of De Foe's works, not already noticed in your Magazine, ought to be told, that the *Tour* or Deſcription of Great Britain, originally written by him (I have heard ſay in his *cloſet*), and which has undergone ſeveral editions, and is now about to be re-printed, is a work which owes its original plan to De Foe, and, as ſuch, may claim the aſſiſtance of the admirers of that very ingenious author. It is to be hoped that the Editors will take care to avail themſelves of the many intereſting deſcriptions of different parts of this iſland to be found in your Repoſitory. The gegraphers have, it muſt be allowed, done their part, in affording accurate maps for travellers: I more particularly allude to thoſe of the counties, done by Cary from the actual ſurveys already made, and to that very accurate ſingle-ſheet map, juſt publiſhed by Mr. Sayer, in Fleet-ſtreet. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO BRITISH TRAVEL.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

RESPECTING the affair of cocks and cocks' eggs, I requeſt the unbelievers in that buſineſs to procure ſtocks of poultry, and thereby furniſh themſelves with the *indubitable* proofs required.

Reſpecting the affair of Gibbon, I am willing to humour the perſons who are ſo ready to fly out at the leaſt word advanced in favour of an author they envy, by retracting the words *plays and novels*, and ſubſtituting in their ſtead the words *common converſation*.

Reſpecting the affair of ſignatures, my name is ſo obſcure, that publiſhing it would be merely treſpaſſing upon the antient lawful privileges of *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*; and, therefore, I may as well again ſubſcribe myſelf

Yours, &c. CAROLOMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THERE is a miſtake in p. 1029 relative to the family of Biſhop Burnet. Beſides the relatives there mentioned, I beg leave to inform you, that his immediate deſcendants are living, and enjoy a trifling penſion, conferred on the family for the great ſervices rendered to this kingdom, at the period of the Revolution, by Biſhop Burnet. The eldeſt ſon of that illuſtrious character was appointed Governor of New York, and was ſucceeded in his patrimony by his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Gilbert Burnet, whoſe eldeſt ſon, Mr. Thomas Burnet, a uſeful and humane practitioner of medicine, now lives at Chigwell, in Eſſex. This gentleman is great grandſon to the Biſhop in the eldeſt branch of the family. In perſon and countenance he bears a ſtrong reſemblance to his anceſtor, whom he alſo reſembles in the benevolent eccentricities of his heart.

It ſhould not be forgotten alſo, that the grandſon of the Biſhop, Capt. Thomas Burnet, ſignalized himſelf at the attack of the Moro fort, at the Havannah. He had then the command of the Cambridge, an eighty-gun ſhip; which, with two other ſhips of the line (one of which was commanded by the late Lord Briſtol), ſilenced the artillery of that fortreſs. Capt. Burnet afterwards bore a diſtinguiſhed ſhare in Rodney's ever-memorable victory of the 12th of April, 1782. This gentleman died lately, and left a ſon and a daughter. F.

DIARY OF THEIR MAJESTIES' JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH.

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 1142.)

Wedneſday, Aug. 26. ON their Majeſties' arrival at the outer gate, twenty-one pateraroes were fired.—Being ſhewn the antique curioſities of the caſtle, among which were many ſingular pieces of ancient armour, and partaking of ſome refreſhment, which was highly reliſhed by keen appetites, the whole party re-embarked, with a full intent to reach the ſalmon-weir, which, for bold and pictureſque ſcenery, far exceeds all the other magnificent views which the Tamar preſents; but it was found that the tide would not ſerve to reach it, and they returned to Saltram about two in the afternoon, much gratified by the novelty of the freſh-water navigation.

A naval promotion has taken place; but by no means ſo general as was expected.

Thurſday 27.] This morning the Royal Party left Saltram, on their return to Weymouth, after a ſtay of twelve days, during which his Majeſty reviewed the dock-yard, arſenal, and garriſon, and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the order and regularity with which every thing was conducted. Before his Majeſty's departure, he was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Bayard, eſq. captain of the Impregnable, who had the honour to ſteer his Majeſty's barge in his excurſions during his ſtay at this port.

Friday 28.] Their Majeſties arrived at Weymouth; where Lord Thurlow, and ſeveral other great officers of ſtate, waited to attend the King in Council on divers weighty matters of ſtate.

Saturday 29.] The Earl of Chatham is juſt landed, with ſeveral gentlemen who accompanied him in the Southampton.

Sunday 30.] The Royal Family attended divine-ſervice at church; where an excellent ſermon was preached by Mr. Groves, the curate. After which, their Majeſties walked for ſome time on the eſplanade; and in the evening drank tea at Slave's Aſſembly-Rooms.

Monday 31.] The weather, which for ſome days paſt had proved unfavourable, cleared-up; and their Majeſties recommenced their ſea-excurſions. About eleven in the forenoon, the Royal Family, accompanied by the Lords Howe and Chatham, with ſeveral other noblemen and perſons of diſtinction, met on board the Southampton, and, with a pleaſant gale, cruiſed off and on till near three in the afternoon, and enjoyed the breeze with much ſeeming pleaſure. During this petit cruiſe, the Southampton ſeveral times paſſed ſo near the ſtern of the Magnificent, as to touch the fly of her enſign.—It were unpardonable on this occaſion, not to mention a particular mark of attention, which the Queen this day paid to Captain Douglas, while on board, by preſenting him with a ſmall gold medallion of the ſhip he commands, to be given by him to Mrs. Douglas, as an ornament to be worn about her neck; and which the ladies of her Majeſty's ſuite are likewiſe in poſſeſſion of.

Tueſday, September 1.] His Majeſty employed in writing his diſpatches The Queen and Princeſſes in domeſtic amuſements.

Wedneſday 2.] His Majeſty bathed in the morning; and after breakfaſt went on horſeback to take a view of the country. Her Majeſty, with the Princeſſes, and ladies of their ſuite, went in carriages with the ſame view. A young porpoiſe, caught by ſome of the Portland fiſhermen, was preſented to their Majeſties, and ſent by them to be placed alive in the canal in St. James's Park.

Thurſday 3.] Nothing very remarkable.

Friday 4.] His Majeſty bathed, and afterwards took his uſual exerciſe on horſeback. In this excurſion he was overtaken by a ſmart ſhower, and returned dripping wet; but fortunately took no cold.

Saturday 5.] The whole Royal Family, with their ſuite, made an agreeable trip, on board the Southampton; and were ſo well ſatisfied with their excurſion, that they extended the uſual diſtance, and exceeded conſiderably the wonted time of their return. Notwithſtanding which, they honoured the theatre with their preſence in the evening, when Mr. Chalmers, from the Dublin theatre, made his firſt appearance, in the character of Marplot, and was favourably received.

Sunday 6.] The Royal Family attended divine-ſervice on board the Magnificent. The Rev. Mr. Clifton, chaplain of the Goliath (but at preſent doing duty in the Magnificent) officiated, and delivered an excellent diſcourſe on the quarter-deck, which was attended to with unuſual ſolemnity.—Their Majeſties had long wiſhed to be preſent at church on board a ſhip. The ceremony commenced as ſoon as the Royal Barge could be diſcerned to heave in ſight, with manning the yards; and, on his Majeſty's approach, with cheering. The Marine Forces received the Royal Viſitants under arms. The King was much pleaſed with their military appearance; and no leſs with the cleanlineſs and neat appearance of the ſailors on board the ſhip. The arrangement was as follows: The King, Queen, and Royal Family, occupied the ſtarboard, or right-ſide, under the quarter-deck awning. The larboard, or left, contained the Nobleſſe. In the centre of the quarter-deck ſat the officers of the ſhip; and behind them were placed the ſhip's company and marines, who formed themſelves into a creſcent. Enſigns of different ſorts were hung round the deck. This diſpoſition of the congregation took place after their Majeſties were ſeated, which was near eleven o'clock. The great uniformity of appearance, the attention and ſolemnity obſerved on this *nouvelle* occaſion, were aweful, and did much credit to every man on board. The Sovereign himſelf felt the full force of it. The text was from the cviith Pſalm, verſes 31, 32. "O that men would praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and for his wonderful works to the children of men! Let them exalt him alſo in the congregation of the people, and praiſe him in the aſſembly of the elders." The ſermon was very applicable, and delivered with ſuch a pleaſing and reſpectful diffidence before the auguſt auditors, that her Majeſty in particular could not refrain from expreſſing her feelings by her tears, in which ſhe was followed by the Princeſs Elizabeth.

As ſoon as ſervice was over, their Majeſties went forward to the clergyman, and thanked

thanked him for his ſermon, and the Queen expreſſed her wiſh to have it tranſcribed — The Princeſs Elizabeth, with her wonted good humour and affability, went to the foremoſt part of the gangway, for the curioſity of ſeeing the ſeamen's dinner ſerved to them; where ſhe remained near ten minutes ſeemingly highly delighted, diffuſing her ſmiles to every tar who met her eyes.

At two o'clock, his Majeſty, after partaking of ſome refreſhments in the great cabin, deſired his boat might be manned; when the ſame etiquette took place as on his *entrée*, viz. manning the yards and cheering.

Monday 7.] Their Majeſties viſited Milton Abbey, and were received at the entrance by Lord Milton and Miſs Damer. Green baize, ſtrewed with flowers, was ſpread from the carriage to the houſe. The Princeſs Royal, Lady Courtoun, and Miſs Damer, got into an open carriage, drawn by ſix grey ponies, mounted by three poſtillions. The Princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, with Lady Waldegrave, accompanied them in the ſame kind of vehicle. His Majeſty, Lord Milton, and attendants, rode on horſeback. They went round the grounds, and viewed the ſurrounding country. The company returned about four o'clock to dinner, which was ſumptuous and elegant, and worthy of the Royal Gueſts. Their Majeſties left the Lodge about half after ſix, and arrived at Glouceſter-lodge at half after nine, well pleaſed with their viſit.

Tueſday 8.] His Majeſty bathed, and afterwards took an airing on horſeback. The Royal Family continue in health and ſpirits, and diſcover no impatience to leave the country.

In the evening, a ſelect party met at Glouceſter-houſe, by invitation of their Majeſties, to dance and ſup. The Noblemen who had the honour of ſtanding up with the Princeſſes were, the Lords Weſtmorland, Chatham, Cheſterfield, and Courtoun; ten couple were as many as they could muſter, and they did not break up till near three in the morning. This feſtival was in celebration of their Majeſties' marriage, it being the anniverſary of that happy event.

Wedneſday 9.] The Royal Family did not make their appearance till noon, owing to their ſitting-up late the night before. In the evening, they went to the theatre, to ſee The Highland Reel, with the farce of The Lyar, and ſeemed highly entertained.

Thurſday 10.] The Royal Family ſtill retain the uſual partiality for ſea-exerciſes. They went this day, with their whole ſuite, on board the Southampton; and the weather proving favourable to their hopes, they continued to ſail in the Bay till the contending paſſions were nearly exhauſted, and that for the ſea quite ſubdued. Soon after three, they returned to Glouceſter-lodge, rejoicing in the victory.

Friday 11.] The paſſion for the ſea is again returned. Their Majeſties, notwithſtanding it ſhews for rain, and actually does rain a little, have ordered their boats, and are embarking. Nothing remarkable happened. Little wind prevailing, the Southampton continued to ply off and on, without being able to make much way, till the uſual dining hour, when they landed; and, having dined, they walked the Eſplanade. The Princeſſes appear to feel regret at the nearneſs of the time of their departure, as it is now fixed for Monday. Their fondneſs for the water can hardly be concealed.

Saturday 12.] The Royal Family, to take leave of ſea-voyages for the ſeaſon, went on board the Southampton at half after ten, attended by their uſual ſuite of nobility, the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty excepted, who was indiſpoſed. His Majeſty having expreſſed his wiſh to enjoy as long as convenient the ſalutary effects of the ſea-breeze, Capt. Douglas, in contempt of danger, exceeded his uſual limits, and kept the Southampton at ſea till paſt ſix o'clock. Their Majeſties never expreſſed more delight than with this day's excurſion

Sunday 13.] His Majeſty bathed in the ſea, as did the Princeſs Elizabeth. Her Majeſty and all her attendants went to church in the forenoon. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Grove; and prayers read by the Rev. Mr. Taſker. After church, the Royal Family, accompanied by the French Ambaſſador, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, walked the Eſplanade in view of many thouſand ſpectators. This day his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Capt. Andrew Snape Douglas, captain of the Southampton frigate.

Monday 14.] This day the Royal Family took their departure from Weymouth. On the King's ſtepping into his coach, the guns from the battery were fired, and the ſalute returned by the Magnificent and Southampton, with every ſhip in the harbour.

In the evening, the Royal Family arrived at Longleat, the ſeat of the Marquis of Bath, where they reſted during the night, and the next day were entertained with viewing the delightful proſpects that every where ſurround that beautiful manſion.

On the 16th, they ſat out from Longleat, about eleven o'clock, and arrived at Tottenham Park, the ſeat of Lord Ayleſbury, about four in the afternoon. Here they were not leſs magnificently received, nor leſs aſſiduouſly attended. Whatever could charm the eye, or gratify taſte, abounded here in full profuſion.

On the 17th, they left Tottenham Park about ten in the morning; and,

On the 18th, their Majeſties and Princeſſes arrived at Windſor, about three in the afternoon, in full health, and joyous ſpirits.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Rome, Nov.* 30.

YOUR early inſertion of the following elegant, claſſic, and admired Italian *Sonetto*, lately written by a friend of mine, and which, I hope, will receive in England its merited ſhare of that praiſe beſtowed upon it in Italy, will much oblige

Yours, &c. A. A.

RATTO DI PROSERPINA.

Sonetto del Signor Dottore CASSIANO, *di* MODENA.

DIE' un alto ſtrido, gettò i fiori, e volta
All' improviſa mano che la ciuſe,
Tutta in ſe per l'orrore onde fù colta,
La Siciliana vergine ſi ſtrinſe.
Il nero Dio, la calda bocca involta
D'iſpido pelo, a ingordo bacio ſpinſe,
E di nera fuligine colla folta
Barba, l'eburneo collo edil ſen, le tinſe.
Ella già in braccio al Rapitor, puntello
Fea d'una mano al duro iſpido mento,
Dell' altra, agl' occhi pauroſi, un velo.
Ma già il carro la porta, e invano il Cielo
Ferian d'un rumor cupo il rio flagello,
Le ferree ruote, e il femminil lamento.

VERSES, *occaſioned by the Death of* WILLIAM LEECHMAN, D. D. *late Principal of the College of* Glaſgow.

WHEN Grandeur falls, the long, ſlow-moving ſhow
Walks to the tomb in all the ſtate of woe.
Th' officious Muſes too conſpire to raiſe
A ſculptur'd buſt, the mockery of praiſe;
Nor ſcorn their ſplendid flatteries to pay
To Fortune's ſons the phantoms of a day.

And ſhall no Muſe the praiſe of Worth reſound?
No verdant laurels deck the hallow'd ground,
Where ſleep in duſt the Chriſtian and the Sage,
Remov'd from toil and life's tempeſtuous rage?
Ah! theſe deſpiſe th' emblazonry of Fame,
And on the heart engrave a richer name;
For them each generous boſom heaves a ſigh,
And pays them honour by a tearful eye.

O LEECHMAN! while through Scotia's hills and plains
The love of Wiſdom and of Virtue reigns;
While Learning's ſtores, and Piety refin'd,
Enlarge at once and beautify the mind;
While warm Benevolence, and manly thought,
Attract eſteem,—Thou ne'er ſhalt be forgot.
But each enquirer after Truth ſincere,
Shall hold thy wiſdom and thy virtues dear.

Mourn, ye who tread in Learning's path, and aim
By ſolid Virtue to acquire a name;
A parent mourn, who joy'd to guard your youth
From vicious ſnares, and point the way to Truth:
Whoſe friendly leſſons ſtrongly did impart
The love of Virtue to your glowing heart,
And fir'd with zeal, to dare the arduous road,
Through which, to Fame, the mighty Wiſe have trod.

Ye, whoſe dejected worth his power did raiſe,
Cheriſh with friendſhip, animate with praiſe;
Whoſe honeſt zeal did every aid afford,
To crown your merit with its due reward;
Indulge your tears, your matchleſs loſs deplore;
LEECHMAN, your friend and patron, is no more!

See, in lone ſadneſs o'er his hallow'd bier,
Religion bends, nor ſpares the guſhing tear:
"Veil'd is that light which caus'd my glories ſhine,
"And warm'd your boſoms with my charms divine:
"Which did my native excellence diſplay,
"Chaſe Superſtition's gloomy clouds away,
"Diſpel the darkneſs which involv'd me round,
"And myſtic cant, and frantic zeal, confound."

O, form'd by juſt diſcernment to explore
The mazy ſchools, and part the droſs from ore;
To clear the rubbiſh on Religion thrown,
While bid her precepts, and her power unknown;
With Reaſon reconcile the gracious plan,
And various ways of Providence, to man;
The truth by ſage inſtruction to impart,
While eloquence flows warmly from the heart:
Still may thy ſons purſue the generous aim,
From ignorance and error to reclaim!
Still firm in Truth's and Virtue's cauſe be found,
And ſpread Religion's chearing rays around!
Thus, tho' the ſun has veil'd his face in night,
The moon and wandering orbs reflect his light.

O ye, for whom his cares were long employ'd!
Ye, who his warmeſt confidence enjoy'd;
For whoſe proſperity his zeal was prov'd,
Whom long he ſerv'd, and ev'n in death he lov'd;
But chief, lov'd partner of his cares, who mourn
The huſband from your fond affections torn;
Grateful reflect how long this friend was given,
And then reſign him to the call of Heaven.
Mature in age, in Virtue's cauſe well tried,
Dear to the worthy and the wiſe, he died:
No fears diſturb him at his lateſt throe;
Prepar'd, he welcomes the impending blow.
Calmly reſign'd, he views th' approach of death,
And ev'n in triumph yields his parting breath.
His better part, now freed from earthly care,
On Virtue's wings aſcends aloft thro' air.
'Midſt Angel-forms he ſhares the glorious meed,
To ſtedfaſt Worth, by righteous Heaven decreed.

Some

Some twine the wreath, and some exulting sing,
"Where, Grave, thy vict'ry; where is, Death, thy sting!"

Capacious mind! with all the wisdom fraught,
By Poets ever sung, or Sages taught;
O say, transported to the realms above,
What place you choose, what converse 'tis you love!
Is it with Socrates t' employ the hours?
Or range with Plato 'midst a waste of flowers?
Or stray where Milton leads the Seraph choir,
Who raise the song, and strike the golden lyre?
With you to soar, where Newton's piercing eye
Marks out the comet's path along the sky?
Or with your once-loved Hutcheson to scan
The mind, the duties, the design of man?

No! at the feet of Jesus you recline,
And hear instruction from his lips divine;
To him ascribe your piety refin'd,
Your warm benevolence for all mankind;
Your heart reliev'd from wayward Passion's sway,
Your zeal the charms of Virtue to display;
To succour those in Error's paths who roam,
And lead with cords of love the wanderers home;
Your tender friendship, void of outward show,
Your hand still ready at the call of Woe;
And all the virtues, which, through life's short span,
Adorn the Sage, the Christian, and the Man.

Dear, honour'd shade! translated now on high!
If, whilst you shine amidst the starry sky,
You deign this earth in pity to regard,
See, weeping o'er your tomb, an artless Bard,
Encourag'd once by your too friendly praise,
This grateful homage to your virtue pays.

J. H.

St. ANDREW's DAY.

The Forty-fourth Commemoration of the happy Union of an antique Couple, who were married in the Year 1745, *while the Rebels were at* Derby.

WHEN Rebels rais'd the hostile hand,
And spread confusion through this land,
One female's found among the Fair,
Protecting Providence's care:
Benignant Being! whose decree
That best of gifts reserv'd for me;
Where Virtue, Truth, and Sense have join'd,
To form a perfect female mind:
And Time, the Beauty's constant spoiler,
Aims his shafts in vain to foil her. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

I SEND you another translation of the lines in p. 450 of your present volume. The translation is, I think, exquisite; tho' the second line does put one a little in mind of "Enter a king and two fidlers, *solus*," in the Spectator.

MANE pruinosis errabat Lydia campis;
Sola erat, aut soli clam comes ibat Amor.
Pennatæ cecidere nives, argenteus imber,
Quali credibile est posse latere Jovem.
Virgineosque sinus molli petiere volatu:
Sic teneræ in nido sæpe teguntur aves.
Anteibant candore sinus; nix invida luctu
Solvitur, et gremium lacrima facta rigat.

VERSES to a Young Lady,

Subscriber to Dr. Free's 'London Geography.'

By the Editor *of the Same.*

ACCEPT, fair Nymph, in little space confin'd,
The World's Description, to employ your mind;
The Key of History, since this unfolds
The situation which each country holds.
Whilst that describes their genius and their arts,
And the vast change which peace and war imparts;
Knowledge like this extensive will create
A fine amusement in your single state.
But if the cares of wedlock be your lot,
You'll then transmit the wisdom you have got;
And a young troop of D——tons will be
Taught by their mother what was taught by me.

VERSES,

Written by a Young Lady,

On the Death of her Father.

HOW short the span of miserable life!
And short the blessings that on earth we know!
Forc'd from a tender and a loving wife,
A husband, and a father, 's lost below.

No more with happiness I view the morn,
No more with joy I tread the well-known walk;
Each place to me is dreary and forlorn,
But think in every thing I hear him talk.

When on each plant I turn my wandering eye,
And on each flower I think I see his shade,
I often stop, and think my father by;
But he is gone, and left this vain parade

Of life, that transitory, fleeting thing,
To happier realms of everlasting joy:
He's couch'd beneath th' Almighty's heavenly wing,
And bless'd with happiness nothing can destroy.

Said to a Lady having a Blood-shot Eye.

THEN let it be said,
That your eye is all red;
Nor need you, my Chloe, be moody:
For when so many die
By the stroke of that eye,
No wonder the weapon is bloody.

In

In p. 671, the late Right Hon. Georgiana Dowager-baroneſs Middleton is ſaid, by miſtake, to be the daughter of —— Chadwicke, eſq. of *Lincoln*. Her ladyſhip was really one of the three daughters of the late *Evelyn* Chadwicke, eſq. of Weſt-Leak, co. *Nottingham*, lieutenant-colonel in the late D. of Cumberland's regiment of dragoons, and derives her pedigree (in the Heralds' College) from Sir John Chadwick, knt. of Chadwick and Healey-hall, both co. *Lancaſter*. Her ladyſhip's mother was the grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Edward *Fowler*, biſhop of Glouceſter; and her great-grand-father, James Chadwicke, eſq. M.P. for Dover, married a daughter of Dr. *Tillotſon*, archbp. of Canterbury.—Her ladyſhip's two ſiſters were both married; one to —— Sutton, eſq. of Norwood-park, co. Nottingham, elder brother of Sir R. Sutton, bart.; and the other to —— Wetham, eſq. of Kirklington, in the ſame county; but neither of them had iſſue. She had alſo one brother, James-Mansfield Chadwicke, eſq. of London, late an officer in a regiment of dragoons, who died lately, unmarried, (ſee p. 1152).—The charities, both public and private, of this excellent lady were ſo extenſive that her loſs will be ſeverely felt, and is the ſubject of general concern. A very conſiderable portion of her princely income was always dedicated to purpoſes the moſt benevolent; and to the Birmingham Hoſpital, in particular, ſhe was a great benefactreſs. It may be added, without flattery, that her life was truly exemplary, her manners elegant and amiable, and her perſon highly engaging.

P. 962. Epitaph on the monument which Dr. Walton cauſed to be erected in his life:

"O. V. D.
Gulielmum Walton, M. D.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectorem,
Eccleſiæ de Leighton Vicarium,
Omnium liberalium artium
Amantem,
Artemque medicam (Deo juvante)
Feliciter exercentem
Velle
Hic ſuas reliquias deponi
Hoc monumentum
Monet.
Obiit A. D. 17—
A. æt. —."

P. 1042, col. 2, l. 52, for LEESH, r. LUSH.

P. 1054. Mr. Byng was buried privately with his family at Southill.

P. 1064. We are ſorry to underſtand that the ſubſcription for Dr. Johnſon's monument is very far from being yet filled.—600l. is the ſum wanted, excluſive of the fees to the Dean and Chapter; and ſcarcely 200l. is ſubſcribed.

P. 1068, l. 3 of the Latin verſes, r. *linquam*.

P. 1076, col. 2, l. 20 from bott. r. *path*.

P. 1145. Buſching's account of YVETOT is, that "it is a burgh and antient ſeigniory, with the title of a principality, a caſtle, and a collegiate church new-built, &c. ſituated two leagues from Caudebec, on the road to Rouen au-Havre. Its inhabitants enjoy the greateſt privileges, and pay no tax but the capitation. It has four fairs in a year; and the trade in corn and its own woollen manufacture is very conſiderable. Some authors have aſſerted, that this territory had been formerly erected into a kingdom; but this opinion wants proof, and can only be conſidered as fabulous."—Abbé Vertot, in a memoir communicated to the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres (IV. 728), controverts the ſtory told by Gaguin, in his "Hiſtory of the Francs," book II. c. 1, that Gautier, lord of Yvetot, and chamberlain to Clotaire I. having loſt the favour of his maſter, became a voluntary exile for ten years. Imagining this interval of time, and his exploits in the Holy Land, would reinſtate him in the royal favour, he returned home by way of Rome, where he procured letters of recommendation from Pope Agapetus. He found Clotaire in the great church at Soiſſons; but the King no ſooner ſaw him at his feet, than he drew his ſword, and ſtabbed him to the heart. The Pope threatened the King with excommunication; for fear of which, he erected the territory of Yvetot into a kingdom, in favour of the heirs of Gautier, who from thenceforth called themſelves Kings of Yvetot.—Gilles, in his "Chronicle of Normandy," printed in 1492, five years before Gaguin, only ſays, that the king and his council releaſed the lords of Yvetot and their heirs, for ever, from all homage, ſervice, and ſervitude, due to the crown for the lands of Yvetot. The ſtory of its being made a kingdom is contained in an Inquiſition about this territory, 1428, which fixes the event to A. D. 536; which Gilles puts to 533, or thereabouts. M. Vertot, from the error in the dating, and the not dating by the Chriſtian æra ſo early in France; the omiſſion of this fact in the public records; the character of Clotaire; his not being King of Neuſtria, where Yvetot is, till after 558; the indifference of the popes to the affairs of France; the non-exiſtence of wars in the Holy Land, and the improbability of Yvetot being at that period an hereditary fief; and, laſtly, that from the conqueſt of England by William the Baſtard, when the lords of Yvetot are firſt mentioned, to 1302, the title of *King* is not once given them; diſproves the early date aſſigned to this title.—The Abbé des Thuilleries, in his "Dictionnaire Univerſelle de la France," III. 1402, & ſeqq. anſwers, that the lords of Yvetot mentioned before 1270 held other fiefs of the king, for that the fee of Yvetot was infranchiſed long before; he ſuppoſes by Henry II. for the ſervices of ſome other Gautier in the Holy Land, which was forgotten at the time the inquiſition was taken, 1428. The firſt lord of Yvetot who aſſumed the title of King appears to have been John, who, 1381, ſtyles himſelf *Lord* of Yvetot, *by the grace of God*; afterwards *King* and *Prince*: and to him, probably,

probably, the decree of the Exchequer, 1392, gives the title of *King*. His son Martin, by the style of *Prince*, sold his *royalty*, as he terms it, 1401. The purchaser being killed at Agincourt, his son lost it on the landing of the English in Normandy, 1417; and Henry V. gave it to John Holland, mayor of Bourdeaux, subject to a certain service, as stated in the inquisition of 1428. The archives being lost while the English held Normandy, a fresh inquisition was, after their departure, set on foot, 1461; which found that the lordship of Yvetot was independent of the King of France, for the reason before assigned, that John and Martin d'Yvetot, father and son, took the title of *Princes*, received their own taxes, administered justice, and former lords struck money, &c. &c. Louis XI. confirmed these rights and privileges, and in his letters, 1464, styled the lord *Prince*. From that time to 1542, the title of *King* appears in records; and Monstrelet (Addit. f. 233) mentions the death of the *King* of Yvetot, July 26, 1500. Hen. II. styles him *Prince*; and renewing all the privileges, excepts the sovereignty, as Henry IV. of England had done in 1419. From that time we find only the style of *Principality*, *Prince*, and *Princess*, given to these lords; though Henry IV. jokingly spoke of his *little kingdom of Yvetot*. The real privileges of this little state appear to have been, freedom from fealty and homage to the crown of France, from wardship to the King, or the Duke of Normandy, judicature without appeal, and general exemption from all taxes, imposts, &c.—Such being the naked facts respecting the *kingdom* of Yvetot, which obtained this style, at least in records, only at particular periods, it would be needless to repeat the conjecture of the author of the "Description of Normandy," in 2 vols. 4to.; I. 189, that it acquired this style from being the residence of the exiled King of the Scots, John Baliol, in 1313, as the writer confesses himself unable to support it by a single historical proof.—The principal church was made collegiate by John d'Yvetot, 1351, for a dean and three canons; to whom he added a fourth in 1359. A monastery of Carthusian nuns was founded by Charles de Bellai, lord of the place in the year 1650. D. H.

P. 1153. The date of Mr. Payne's two volumes of "Plans, Elevations, &c. of Noblemen's, Gentlemen's, and other Houses and Buildings, designed by him," is 1783.

P. 1154. John Paterson, esq. was page to the Earl of Stair when he went ambassador to France, 1715. His father was a colonel in the army; and his grandfather was the last archbishop of Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. AT Sion-hill, Countess of Abergavenny, a son.

29. Lady of Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a daughter.

Wife of Rev. Mr. Winbolt, of Southgate, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in Dublin, Mr. Willes, of the 13th regim. of dragoons, to Miss Smyth.

At Dublin, David Latouche, esq. to Lady Cecilia Leeson, dau. of the Earl of Milltown.

Jas. Kelly, esq. son of Col. K. of the Madras establishment, to Miss Isabella Fordyce, daughter of Capt. Wm. F.

Mr. Henry Maclane, of the Custom-house, to Miss Smith.

At Drogheda, Sam. Guinness, esq. of the Mid. Temple, to the agreeable widow Cuthbert.

At Dublin, Mr. Burrowes, to Mrs. Adams.

At Waterford, Mr. John Shanahan, to Mrs. Susannah M'Lean, of the county of Wexford.

Lewis Wolfe, esq. comptroller of his Majesty's Stationary-office, to Miss M. Hales Ratcliff, of Dover.

Maj. Campbell, to Miss Rayner, of Sunbury.

At Biddeford, Devon, Geo. Hart, esq. of Walworth, Surrey, to Miss Eliza Bartlett, eldest dau. of late Jn. B. esq. of Biddeford.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, an assistant at Eton College, to Miss A. Tyrrell, of the same place.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Rob. Montgomery, of Irvine, to Miss Marian Macfarlane.

Dec. 10. At Edinb. Capt. Sampson Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miss Kibble, of Dundee.

15. At Hallifax, Mr. Joseph Hamer, merchant, to Miss Cath. Royds, of Hallifax.

Mr. Macauley, of Huddersfield, to Miss Edwards, da. of Mr. E. bookseller in Hallifax.

19. At Portsmouth, Mr. Jn. Shuttleworth, merch. of Thames street, to Miss Bradley.

20. At Newburn, near Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Dormand, to Miss Hannah Iley, of that place. The ceremony was attended by the father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, nephew, two husbands, and two wives; yet there were only four persons present.

21. Rev. Edward Palmer, vicar of Stoke-Gursey, co. Somerset, to Miss Freeth, of Coleshill, co. Warwick.

22. Hinman Allenby, esq. jun. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, to Miss A. Raddish, you. dau. of Wm. R. esq. of Margaret-street.

Capt. Brown, of the navy, to Miss Linton, sister to the Rev. Mr. L.

John Bligh, esq. secretary to the Governor and Company of Chelsea Water-works, to Mrs. Heathcote, relict of Geo. H. esq. late commissioner of taxes.

24. Baily Willington, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Pitcairn, of Bedford-square, neice to Dr. P. treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and sister to Dr. David P. physician-extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Wm. Southey, of Covent-garden, to Miss Collins, of St. George's, Hanover squ.

25. At Dr. Aitken's house, in Surgeon-square, Edinburgh, James Wingate, esq. of Milnearn, to Miss Aitken.

26. Mr. Petch, of Oxford-street, to Miss Turner, of Stowe, co. Gloucester.

Mr. Rowland Maltby, of Basinghall-str. to Miss Louisa Pollock, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Griddleton, Wilts.

At

At Bath, Tho. Cole, eſq. to Miſs Cockburn.

At Bath, Mr. James Stallard, jun. of Bath, to Miſs Mary Pinfold, of Rodborough.

Philip Wynter, eſq. of Aldborough, Suff. to Miſs Hamilton, of Meuſdon-foreſt.

27. Mr. John Hill, of Eaſt Smithfield, to Miſs Mary Arundel, of Tetbury, Glouc.

Rob. Harris, eſq. to Miſs Churchill, eldeſt daugh. of John C. eſq. of Abingdon-ſtreet.

28. Mr. John Maud, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Broderip, of Briſtol.

29. At Edmonton, Henry Hare Townſend, eſq. ſon of the late James T. eſq. of Brucecaſtle, Middleſex, to Miſs Charlotte Lake, 2d daugh. of Sir James Winter L. bart.

Rev. Mr. Jones, baptiſt miniſter, of the city of Lincoln, to Miſs Joyce, of Glinton.

Francis Foiley, eſq. of Louth, Linc. to Miſs Margaretta-Chriſtiana-Ann Ward, of Hackney.

30. By ſpecial licence, George Slemaker, eſq. couſin of Dr. Thomas, dean of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Gibſon, ſiſter-in-law of —— Holt, eſq. of Abingdon-ſtr. Weſtm.

Mr. G. Walker, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs Fletcher, of Croydon, Surrey.

At Bath, Capt. Sutherland, of the royal navy, to Miſs Louiſa Colebrooke, daughter of Sir Geo. C. bart. of the Creſcent, Bath.

DEATHS.

June 3. PAUL EGEDE, the worthy Biſhop of Greenland. He was born in the year 1708, and at 12 years of age was an active aſſiſtant to his father, the celebrated Hans Egede, to whom Denmark is indebted for its colony in Greenland, having accompanied him on his voyage thither, in 1720. His zeal for the converſion of the Greenlanders to Chriſtianity, exerted with unabating ardour through the courſe of a long life, both during his reſidence in their country and after his quitting it, is ſtrongly diſplayed in his account of Greenland, publiſhed ſhortly before his death, and of which ſee our preſent vol. p. 636.—His friend, Chancellor Suhm, has beſtowed on him the following epitaph:

"H. S. E.
PAULUS EGEDE,
Gröenlandorum Apoſtolus,
Benignitate.
Si quis unquam,
Candore,
Civilitate,
Nulli ſecundus.
Vir
Non fucata pietate,
Oculata etiam,
Virum Evangelicæ Doctrinæ
Exemplar.
Amico potuit
P. F. SUHM."

15. On the river, near Serampore, on his way down to Calcutta, where he was particularly deſirous of breathing his laſt, Colonel Pearce, ſecond in command in India. As he lived reſpected, he died regretted. His funeral was attended by an amazing concourſe of mourners, both Europeans and natives. Earl Cornwallis was one of the ſupporters of his pall, and ſhed tears during the whole of the ceremony. He has left 500 rupees a month to his wife (a native) for her life; and the remainder of his fortune, after a few legacies, to an only ſon now in England, amounting to about 80,000l.

Lately, at Calcutta, univerſally regretted, Major Cairnes. He ſerved during the laſt ſiege at Gibraltar. A ſubſcription was opened for his wife and a large family of children, which has amounted to near 20,000l.

In the Mediterranean, Capt. O'Hara, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ambuſcade.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, Jn. Slater, eſq.

Oct..... After a lingering illneſs, at Hadley, Mrs. Cothery, wife of Mr. C. formerly maſter of the Green-man livery-ſtables, Coleman-ſtr.

30. At Philadelphia, Dr. John Morgan, one of the medical profeſſors in the college of that city, and a member of many literary ſocieties both in Europe and America.

Nov. 7. At Stoke Newington, aged 78, Thomas Lees, eſq. formerly wholeſale linen-draper in Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide, but had retired from buſineſs many years. He was one of thirteen brothers and ſiſters; of whom the laſt ſurvivor is his elder brother, John Carill Worſley (late Lees), of Platt, near Mancheſter, co. Lancaſter, eſq.

23. Vincent, who had lived as confidential ſervant with the late Mr. Alderman Townſend and his ſon upwards of 14 years, hunting with his young maſter, who has lately ſet up a pack of hounds, and geting off, to leap his horſe over a gate on Enfield Chace, was thrown down and trod on, by his horſe ſtarting at the whipper-in on an unruly horſe; of which he languiſhed till next day, and died at Brucecaſtle. He was buried in Tottenham churchyard, Nov. 29, much lamented.

29. At Madrid, aged 59, Duke de Medina Celi, knt. of the Golden Fleece, Golden Croſs, of the order of Cha. III. and great ſteward.

Dec... At his country-ſeat in the county of Meath, where he had devoted his retirement to the improvement of the country by plantation, aged 75, Geo. Cleghorn, M.D. profeſſor of anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, author of "Obſervations on the Epidemic Diſeaſes in Minorca, from 1744 to 1749, Lond. 1751," 8vo.; and the intimate friend and correſpondent of the late Dr. Cuming.—He was born of reputable parents at Grantar, in the pariſh of Cramund, near Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1716, being the youngeſt of five children deprived of their father in 1719. He was educated in the Grammar-ſchool of Cramund, afterwards at Edinburgh, where he ſtudied phyſic and ſurgery under Dr. Alex. Monro, and lived under his roof five years. He became the inſeparable companion of Dr. Fothergill when he came to that University, in 1733; and in 1736, when ſcarcely 20 years old, was, at the recommendation

dation of Dr. Sinclair, appointed ſurgeon to the 22d regiment of foot at Minorça, under the command of Gen. Sinclair, which he quitted in 1749; and in autumn 1750, attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures in London. In 1751 he ſettled in Dublin, and began ſimilar lectures himſelf, and was ſoon after admitted into the Univerſity as anatomical lecturer, and elected honorary member of the College of Phyſicians there in 1784. He was afterwards made profeſſor of anatomy; was one of the original members of the Iriſh Academy for promoting Arts and Sciences, now eſtabliſhed by royal authority; and in 1777, a fellow of the newly-eſtabliſhed Royal Medical Society at Paris. Increaſing buſineſs and declining health obliged him, in 1772, to commit the chief care of his annual anatomical courſe of lectures to his favourite pupil, Dr. Purcell, who conſiderably improved it. About twelve years ago, on the death of his only brother, in Scotland, he ſent for his widow and nine children, and ſettled them under his own eye in Dublin. His elder nephew, William, he educated in the medical profeſſion, but had the misfortune to loſe him by death about two years after he had got him joined with himſelf in the lecture-ſhip.—A beautiful portrait of Dr. C, by Sherwin, is prefixed to the memoirs of him in Dr. Lettſom's Memoirs of Dr. Fothergill.

At Coventry, Mr. Wm. Edwards, maſon. He has bequeathed 800l. to the poor at Bricklow, co. Warwick; 300l. to the poor at Coventry; 100l. for the ringers at St. Michael's in that city, who are to ring a peal once a year in remembrance of him; and 300l. to Grey Friars Hoſpital, in the ſame city. The above ſums are to be placed out for ever at intereſt, and the intereſt diſtributed yearly, as expreſſed in the will. He has alſo bequeathed 18,00l. to different charity-ſchools in Coventry.

At Waterford, aged 104, Mr. Patrick Flannagan, lime-burner.

At Hereford, aged 99, one Thomas, a labouring man. He aroſe in good health, ate a hearty breakfaſt, laid himſelf down ſoon after, and expired apparently in a ſleep.

At Chelſea, in his 81ſt year, Hen. Jaffray, eſq. formerly of the Strand.

At Waterford, in her 75th year, Mrs. Alcock, relict of the Rev. Alex. A. M.A. archdeacon of Liſmore.

At Borris, in Queen's county, aged 126, Mrs. Cath. Phelan.—Some years ago ſhe was in a ſtate of great indigence, but by rigid œconomy, and the moſt unremitting induſtry, ſhe realized the ſum of 300l. which ſhe has left to an only daughter.

At Oughterard, Michael O'Flaherty, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Galway.

John Ford, eſq. of Guildford, many years deputy-receiver for the county of Surrey.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Grizel Foulis, daughter of Geo. F. eſq. of Ravelſton, and ſiſter to the late Sir Archibald Primroſe, bart. of Dunipace.

In St. Peter's Church-yard, Drogheda, in his 96th year, Mr. Clark, of Colſon, co. Louth.

At Sunday's Well, Corke, Edw. Colthurſt, eſq. brother to Sir Nicholas C. bart.

Miſs Maria Malone, daughter of Stackpool M. eſq. of Caſtle Malone, co. Clare.

6. After a long and painful illneſs, the Rev. John Swain, chaplain to the Earl of Harrington, rector of Taxal, co. Cheſter, and vicar of Elvaſton, co. Derby.

At Edinburgh, Jas. Wilſon, better known by the name of Claudero. He was formerly a retainer of the Muſes, and for many years the laureat of the mob; but of late he had adopted an eaſier and more profitable employment, that of ſolemnizing what are called half-merk marriages.

7. Aged 78, Jn. Hay, eſq. late of Gray's Inn.

At Briſtol, Chriſtopher Ludlow, eſq.

Univerſally regretted, aged 25, Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joſ. H. of Dudley, Worc.

8. At Peckham, Surrey, of a pleuriſy, aged 80, Henry Arthur Langkopf, eſq. an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

At his houſe in the Cloſe, Saliſbury, aged 85, Francis Grieſdale, eſq.

Much lamented, Mr. Eaton, a capital farmer and grazier, of Dean, Northampt. He went out a ſhooting the day before, in good health.

In conſequence of a fall down a pair of ſtairs, Mr. Jonathan Thatcher, commonly called "the Cheſhire Farmer." He was the perſon who, when the horſe-tax was enforced, firſt rode to market upon his cow, to ſave the duty. It is not long ſince his wife was killed by a fall from a horſe.

9. In Hatton-ſtreet, Mr. Lawes, attorney, but retired from buſineſs.

At his apartments near Charing-croſs, Major-general Martin, of the marines. He was of the age of eighty-ſix, and continued in active ſervice till a few weeks ſince. Lord Howe propoſed to him to retire on full-pay about three years ago, but he declined the offer.

Mrs. Todd, of Queen-ſtreet, Weſtm.

Mrs. Whitlan, wife of Mr. W. farmer, at Yedding-green, near Southwell, co. Middleſex. Her death was occaſioned by a fall from the outſide of the Ayleſbury ſtage, which was overturned in Oxford-ſtreet a few evenings before.—The accident was ſtated in the papers to have ariſen from the obſtinacy of the coachman, who was ſaid, after driving furiouſly againſt a poſt, notwithſtanding he was called to by ſome foot-paſſengers, to have purſued his way without taking the leaſt care of the deceaſed, and was accuſed of leaving her, with a fractured ſkull, to the accidental charge of thoſe preſent. But he has ſince been actually tried for murder, and (the accident appearing to have been unavoidable) acquitted.

At his apartments in Greenwich-hoſpital, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and reſignation, Capt. George Robinſon Walters.—He was one of the four captains on that eſtabliſhment whoſe income is 230l. per annum; and is

ſucceeded

ſucceeded by Sir Richard Pearſon, knt. who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Serapis frigate laſt war, in an engagement with Paul Jones.

At Warwick, Francis Hiorn, eſq. F.S.A. one of the aldermen of that borough, and ſon of the architect of thoſe names.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, ſincerely lamented by all her family and acquaintance, Mrs. Mary Southouſe, the deſervedly beloved wife of Wm. S. eſq. F.S.A. She died in the 70th year of her age, and 49th of her marriage, having had two ſons, who died in her life time, and leaving her huſband, one daughter, and four grand-children, now ſurviving.

10. At Sandwich, Kent, in her 90th year, Mrs. Sarah Nairne.

In Savile-row, Mrs. Dawes, daughter of Iſaac Akerman, eſq. and wife of John D. eſq. banker, M.P. for Haſtings.

Aged 86, Edw. Elkins, one of the 12 poor men belonging to Brown's hoſpital, Stamford.

11. In Chancery-la. Rich. Briſtowe Burnell, eſq. the oldeſt clerk in the Chancery-office.

At Hammerſmith, aged 84, Rt. Sanderſon, eſq.

In Broad-ſtreet-buildings, Chriſto. Puller, eſq. one of the directors of the Bank.

At Penrith, in her 90th year, Mrs. James, relict of Mr. Tho. J. of Thornbarrow.

At Pollockhans, near Glaſgow, of the gout in his ſtomach, much regretted and lamented, in his 74th year, Mr. Jn. Buchanan, who was ſchool-maſter and ſeſſion-clerk upwards of 40 years in that pariſh. He brought up a large family on a very ſmall income, and was happy, in his latter years, in being ſupplied with the comforts of life by his children, who had been fortunate through induſtry, and had hearts to make him eaſy in his old age.

12. At Peckham, Surr. Mr. Rob. Shanks, inſurance-broker at the Royal Exchange.

At Timſbury, aged 72, Mr. Jn. Crang, ſen.

At Thorpe, near Egham, co. Surrey, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of Rev. Mr. W. of that pl[illegible].

At Leiceſter, advanced in years, Mrs. Myddleton, a maiden lady, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. M. of Hathern.

At his ſeat at Relegem, near Mechlin, Anthony Joſeph Francis Baron de Wevelinchoven, lord of Munte, Relegem, & Lyn, privy-counſellor to his Serene Highneſs the Prince de la Tour & Taxis, director-general of the poſts in the Low Countries, and F.R.S.

Suddenly, the wife of Mr Barker Simpſon, maſter of the old and celebrated eating-houſe in Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet. She had ſupped out with her huſband, returned home, and went up ſtairs to bed in perfect health and ſpirits. While undreſſing, ſhe ſaid, "I am going," and expired in leſs than five minutes.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Howard, chuſman and cornfactor. He attended the market in the forenoon of the preceding day, and bought ſeveral [illegible] in forming good [illegible] dinner: after which he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and, notwithſtanding every [illegible] in the morning.

Mrs. Baker, fiſhmonger, in Fleet-market.

13. Of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Heaton W. eſq. of Howland-ſtr.

Lady of the Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinſtone.

Found ſuffocated in a ditch between Hertford and Ware, Mr. Peter Warley, an elderly gentleman, and well-reſpected lawyer.

At her houſe at the Chace-ſide, Enfield, aged 74, Mrs. Eliz. Barnes, many years miſtreſs of the ceremonies to the Aſſembly at Enfield. Her fortune goes to Mr. Forſter, linen-draper, in Cheapſide.

At Kirkintilloch, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Kerr, late ſchool-maſter there. He had been upwards of 50 years a ſchool-maſter.

Mr. James Marks, late a bookſeller in St. Martin's-lane, and the inventor of the beating-mills for books and paper.

14. The eldeſt ſon of Mr. Downe, banker, in Bartholomew-lane, a youth of 18.

Aged 20, Mr. Rob. Beyer, only ſon of Mr. B. linen-draper, Cheapſide.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Mr. Philip Hawkins, of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

At Lyme, co. Dorſet, Mr. Arthur Raymond. After a conflict of ſeveral weeks, Nature gave way to the ravages of a fever, which conſigned him to the grave at the age of 69. He left behind him an affectionate family, and a fair character.

In Coleman-ſtreet, Mrs. Chapman, mother of Mr. Deputy C.

At Steyning, in her 37th year, Mrs. Anne Green, wife of the Rev. Dr. G. rector of [illegible], Suſſex.

At Primroſe-hill, Dublin, in his 86th year, the Hon. Jn. Butler, grand uncle to the Earl of [illegible].

At Coventry, in his 100th year, Jn. Price.

Starved to death, near Modbury, Devon, Caleb Elliott, a viſionary enthuſiaſt. It is imagined he meant to have faſted 40 days, as he actually lived 16 without food of any kind, having [illegible]

15. In Warnford-court, Throgmorton-ſtr. Capt. Fowler, late in the Weſt India trade.

Mrs. Leaver, wife of Mr. John L. of Nottingham, many years a preacher among the people called Quakers.

At [illegible]-green, Mrs. [illegible], wife of Capt. [illegible]

At [illegible] J. eſq. [illegible], and wife of [illegible] Irving, eſq. [illegible]

At [illegible] Gerrard, farmer.

At Lancaſter, in his 67th year, Rev. Mr. [illegible]

At

At Stockton, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. David Fernie, many years paſtor of the Baptiſt congregation at Marton.

17. Aged 66, John Butterworth, eſq. of Rooden lane, Manchester.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Adam, wife of Mr. John A. of Adam's-court.

Aged 66, Jn. Wright, eſq. of Nottingham, banker.—All that knew him muſt allow that the world has loſt a moſt uſeful member of ſociety, who had many virtues worthy of imitation. No man was ever more faithful, or ſtrictly juſt, than he was in the execution of the important truſts by many perſons repoſed in him, from the great opinion they had of his honour and integrity. Providence bleſſed him with an ample fortune; and he was ready, on all occaſions, to aſſiſt the needy and diſtreſſed.

18. Richard Lane, eſq. of Mill-end, near Henley, co. Oxford.

Mr. John Mills, ſurgeon, of Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields. He fell a ſacrifice to a ſcrupulous attention to his profeſſion; and three infants and a pregnant widow are left to deplore the loſs of a moſt affectionate father and tender huſband.

Mrs. Margaret Tait, relict of James Macfarlane, eſq. of Burnhead.

At a ſmall houſe in the Rus in Urbe gardens, near Hoxton, Mr. Joſeph Maxley, commonly diſtinguiſhed in the neighbourhood where he had lived ſome years by the appellation of The Hermit, as he was ſeldom ſeen to go out, and, except the perſons who brought him neceſſaries, had no followers. By ſome perſons who traced his retirement ſome months ſince, it appeared that he was of a good family in Lincolnſhire, and that he had left them and the profeſſion of a clothier, by which he obtained an independence many years, on a religious account. He had been a preacher in ſeveral perſuaſions, and had ſacrificed a conſiderable legacy left by a relation to the founding of ſeveral meetings in various places. About 1776, he publiſhed a pamphlet, recommending the fleſh of aſſes as wholeſome food for the poor, a propoſal for breeding mules, &c. After rendering himſelf noxious to his aſſociates, by declaiming againſt the wearing of ſilks and ſilver, and deſtroying a valuable collection of pictures belonging to a baptiſt miniſter near Stepney, he took upon himſelf the office of haranguing in public, and gave 20l. for the painting of a pulpit with hieroglyphic characters for that purpoſe, when he bore the appellation of The Fortune-telling Parſon. He uſed at that time to ingratiate himſelf with his hearers by giving them money, bread, &c. Theſe eccentricities, and a ſtatute of lunacy being applied for by his friends, obliged him, ſoon after, to go as a miſſionary to America, where he imbibed the doctrine of the Millennium, which occaſioned him, ſince his return, to expend not leſs than 20l. per annum in anonymous pamphlets, ſheets, &c. addreſſed to the people and the government, on that ſuppoſed event, which he thought was to commence in 1780. He has left 10l. to the perſon who ſerved him with milk; ſomething conſiderable to his printer; and his goods, watch, rings, &c. to Mr. Goughſon, his landlord, on condition that he is buried in a decent manner, and as privately as poſſible.

19. Wm. Lane, eſq. one of the aldermen of the city of Glouceſter. He has left 1000l. to be applied to the ſupport of the Sunday-ſchools and weekly ſeminaries for the inſtruction of the poor children at Micheldean, in that county, of which place he was a native.

Mr. John Bate, of Alderſgate-ſtr. diſtiller.

At Calcot-place, near Reading, Mrs. Blagrave, relict of Jn. B. eſq. and daughter and coheireſs of Sir Geo. Cobb, bart. of Adderbury.

At Canterbury, in his 63d year, Mr. Geo. French, ſilk-mercer, and one of the aldermen of that city.

Rev. Wm. Haſſell, vicar of Hollingbourn, with Huckidge, in Kent. He was taken ſuddenly ill, called for aſſiſtance, and expired in a few minutes after.

20. At Boddington, the Rev. Mr. Ford, rector of Midſummer-Norton, and Norton-under-Ham, co. Somerſet.—His only ſon died the day before.

At his apartments at the Saracen's Head Inn on Snow-hill, Mr. John Renton, agent for ſeveral ſteel and cutlery manufactories at Sheffield and Birmingham. His death was ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the loſs of his pocket book, about five or ſix weeks ago, containing bank notes and bills to the amount of near 900l. which he advertiſed, with a reward of 50l.; but not being able to procure any tidings of it, he had been drooping ever ſince.

At Doncaſter, aged 62, Selwood Hewett, eſq. many years major in Col. Harvey's Weſt Riding regiment of militia.

At Glaſgow, Mr. David Macgibbon, miniſter of the goſpel at Buchanan.

In her 17th year, Miſs Catherine Holmes, daughter of Solomon H. eſq. of Doncaſter.—It is both remarkable and affecting, that Mrs. H. and three daughters have all been buried within the ſpace of about ten months.

At Rawdon, aged 84, Sam. Wade. He was the father of 11 children, grandfather of 73, and great-grandfather of 37. All his deſcendants, except one ſon, are now alive.

21. Rev. Tho. Shrigley, M.A. many years curate of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate.

At her houſe near Lud, Suſſex, aged 70, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Featherſtone.

At Hayes, Middleſex, Miſs Hawes, daugh. of Tho. H. eſq. of Percy-ſtreet.

Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. Geo. P. of Eſſex-ſtreet in the Strand.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Sam. Wheeler, many years maſter-carpenter to the Office of Ordnance. His death was occaſioned by a fall down ſtairs from the Council-room of the Town-hall of that place, which bruizing his hand, and turning to a mortification, put a period to his life.

Gerard

Gerard Martin, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Somerſet.

22. Mrs. Michelſon, of New Ormond-ſtr.

At Florence, the Rt. Hon. George Naſſau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper, Viſcount Fordwich, Baron Cowper of Wingham, and Baronet of England and Nova Scotia; Prince of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire, and Knight of the order of St. Hubert. He was born Aug. 26, 1738, and ſucceeded his father, Earl William, Sept. 18, 1764. His Lordſhip was married, in the year 1775, to Miſs Hannah A. Gore, youngeſt daughter of Charles G. eſq. of Southampton; by whom he has left iſſue, 1. George-Auguſtus, born Auguſt 9, 1776, who ſucceeds to his titles and eſtates; 2. Peter-Leopold-Louis-Francis, born May 6, 1778; and, 3. Edward-Spencer, born July 16, 1779.—The late Lord was grandſon to the famous Sir Wm. Cowper (who, in 1705, was made lord-keeper of the great ſeal, created Baron of Wingham in Kent, Nov. 9, 1706, and Viſcount Fordwich and Earl Cowper, March 18, 1718); and was created a Prince by the preſent Emperor: but it is by miſtake that he was called a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, for no man can be a Prince of the Empire who does not poſſeſs the landed territory in the empire from which he derives his title, and a ſeat in the Diet among the Princes. Thus we find, that when the late Emperor wiſhed to raiſe the famous Duke of Marlborough to the rank of a Prince of the Empire, he made him a grant of the lordſhip of Mildenheim, in Suabia, formerly poſſeſſed by Duke Maximilian, uncle to the then Elector of Bavaria; and at the ſame time he erected it into a principality From that time the Duke was known in Germany by the ſtyle and title of Prince of Mildenheim. He was formally inveſted with this dignity, and admitted by his plenipotentiary, Mr. Stepney, to ſit and vote in the College of Princes. But this never was the caſe with the late Earl Cowper, who was no otherwiſe a Prince of the Empire than that his preſent Imperial Majeſty created him a Prince of the Milaneſe, one of his Italian provinces, which is conſidered as a fief, and conſequently a branch of the empire. His Lordſhip therefore was, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a Prince of Milan in the Holy Roman Empire.

Mrs S. Caillaud, ſiſter to General C. of Aſhton, co. Oxford.

At Portſmouth, Weſton Varlo, eſq. a ſuperannuated rear-admiral.

Mr. Ledbury, butcher, of Cold-bath-fields. His death was occaſioned by a hurt he received about three weeks ſince by an over-driven ox. Within three years he has had two brothers who died of wounds received from two animals of the ſame ſpecies.

At Lewes, Suſſex, ſuddenly, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Geo. B. eſq. and ſiſter to Mr. Beane, late high ſheriff of that county. Mr. Bailey was hunting when he received the news of his wife's death; by which he was thrown into a ſtate of diſtraction, and did not recover from it till the next day. Mrs. B. had lain-in of a daughter about a fortnight, and was, to all appearance, perfectly well in the morning, when Mr. B. left her.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Wood, wife of Sam. W. eſq. of the Terrace, Turnham-green.

Of the gout in her ſtomach, Mrs. Furrel, wife of Mr. Wm. F. of Beauford-row, Chelſea.

At Cote, co. Glouceſter, John Fowler, eſq. many years an eminent banker and merchant at Briſtol.

At her lodgings in a houſe by James's-ſtairs, Wapping, which ſhe formerly owned, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Henrietta Smith. She was the wife of one of the laſt remaining relations of the unfortunate Admiral Hoſier. Her death was occaſioned by grief and her diſappointment in an application to go to the new ſettlement with a perſon whom ſhe lately cohabited with, and whom, after caſting for tranſportation for robbing her (at a public-houſe ſhe lately kept at Limehouſe), ſhe made away with all her property to ſupport, though he is not above 30 years of age. His admirer, who from a genteel addreſs and education became totally depraved, had experienced ſuch a variety of fortunes as ſeldom occur to an individual, being ſent to the Eaſt Indies in her youth, where ſhe was an intimate and companion of Yorick's celebrated Eliza, and in keeping with ſeveral officers; till returning to England with an impaired conſtitution, ſhe took-up with a mountebank doctor, and afterwards became a ſtrolling-player, in which ſhe was noted for her performance of Polly, and from which ſhe became habitually attached to low company, and was kept by a perſon who was executed at Stafford for a highway-robbery. She afterwards kept a houſe of ill-fame in Wapping, and another at Portſmouth, during the war, when ſhe was married to the perſon whoſe name ſhe lately bore, and who was then an armourer in the Tower; him ſhe uſed to confine in a room, and at length treated as a ſervant, while ſhe took another perſon into her houſe, &c. From encouraging ſeveral riots with ſailors, in which a Portugueſe was killed, ſhe loſt her licence, and became a procureſs, and afterwards a fortune teller. In this capacity ſhe was fined and impriſoned, for prejudicing a lady by intriguing with her ſervant. Through this affair her circumſtances were ſo much deranged, that, with a few ſtraw-beds, ſhe opened a twopenny lodging-houſe in Shoreditch, where ſhe became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſum of money that was quilted in the petticoat of an old woman who died in her houſe about three years ago. With this, as a publican, it is well known the was again enabled to gratify her paſſion for low company, from which [illegible] accountable attachment to the unfortunate character that involved her in the ruin which followed.

23. Mr. Tho. Evans, partner with Mr. Coles, ſtationer, in Fleet-ſtreet.

At

At Saliſbury, Bennet Cuthbertſon, eſq. captain and adjutant in the Northamptonſhire militia.

At Chatham, after a ſevere illneſs, Mr. Stephen Hart, ſen. many years an eminent baker there, and a contractor for ſupplying the ſoldiery at the upper barracks and the marines with bread.

24. Miſs Lowther, daughter of Sir Wm. L. bart. of Stocken-hall, Rutlandſhire.

In London, Mrs. Laing, of Bath, widow of the late Gilbert L. eſq. a Ruſſia merchant.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Scurlock, relict of Alex. S. eſq. (a near relation to the ſecond lady of Sir Rich. Steele). Her elegant manners and diffuſive charity render her death much lamented by her acquaintance in general, and by the poor in particular. By the death of this lady, a valuable property devolves to the Rev. David Scurlock, of Lovehill-houſe, in the commiſſion of the peace for Bucks.

At Hendon, after a few days illneſs, Alex. Irvine, eſq. M.P. for Eaſt Looe, in Cornwall, and a lieutenant in the 1ſt reg. of foot-guards.

25. In Holborn-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Morgan Wm. Clifford, eſq. barriſter at law.

In Gower-ſtreet, Miſs Briſſet, daughter of J. B. eſq. of Jamaica.

Suddenly, Mrs. Soley, wife of Philip S. eſq. clerk of the cheque of Woolwich dock-yard.

At Stratford-green, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Dr. C. of the London-hoſpital.

Mr. Steed, builder, in Mare-ſtreet, Hackney. His death was occaſioned by his chaiſe breaking down with him in Clapton, while returning from a viſit to his dying ſon.

Suddenly, Mrs. Porter, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. of Blankney, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Rev. Mr. S. of Leeds.

26. At his ſon's houſe near Gough-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, whither he had come to ſpend the holidays, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. Rob. Twycroſs, vicar of Waterperry, Oxford, and of Oakley, Brill, and Boarſtall, Bucks.

Suddenly, aged 66, Mr. John Sweetapple, of Fledborough, near Tuxford, co. Nottingham, a capital farmer and grazier. He went to bed in perfect health the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

On Walcot-parade, Bath, Dr. Willis.

At Watford, Herts, Mrs. Milbourne, relict of Gordon M. eſq.

Hananias Modigliani, eſq. of the Creſcent, Blackfriars.

At Edinburgh, aged 85, Lady Forbes, widow of Sir Wm. F. bart. of Monymuſk.

At the ſame place, of a contuſion in the head, from being thrown out of a phaeton, Mrs. Houſton, of Jordan's-hill.

27. Mr. Jas. Duthoit, of Highbury-place.

At his lodgings at Bath, Capt. Wm. Grant, of the royal navy.

At Bath, George Blagrave, eſq. late of Bulmarſh-court, Berks.

At his ſon's houſe of Strcathro, Edinburgh, in his 74th year, Donald Cruikſhank, eſq. late of Gorton.

At Melvill-houſe in Scotland, John Lord Ruthven, great-grandſon of Thomas 1ſt lord, by his grand-daughter Iſabella, the wife of Col. Jas. Johnſton, ſummoned to the coronations of Geo. I. and II. as Baroneſs Ruthven. The honour, forfeited by the famous Gowrie conſpiracy againſt James I. was revived by Charles II. 1651, in the perſon of Sir Thomas-Robert Freeland.—His Lordſhip married, in 1776, Lady Mary Leſlie, da. of the E. of Leven, and has left a numerous family. He ſucceeded his father in 1783, who had been twice married; firſt, to Miſs Janet Neſbet, of Dirleton, who was the mother of the late Lord; ſecondly, to Lady Anne Stewart, ſiſter to the E. of Bute, by whom he had ſeveral children.

28. In Johnſon's-court, Fleet-ſtreet, in his 25th year, Mr. Wm. Green.

Aged 66, Rev. Jn. Eccles, rector of Stoke Bruerne, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Northampton.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Queen-ſqua. Tho. Hotchkin, eſq. a commiſſioner of bankrupts. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Markland, ſurgeon, whoſe wife's daughter (by a former huſband) is the relict of the late Mr. Barnard, of Hatton-garden.

After a lingering illneſs, the eldeſt ſon of Hans Sloane, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet.—This is the ſecond ſon that gentleman has loſt within a few months.

Mrs. Anne Prieſt, wife of Mr. James P. of Tottenham.

In an advanced age, Wm. Beechy, ſen. eſq. of Dublin.

29. At his country reſidence at Clapham, in a very advanced age, James Webſter, eſq. a merchant of London.—This gentleman was one of thoſe characters who convince the mercantile part of the world how far a ſtrict attention to commercial concerns may raiſe a ſplendid fortune. The aggregate he died worth is upwards of 150,000l.; which ſum was accumulated from a very trivial outſet in life. Born at Dundee in Scotland, his firſt appearance in London was as a clerk, at only 15l. a year; from which, by a regular and ſtrict attention to the compting-houſe, added to the honour of his dealings, he aroſe to this pre-eminence.

In his 83d year, Mr. John Watts, a reſpectable farmer of Sulgrave, co. Northampton.

Aged 77, Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Woodford, Eſſex. It is ſingularly remarkable, that this living has been preſented to only three times ſince the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell; viz. to the Rev. Rich. Maſter, the Rev. J. Altham, and the late incumbent, who was preſented to it in 1766. The next turn was ſold, by the late Earl Tylney, to Mrs. Rockley, of Woodford, who, on her ſon dying before he had taken orders, ſold it again to Mr. Boldero the banker, whoſe ſon is not yet of age.

In his 73d year, Rev. John Warren, many years rector of Little Saxham, co. Suffolk, and of Bretenham, co. Norfolk.—He regularly

larly attended the meetings at Newmarket till within two years of his death, but never made a bet.

At Friarn Barnet, Mrs. Harriſon, relict of Rich. H. M. A. of Trinity Coll. Cambr. and chaplain of Hartiſhend, co. York, and mother of Rich. H. eſq. lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies.

Mr. John Chandler, many years town's-huſband of Hull.

At Newcaſtle, very much lamented, Snow Clayton, eſq.

On his journey from Writhlington to Longleat, Mr. Benj. Roſſiter.

At Darrington, co. York, Wm. Southeron, eſq. father of the preſent M.P. for Pontefract, in that county.

30. Of an apoplectic fit, a diſorder to which he had been ſubject for ſome years, Mr. Michael Taylor, an eminent computer, and lately employed by the Board of Longitude to reviſe and republiſh the Nautical Almanack, &c.

At Holywell, co. Oxford, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Bouchier, relict of Dr. B.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Fra. Balfour, eſq.

In Old Aberdeen, Rob. Hay, eſq. of the royal navy.

31. At his houſe at Upton, in Eſſex, after a lingering illneſs, George Croſby, eſq.

In his 58th year, John Clough, eſq. diſtributor and collector of ſtamps for York, and the Weſt riding of that county, regiſter of the Deanry and Dean and Chapter's Court of York; one of the proctors of the Eccleſiaſtical Court there, and a partner in the bank of Meſſrs. Garforth and Co. He went to bed very well the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

Mrs. Green, wife of Valentine G. eſq. of Newman-ſtreet, F.A.S. and engraver to his Majeſty.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. E. of Stoke Newington, ſtockbroker.

At Caversfield, in her 79th year, Mrs. Walter, relict of Peter W. eſq. of Stalbridge, co. Dorſet, grandſon of the famous Peter W. who died 1745. Her huſband had repreſented Shafteſbury in parliament 15 Geo. II. and died 1753.

Mr. James Wilſon, of Drury-lane Theatre.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Clermont, appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Hon. Joſ. Hewitt, appointed King's ſecond ſerjeant at law, and Henry Duquerry, eſq. third ſerjeant at law, in Ireland.

The Earl of Carhampton, appointed lieutenant-general of ordnance in Ireland.

Geo. Evelyn, Viſcount Falmouth, appointed warden and chief juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent, *vice* Cornwall, dec.

The Earl of Glandore, and Lord Carysfort, appointed guardians and keepers of the rolls, records, &c. of the high court of chancery of Ireland.

Arthur Wolfe, appointed attorney-general, and Jn. Toler, eſq. ſolicitor-general of Ireland.

Rt. Hon. Lieutenant-general William-Auguſtus Pitt, appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in Ireland; alſo, the Commander in Chief of the ſaid forces for the time being, together with the Rt. Hon. James Cuffe, Ponſonby Moore, Wm. Handcock, Rob. Langriſhe, eſqrs. Col. David Dundas, adjutant-general of Ireland, the Hon. Geo. Jocelyn, Fred. Trench, and the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, appointed commiſſioners and overſeers of all his Majeſty's barracks in Ireland.

Mr. Tho. Wood, appointed inſpector of lottery-offices; a NEW-CREATED OFFICE!

Lord Walſingham, and the Earl of Weſtmorland, appointed poſt-maſter.

The Earl of Cheſterfield, appointed maſter of the Mint.

Timothy Caſwall, eſq. appointed a commiſſioner of the revenue of exciſe in England, *vice* Lucas, dec.

Rev. Wm. Perkins, M.A. and Rev. Geo. Mangles, appointed chaplains in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rt. Hon. Hugh Carleton, chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, created Baron Carleton, of Auner, co. Tipperary.

Rt. Hon. W. Eden, created Baron Auckland.

Rt. Hon. Luke Gardiner, created Baron Mountjoy, of Mountjoy, co. Tyrone.

Rt. Hon. Rob. Stewart, created Baron Londonderry.

Sir John Browne, bart. created Baron Kilmaine, of the Neale, co. Mayo.

Sir Nicholas Lawleſs, bart. created Baron of Cloncurry, co. Kildare.

Henry Gore, eſq. created Baron Annally, of Tenelick, co. Longford.

Sir Samp'on Eardley, bart. created Baron Eardley, of Spalding.

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. appointed reſident at Venice, *vice* Strange, retired.

Cromwell Price, eſq. appointed cuſtomer and collector of the ports of Youghall and Dungarvan, in Ireland.

Hon. Tho. Pakenham, appointed ſurveyor-general and aſſiſtant to the Lieutenant-general of the ordnance in Ireland.

Rich. Magenis, eſq. appointed clerk of the ordnance in Ireland.

Tho. Loftus, eſq. appointed principal ſtore-keeper of the ordnance in Ireland.

Rob. Wynne, eſq. appointed clerk of the deliveries in the Ordnance office in Ireland.

John Armit, eſq. appointed ſecretary to the Board of Ordnance in Ireland.

Spiridion Foreſti eſq. appointed conſul at Zante, *vice* Sargint, dec.

Wm. England, eſq. appointed conſul at Malta, *vice* Foreſti.

The Duke of Dorſet, appointed lord ſteward of his Majeſty's houſehold, *vice* Duke of Chandos, dec.

John Earl of Weſtmorland, appointed lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, *vice* Marquis of Buckingham, reſigned.

Thomas

Thomas Earl of Effingham, appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the iſland of Jamaica.

Ilay Campbell, eſq. of Succoth, appointed preſident of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, *vice* Miller, dec.

Rob. Dundas, eſq. of Arniſton, appointed king's advocate for Scotland, *vice* Campbell.

Rob. Blair, eſq. appointed king's ſolicitor for Scotland, *vice* Dundas.

Major Francis Groſe, appointed lieutenant-governor of the ſettlement within his Majeſty's territory of New South Wales.

Jn. Laforey, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua, created a baronet.

Aſhton Warner Byam, eſq. attorney-general of Grenada, knighted.

Lieut.-col. Richard St. George, appointed inſpector of recruiting parties and recruits raiſed in Ireland for regiments ſerving abroad, *vice* Hobart, reſigned.

John-William Roſe, eſq. of the Inner Temple, and recorder of London, called to the degree of king's ſerjeant at law.

Rev. Edw. Bowerbank, preſented to Croft R. co. York, *vice* Chaytor, dec.

Lord Auckland, appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces; and Lord Hen. Spencer, appointed ſecretary of embaſſy to their High Mightineſſes.

Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

Michael Ghillini, eſq. appointed conſul at Cagliari, *vice* Richardſon, dec.

Francis Buller, eſq. of Lupton-houſe, co. Devon, and one of the juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, created a baronet.

Sir John Laforey, bart. appointed rear-admiral of the White; to take rank after Rear-admiral Sir Cha. Middleton, bart.

Armor Lowry, Lord Belmore, created Viſcount Belmore, co. Fermanagh, in Ireland.

Fran. Pierpoint, Lord Conyngham, created Viſcount Conyngham, of Slane, co. Meath.

Charles Lord Loftus, created Viſcount Loftus, of Ely.

Tho. Caldecott, eſq. of the Middle Temple, appointed his Majeſty's attorney in the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor.

Rev. John Gowan, preſented to the church and parish of Lunan, in the preſbytery of Aberbrothock and county of Forfar, *vice* Girvan, tranſlated to the church of Langton.

Rev. Jas. Donald, preſented to the church and pariſh of Glenyla, in the preſbytery of the Meigle and co. of Forfar, *vice* Gowan.

James Chatterton, eſq. appointed clerk of the Paper office at Dublin, *vice* Jackſon, dec.

Dominick Trant, eſq. appointed king's advocate of the High Court of Admiralty in the kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Mac Donogh, eſq. appointed conſul in the ſtates of Maſſachuſett's-bay, Rhode-iſland, Connecticut, and New Hampſhire.

John Hamilton, eſq. appointed conſul in the ſtates of Virginia.

James Simpſon, eſq. appointed conſul for her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the city and port of Gibraltar.

Charles Powell Hamilton, eſq. appointed ſecretary, regiſter, clerk of the council, and clerk of the inrollments in the iſland of Grenada, *vice* Maxwell, dec.

Rev. Geo. Hamilton, preſented to the chu. and pariſh of Gladſmuir, in the county and preſbytery of Haddington, *vice* Cowan, dec.

Civil Promotions.

HIS Grace the Duke of Bedford, elected recorder of Bedford.

Lord Dudley and Ward, elected recorder of Kidderminſter, *vice* the late Lord, dec.

Sam. Petrie, eſq. appointed regiſter-general of debentures in the port of London.

—— Norton, eſq. appointed collector of cuſtoms at Shoreham, *vice* Roberts.

Rob. Slade, eſq. elected ſecretary to the Iriſh Society, London, *vice* Paterſon, reſigned.

Mr. James Dann, builder's ſecond aſſiſtant at Chatham Dock-yard, appointed builder's firſt aſſiſtant at Deptford-yard, *vice* Puckey, dec.

Mr. Th. Mitchell, builder's aſſiſtant and maſter caulker at Sheerneſs-yard, appointed builder's 2d aſſiſtant at Chatham-yard, *vice* Dann.

Mr. Marſhall, maſter maſt-maker at Deptford-yard, appointed builder's aſſiſtant and maſter caulker at Sheerneſs, *vice* Mitchell.

Mr. Henry Peake, maſter boat-builder at Woolwich-yard, appointed maſter maſt-maker at Deptford, *vice* Marſhall.

Wm. Watſon, eſq. appointed ſerjeant at mace to the Houſe of Lords, and to the Lord Chancellor, *vice* Hale, reſigned.—Mr. H. ſucceeded the late Mr. Jephſon, who died Sept. 2, (ſee p. 864).

Jas. Pye, eſq. appointed maſter-keeper of the mews at Kenſington, *vice* Countze, dec.

Mr. Clarke, gentleman of the bread-pantry, appointed gentleman of the wine-cellar, *vice* Stillingfleet, dec.

Capt. Borrett, appointed gentleman of the bread-pantry, *vice* Clarke.

Mr. Joſeph Ramus, appointed gentleman of the ewry.

Mr. Henry Norton Willes, appointed clerk of the ſpicery, *vice* Ramus.

Hon. Mr. Leigh, nephew of the late Duke of Chandos, elected high-ſteward of Winchester, *vice* his late uncle.

Mr. Chappneys and Mr. Salmon, appointed gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel-royal, *vice* Barrow and Savage, dec.

Tho. Collins, eſq. of Finchley, Middleſex, appointed prothonotary for the county palatine of Durham, *vice* Hugall, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. W. Gregory, appointed maſter of Eaſtbridge-hoſpital in Canterbury, *vice* Backhouſe, dec.

Rev. John Cooper, M.A. Beeſton R.

Rev. Hen. Williams, Gr. Bedwin R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Cozens, Ippledon V. co. Devon.

Rev.

Rev. Geo. Gordon, M. A. (ſon of Rev. Dr. G. precentor of Lincoln) appointed precentor of Exeter Cathedral, *vice* Skinner, dec.; worth 400l. per annum.

Rev. Edw. South Thurlow, prebendary of Norwich, Houghton-le-Spring R. co. Durham, *vice* Rotheram, dec.

Rev. Mr. Beeber, Bredwardine R. in the dioceſe of Hereford.

Rev. Wm. Bragge, LL.B. Thorncombe V. *vice* Gibbs, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Harper, of the Britiſh Muſeum, Polebrook R. co. Northamp. *vice* Davis, dec.; worth 200l. per annum.

Rev. Richard Wright, Eaſt Harling R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Addiſon, reſigned.

Rev. Tho. Philip Foley, M.A. Fordham V. co. Cambridge, and Hundon V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. Dr. Mavor, Hurley R. Bucks.

Rev. Tho. Whitaker, Wingfield perpetual curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Tindall, M.A. Billingford R. with Little Thorpe annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Sharpe, M.A. Keſgrave perpetual curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Wilſon, jun. B.A. Desford R. Linc.

Rev. N. P. Dobree, M.A. Furthor alias Further R. co. Northampton, and Wigginton R. co. Oxford, *vice* Bandinell, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Sheeres, M.A. vicar of Garthorpe, co. Leiceſter, and Rev. Wm. Ord, appointed chaplains to the Earl of Strathmore.

Rev. Mr. Lovering, Pinhoe V. co. Devon.

Rev. Geo. Turberville, M.A. Hanly-caſtle V. co. Worceſter.

Rev. Thomas Jackſon, Allingham V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Hicks, reſigned.

Rev. John Dennis, elected maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Saffron Walden.

Rev. H. Nickolſon, Moreſby R. Cumberl.

Rev. Geo. Thompſon, Wawn V. co. York, and Marfleet perpetual curacy, both *vice* Robinſon, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Bridger, Horſhill perpetual curacy, co. Surrey.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Elleſmere V. co. Salop.

Rev. Geo. Rugely, B.D. Church Brampton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Jacob Mountain, St. Bennet R. Gracechurch-ſtreet, London.

Rev. Mr. Faulkner, elected evening lecturer of St. Antholin, Watling-ſtreet.

Rev. Mr. Oliver, Glynde V. co. Suſſex, *vice* Davies, dec.

Rev. Mr. Henry Clutton, Newick R. co. Suſſex, *vice* Manſell, dec.

Rev. Michael Brunſkill, Sutton curacy, in Holderneſs, *vice* Robinſon, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Hamilton Warren, M.A. appointed one of the domeſtic chaplains to the Earl of Lauderdale.

Rev. Thomas Pemberton, M.A. Kelſhall R. co. Herts.

Rev. Dr. Burton, Little Berkhamſtead R. co Herts.

Rev. Jacob Mountain, Holbeach V. Linc.

Rev. Tho. Parkinſon, B.D. Kegworth R. Leic. *vice* Willey, dec.; worth 600l. per ann.

Rev. Mr. Wilſon, Catterick R. co. York.

Rev. Dr. Budd, of Edinburgh, Full-Sutton R. in the Eaſt riding of the county of York.

Rev. Charles-Edward De Coetlogon, M.A. appointed chaplain to the Right Hon. Wm. Pickett, lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

Rev. James Maidman, Greenford Parva R. co. Middleſex.

Rev. Dr. Griſdale, Caldebeck R. co. Cumberland, *vice* Wilmot, dec.

Rev. Mr. Day, St. Benedict V. in Norwich, *vice* Tapps, dec.

Rev. John Saunders, D.D. Penyclaud and Llangoven RR. Monmouth, *vice* Davies, dec.

Rev. Robert Hale Selby, M.A. fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Wm. Pearce, B.D. maſter of Jeſus College, Cambridge, elected vice-chancellor of that Univerſity for the enſuing year.

Rev. Cha. Powlett, St. Ludgvan R. Cornwall, *vice* Praed, dec.

Rev. Digby Smith, M.A. appointed chaplain of St. Oſwald's Hoſpital, Worceſter, *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. W. Faulkner, B.A. appointed ordinary of Worceſter Caſtle, *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. Wm. Bennet, B.D. ſenior fellow of Emanuel College, Camb. and chaplain to the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, admitted D.D.

Sir Aſhton Warner Byam, knt. of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, and attorney-general of Grenada, admitted M.A.

Rev. John Williams, B.D. Braunſton R. co. Northampton, *vice* Edwards, dec.

Rev. Septimus Hodſon, M.A. Thrapſtone R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Jones, D.D. Shipton upon Stour R. co. Worceſter.

Rev. Mr. Brockbank, Waſdale Head perpetual curacy, co. Cumberland.

Rev. Philip Wodehouſe, M.A. Litcham with E. Lexham R. Norfolk, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. John Lamb, Ixworth perpetual curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Hodſon, B.D. ſenior fellow of Trinity College, elected vice-maſter of that Society, *vice* Meredith, dec.

Rev. T. Hudſon, Brighthelmſtone V. with Blatchington R. annexed, *vice* Mitchell, dec.

Rev. Mr. Clapp, Loxore R. near Barnſtaple, co. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Langhorne, Radford V. Warw.

Rev. Edw. Colſton Greville, Clevedon R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Humphry Aram Hole, Oakhampton R. *vice* Hockin, dec.

Rev. John Beevor, Scarning R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Tapps, dec.

Rev. Mr. Benj. Croſts, Whiſſonſet R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Ray, dec.

Rev. Edm. Fiſher, M.A. Linton V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Longmire, dec.

Rev. Geo. Borlaſe, B.D. Newton R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Longmire, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Rob. Wyatt, M. A. St. Benedict, Gracechurch-ſtreet, and St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap, united RR. London.

Rev. Mr. Walter, Market Raiſin lectureſhip, with the great tithes of the ſame.

Rev. Cha. Charlton, Tynemouth V. Cornwall, *vice* Potter, dec.

Rev. Dr. Benſon, prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, Littlebourne R. co. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Heynes, B.A. appointed a minor canon of Worceſter Cath. *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. Henry Stambury, of Bridgewater, Hinton St. George, Seavenhampton, and Dinnington RR. Somerſet, *vice* Tudor, dec.

Rev. Wm. Burrell Hayley, B.A. Brightling R. and prebend, co. Suſſex.

Rev. Dr. Berkeley, rector of St. Clement Danes, Milton V. near Sittingbourne, Kent, *vice* Beauvoir, dec.

Rev. Mr. Tucker, Lympne V. Kent, *vice* Lynch, dec.

Rev. Cha. Davie, B.A. Buckland Brewer V. co. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Robbins, South Petherton R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Goddard, dec.

Rev. Iſaac Huntingford, M. A. elected warden of Wincheſter Coll. *vice* Lee, dec.

Rev. Wm. Norton, Long Addingham V. co. York, *vice* Thompſon, dec.

Rev. John Gee Smith, Cheſſelworth R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Pemberton, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Young, Akeley R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Francis, Wileſborough R.

Rev. John Colmer, Aſkerwell R. Dorſet.

Rev. Joſhua Hole, Burrington V. Devon, *vice* Nicholas Hole, reſigned.

Rev. Tho. Drake, jun. Intwood R. with Keſwick annexed, co. Norf. *vice* Leech, dec.

Rev. T. Stafford, Upton cum Copmanford R. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Walton, dec.

Rev. Rob. Fickling, B. A. Croſtwick R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Hutcheſſon, dec.

Rev. Rob. Stedman, M.A. Elmſtone R. near Canterbury, *vice* Hutcheſſon, dec.

Rev. Geo. Norris, Geiſt V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Bates Francis, Banſtead V. Surr.

Rev. Rob. Greville, B. A. Edleſton R. co. Derby, *vice* Swain, dec.

Rev. Dr. Haines, Tong R. York, *vice* Clifton, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Wm. Paul, M.A. to hold Lympſton R. with Bratton Clovely R. both co Devon.

Rev. Wm. Wainhouſe, M.A. to hold Butterleigh R. co. Devon, with Badgworth R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. John Wynter, M.A. to hold Exhall R. co. Warwick, with Tyringham cum Filgrave R. Bucks.

Rev. Chaloner Byng Baldock, M. A. to hold Winterborne Cleńſton with Milton Abbas V. both co. Durham.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 16, 1788, *to* December 15, 1789.

Chriſtened { Males 9341 / Females 8822 } 18163 Buried { Males 10611 / Females 10138 } 20749 Increaſed in the Burials this Year 1052.

Died under 2 Years	6936	20 and 30 -	1459	60 and 70 -	1455	100 - -	
Between 2 and 5	2237	30 and 40 -	1889	70 and 80 -	1093	101 - -	1
5 and 10	800	40 and 50 -	1893	80 and 90 -	415	105 - -	1
10 and 20	810	50 and 60 -	1686	90 and 100 -	66	106 - -	

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stilborn	725	Evil	8	Miſcarriage	1	Broken Limbs	3
Abſceſs	16	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2380	Mortification	212	Bruiſed	0
Aged	1278			Palſy	79	Burnt	11
Ague	4	Fiſtula	4	Pleuriſy	11	Choaked	1
Apoplexy & Sudden	216	Flux	17	Quinſy	4	Drowned	90
Aſthma and Phthiſic	472	French Pox	44	Raſh	2	Exceſſive Drinking	10
Bedridden	8	Gout	66	Rheumatiſm	8	Executed *	9
Bleeding	9	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	45	Rickets	1	Found Dead	12
Bloody Flux	0			Riſing of the Lights	0	Fractured	2
Burſten and Rupture	12	Grief	2	Scald-head	0	Frighted	1
Cancer	78	Head-Ach	1	Scurvy	3	Frozen	5
Canker	7	Headmouldſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	45	Small Pox	2077	Killed by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents	35
Chicken Pox	0			Sore Throat	6		
Childbed	177			Sores and Ulcers	8	Killed themſelves	21
Cold	4	Jaundice	41	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Licked by a mad dog	0
Colick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	9	Impoſthume	2	Stoppage in the Stomach	4	Murdered	3
		Inflammation	190			Overlaid	0
Conſumption	5172	Itch	0	Surfeit	1	Poiſoned	1
Convulſions	4651	Leproſy	1	Swelling	6	Scalded	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	374	Lethargy	1	Teeth	474	Smothered	3
		Livergrown	1	Thruſh	54	Starved	5
Diabetes	0	Lunatick	7	Tympany	1	Suffocated	5
Dropſy	909	Meaſles	534	Vomiting and Looſeneſs	2		
				Worms	4	Total	218

* There have been executed in Middleſex and Surrey, 29; of which number nine only have been reported as buried within the Bills of Mortality.

INDEX of NAMES in VOLUME LIX. PART II.

A.

ABBOT 954
Abercorn 961
Abergavenny 1208
Adams 764, 770 860, 1054, 1208, 1212
Addington 769
Addiſon 859
Adkins 861
Adnot 859
Agate 1050
Agnew 954
Agrieve 859
Aire 673
Aitkin 1208
Albany 1151
Albemarle 1052
Albiſton 953
Alcock 1210
Alderſon 669
Alexander 669, 860
Allemand 1053
Allen 669, 670, 673, 762, 957
Allenby 1208
Almet 763
Altham 1052
Amphleth 763
Anderſon 954
Anderton 954
Andrews 669, 864, 1148
Anhalt Coethen 1052
Annally 1215
Anneſley 770, 955
Anſon 1053
Antrim 770
Applebee 955
Apſley 770
Arden 770
Armiſtead 1056
Armit 1215
Armſtrong 1146
Armytage 953
Arne 961
Arnold 1058
Arundel 1209
Aſhmead 669
Aſton 860
Atkinſon 956, 1051, 1053, 1056, 1147
Atley 1146
Auckland 1215, 1216
Aughmaughty 1050
Auſten 859
Awmack 1056
Ayden 954
Avleward 1146
Aylmer 953
Ayre 957

B.

BACON 670
Bailey 1146, 1213
Bainbridge 1054
Baird 672
Baker 768, 954, 1053, 1146, 1151, 1152, 1211
Baldock 960, 1218
Bale 954
Balfour 865, 1215
Balgonie 1145
Ball 669
Balmer 766
Banks 1058
Banniſter 761
Barber 860
Barclay 762, 1051
Barfoot 670
Barham 673
Barker 956, 1050! 1051, 1145
Barket 956
Barnardiſton 1050
Barnes 954, 1211
Barnwall 1058
Baron 1053
Barons 1051
Barrett 954, 1052, 1216
Barrington 669
Barrow 670, 768
Barſton 1150
Barſtow 859
Bartlett 1147, 1208
Barton 859
Baſſett 762
Baſtin 762
Bate 761, 762, 1212
Bateman 956
Bates 1151
Bath 770
Bathurſt 770
Battey 1058
Battier 1051
Bawes 1211
Baxter 1153. 1211
Bayers 955, 961
Bayham 770
Bayley 766
Baynes 671
Bazzand 1058
Beak 1058
Beauchamp 864, 954
Beaumont 1147
Beauvoir 672
Becker 674
Beckford 866
Beddingfield 1058
Bedford 1216
Beeber 1217
Beechey 1214
Beevor 1217
Beevor 674
Belgrave 770
Bell 1056, 1146, 1151
Bellamont 770
Bellew 670
Bellis 954, 955
Bellman 954
Belmore 1216
Belſhire 1151
Bence 1050
Bennet 762, 1051, 1148, 1217
Benſon 1218
Bent 954
Bentham 770, 860
Bentley 670, 761, 768
Benyon 1051
Beresford 1146
Berkeley 1218
Bernard 859, 1149
Berney 860
Berrie 762
Berry 673
Berthier, M. 750
Besford 672
Bethel 1146
Betſworth 860
Beyer 1211
Biggs 860, 1051, 1058, 1149
Billing 1056
Bingham 674
Birch 762
Bird 1056
Birkett 769
Biſhop 954, 955
Biſſet 859
Blaauw 762
Blackburne 669, 861
Blackiſton 1051
Blacklock 1056
Blackmore 762, 866, 953
Blagrave 1212, 1214
Blair 1041, 1216
Blake 762
Blakeney 763
Blathfield 1050
Blencowe 954, 1056
Blewit 859, 955
Bligh 762, 1208
Blount 1050
Boddam 859
Bodden 670
Bodenham 669
Boddicete 1053
Boen 1149
Bond 1147
Boog 762
Booth 672
Borlaſe 1217
Bort 860
Boucher 1051, 1149
Boucheret 864
Bouchier 1215
Bough 1147
Boulbec 955
Boullen 1146
Boulter 963
Bourdorff 762
Bouverie 1051
Bowen 859
Bower 865
Bowerbank 1216
Bowland 954
Bowman 954
Boycott 766
Boyden 1051
Boyne 766
Bracebridge 866
Bracken 1051
Bradbear 1147
Bradley 1208
Bragge 1217
Bramhall 1147
Branden 954
Brander 1147
Brandreth 762
Bratbier 860
Breech 762
Breedon 1145
Breſlaw, Bp. 1148
Brewer 1146
Bridgen 1217
Bridges 1051
Bright 1056
Brilly 865
Briſcoe 1150
Briſſet 1214
Briſtow 859
Britten 1149
Broadhead 860
Brock 674
Brockbank 1217
Brockman 670
Broderip 1209
Bromhead 957
Bromwich 860
Brooks 762, 771, 865, 956, 1051
Brothers 866
Broughton 669, 1151
Brouncher 762
Brown 859, 862, 1051, 1146, 1147, 1208, 1215
Browning 670
Brunik II 1217
Brunſwick, Prſs. 1148
Brunton 669
Bryant 962
Brydges 673, 958
Buchanan 1056, 1211
Buckland 1051
Buckner 673
Budd 1217
Buffer 765
Buggin 1058, 1145
Bull 1051
Bullard 669
Bullock 669
Buller 1216
Burbage 865
Burch 765, 1147
Burcham 860
Burfoot 767
Burnaby 675
Burnell 1211
Burney 1146
Burnham 1051
Burrell 769
Burrowes 1208
Burton 766, 860, 957, 1147, 1217
Bulby 669
Buſh 1147
Butcher 962
Butler 761, 954, 1055, 1211
Butterworth 1212
Buven 671
Byam 1216, 1217
Byde 669
Byers 859
Byng 1054
Byrne 955

C.

Cadwallader 761
Cailland 1213
Caines 673
Cairnes 1209
Calcraft 864
Caldecott 1050, 1216
Callander 761, 956
Calvert 1148
Cambell 762
Cambray 1149
Cameron 762, 1145, 1146
Camillus 1055
Campbell 670, 761, 1042, 1146, 1149, 1208, 1216
Camplin 954

Caraccioli 763
Carberry 767
Carden 865
Carey 1050
Cargall 859
Carhampton 1215
Carleton 672, 1215
Carlingford 770
Carmichel 859
Carne 1148
Carol 669, 859
Carpenter 1146
Carter 956, 1147
Cary 674
Carysfort 770, 1215
Caſtlehaven 765
Caſtro 1150
Caſwall 1215
Caſwell 1056
Cathcart 766
Cavendiſh 761, 1050
Caulthred 674
Cayetan 1052
Celi Medina, D. 1210
Ceſpedes 1052
Chadwick 1152
Chamberlain 959
Chamberlayne 672, 763, 860
Chambers 953, 1050
Chamblis 1150
Champneys 1216
Chandler 1215
Chandos 958
Channing 954
Chapman 865, 953, 1058, 1211
Charleville 765
Charlton 955, 1218
Charnock 859
Charrington 1053
Charters 762
Chaſe 1051
Chatham 770
Chatteron 1216
Cheape 669
Cheſney 1050
Cheſterfield 1215
Chinner 762
Chinnery 669
Chitty 1053
Chivers 865
Cholmeley 859
Chriſtian 761
Church 1058
Churchill 865, 1209
Clandero 1210
Clanrickarde 770
Clapp 1217
Clark 762, 765, 859 955, 1045, 1054, 1147, 1210, 1216
Clavering 860
Clay 669, 1053, 1147
Clayfield 860
Clayton 1050, 1215
Cleaton 955
Cleaver 762
Cleghorn 1209
Clempſon 1059
Cleremont 1215
Clifford 1214
Clifton 1055
Clinch 954
Cloffen 1146
Clonclarry 1215
Clonmell 770
Clothier 767
Clough 1215
Clutton 1217
Cochet 1050
Cochran 961
Cockburne 862, 1209
Cockell 860
Coetlogon 1217
Coddington 762
Codrington 669
Cogan 954
Colborne 860
Cole 769, 771, 954, 955, 1209
Colebrooke 1209
Coleman 762
Coles 1155
Collingworth 672
Collins 1050, 1208, 1216
Collyer 859
Colman 1218
Colombier 861
Colſon 1051
Colthurſt 1210
Conner 953
Conſtable 1051, 1054
Conyngham 1216
Cooke 670, 761, 1151, 1214
Cooper 761, 957, 1151, 1216
Coote 770
Cope 674
Copley 670
Corbett 1151
Cork 762
Corker 956
Corneck 1146
Cornwall 957
Corrall 1147
Coſſé de 942
Cothery 1209
Cotton 1147
Couchman 762
Covey 1051
Countze 962
Cowan 866
Coward 670
Cowell 1147
Cowl 865
Cowper 674 1213
Cox 956, 1050, 1051, 1147
Coxwell 675
Cozers 1216
Cragie 762
Craigie 957
Cramp 762
Crampton 961
Crang 1211
Craven 672
Crawford 859
Creſpigny 669
Crew 953
Crochett 762
Croft 1051, 1056
Crofts 1056, 1217
Cromwell 1058
Croſley 1147, 1215
Croſsley 956, 961
Cruden 1058
Cruikſhank 674, 1214
Cuffe 1215
Cumins 953
Curteis 1208
Cuſhing 1041
Cuthbert 1208
Cuthbertſon 1213

D.

DALE 669
Dallas 1147
Dalrymple 962
Dalzel 669
Dampier 953
Daniell 1146
Dann 1216
Danſer 1146
Danton 757
D'Arcy 1050
Dare 963
Daſhwood 860
Davenport 673
Davey 763
Davids 1053
Davidſon 674
Davie 762, 1218
Davies 674, 866, 960, 1051, 1146, 1151
Davilon 1145, 1152
Daun 761
Dawes 957, 1049
Dawſon 960, 1045, 1056, 1146
Day 953, 958, 1051, 1217
Dean 669, 866
Debel 1147
Deeks 1056
Deerhurſt 669, 1056
Deferet 1051
Dehorne 1057
Delacour 669
Delme 769
Denham 1051
Denmark, Prſs 1145
Dennett 1147
Dennis 1147, 1217
Denſton 859
Denys 1147
Derenzy 953
Dering 1053, 1155
Deſhneff 955
Deviſme 1150
Dick 1146, 1152
Dickens 957
Dickenſon 672, 762
Dicker 1147
Dickins 1147
Dickſon 1147
Dieſter 670
Dilke 859
Dillingham 671
Dillon 955
Dinwiddie 607, 956
Divers 954
Dixon 859, 953
Dobb 954
Dobree 953, 1217
Dobſon 762, 859
Dockley 956
Dodd 1054
Doherty 669, 859
Dolben 762, 866, 954
Donald 1216
Donaldſon 1050, 1145
Donegall 957
Donne 1154
Donnelan 671
Donnelon 953
Dormand 1208
Dorſet 1215
Dover 1145, 1146
Douglas 670, 954, 955, 1051
Downe 1145, 1211
Downman 865
Downſhire 770
Drake 762, 770, 953, 1058, 1059, 1218
Drax 1150
Driffield 862
Driſcoll 669
Druery 770
Drummond 670, 956
Du Bois 1059
Dudley 1050
Dudley and Ward 1216
Duggan 1058
Duke 673
Dumareſq 859
Dunbar 764
Duncan 669
Dundas 1148, 1215, 1216
Dundridge 860
Dunlop 956
Dunquery 865, 1215
Durand 865
Dunas de 866
Durnford 1056, 1150
Dutens 956
Duthoit 1214
Dyche 955
Dyer 953
Dymott 761
Dyſart 956

E.

EADE 1147
Eades 669
Eardley 1215
Earlsfort 770
Eaſterby 1051
Eaſton 954
Eaſtwood 1056
Eaton 1210
Eavens 672
Ebrington 770
Eccles 1214
Ecroyd 859
Eden 674, 1215
Edgar 860
Edgerley 860
Ediſon 954
Edmond 669
Edmonds 956
Edward 767
Edwards 673, 859, 956, 1147, 1208, 1210
Edwin 954
Effingham 1216
Egan 669
Egede 1209
Egerton 1151
Egginton 861
Elkins 1211
Elleker 1057
Elliot 669, 670, 770, 1211
Ellis 674, 761, 860, 866, 959, 1215
Elphinſtone 1211
Elſley 674
Elſton 762
Elmes 1149
Elwood 1151
England 1215
Engliſh 859

Enniskillen 770
Erne 770
Este 957
Evans 670, 957, 1146, 1213
Everton 762
Eyre 1059, 1145

F.

FAlmouth 1215
Fane 761
Farmer 761, 762, 962
Farrell 954
Farquharson 852, 1053
Faulding 1120
Faulkner 1217
Fearon 959
Featherstone 1212
Fernie 1211
Ferrell 859
Ferriday 860
Feldon 763
Felton 957
Fenwick 852
Fermor 1145
Fernell 961
Ficklang 1218
Field 1147, 1155
Fielding 762, 1055
Fields 1051
Fiennes 764
Fife 1146
Filangieri 955
Finch 762
Fish 960
Fisher 859, 860, 1050, 1217
Fitch 953
Fitzgerald 669, 770, 1145
Fitzgibbon 674
Fitzherbert 670, 1146, 1216
Fitzwilliam 766
Flannagan 1210
Flayer 1147
Flemming 1051
Fletcher 1153, 1209
Flockhart 1052
Flood 770
Flory 1056
Flower 1051
Foiley 1209
Foley 1217
Foljambe 1150
Forbes 860, 954, 1051, 1214
Ford 866, 1056, 1154, 1210, 1212
Fordyce 866, 1208
Foresti 1215
Fiorlow 770
Forster 762, 860, 1050, 1147
Forteſcue 770
Foſſart 673
Foſter 663, 673, 675, 953, 956, 1032
Foulis 669, 1210
Fountain 1051, 1058
Fowler 1211, 1213
Fownes 1058
Fox 1058
Frampton 957
Franc 1051
Francis 1218
Franks 1050
Fraſer 674, 859, 1147, 1148
Freeman 671, 957, 960, 1051
Freeth 1208
French 1050, 1212
Frewen 669
Froeſſolecque 770
Fry 607
Fryer 957
Fulham 860
Furnell 762
Furneſs 1146
Furrell 1213

G.

GAile 866
Galliard 768
Galway 669
Gambier 961
Gamble 958
Gambwell 1146
Gammill 1146
Gardiner 954, 1146, 1215
Gardner 956
Gate 762
Gates 960
Geddes 954, 1154
George 1050
Gerald 1211
Germany, Prſs. 1148
Ghilan 1148
Ghillini 1216
Gibbons 674, 1051
Gibſon 1146, 1151, 1209
Gilderoy 1045
Gill 954, 1050
Gillies 1050
Gilmour 1146
Gines 860
Girling 1152
Girman 1216
Glandore 1215
Glaſgow 761
Glaſſe 761
Glegg 862
Glen 762
Glenawby 770
Glover 866
Glyn 1050
Goddard 768, 1050
Godfrey 1050
Goldie 1150
Goltz, de 864
Goodrick 766
Goodwill 771
Gordon 669, 674, 760, 859, 860, 861, 1145, 1147, 1211, 1217
Gore 954, 1215
Goſling 954
Gould 670
Gow 762
Gowan 1216
Grace 1148
Grady 1146
Graham 770, 861, 958
Grange 762
Grant 672, 852, 1214
Grantly 1145
Grave 1153
Graves 1052
Gray 1051
Green 670, 757, 953, 1052, 1146, 1211, 1214, 1215
Greenway 1145
Greenwollers 1056
Gregg 954
Gregorie 761
Gregorſon 861
Gregory 1050, 1216
Greve, de 750
Greville 763, 1217, 1218
Greeſdale 1210
Griſdale 1217
Griffenhouſe 672
Griffin 670
Griffith 761, 1146
Grimaldi 1052
Groſe 1150, 1216
Groſvenor 770, 1145
Grote 762
Grove 956
Gueſt 859
Guinneſs 1208
Gunniſs 1148
Guyon 669
Gwyn 953
Gwynne 953

H.

HAgue 1056, 1147
Haines 1218
Hale 761
Hales 1146, 1208
Haley 1053
Halifax 1052
Halliwell 1146
Haly 762
Hamer 1208
Hamerton 860
Hamilton 961, 962, 1041, 1051, 1150, 1209, 1216
Hamlyn 670
Hammond 1056
Hanbury 762
Hancock 1146
Hancox 957
Hand 955
Handcock 1215
Hannay 672
Hannington 954
Hanoffat, D. 1149
Haran 1057
Harding 865, 1050, 1055, 1056
Hardy 859, 959, 1211
Harper 673, 1217
Harpet 957
Harriday 669
Harriot 669
Harris 766, 865, 959, 1148, 1149, 1209
Harriſon 762, 770, 953, 1041, 1056, 1215
Hart 960, 1208, 1214
Hartwell 1151
Harvey 770, 1052
Harvies 762
Haſſell 1212
Haſting 959
Haſtwell 859
Hatcher 1051
Hattley 767
Hauſſeau 865
Hawes 672, 1051, 1212
Hawker 1056
Hawkins 954, 1050, 1147, 1211
Hay 762, 1146, 1210, 1215
Haycraft 957
Hayes 770, 953, 1146
Hayley 1218
Hayton 1146
Hayward 670
Headly 953
Heath 954
Heathcote 671, 1203
Heathy 953
Heavyſide 859
Hedges 762
Heighway 1146
Hemming 954
Henchmer 860
Henderſon 762
Henſon 865
Hepburn 1145, 1146
Herbert 770
Hernon 1053
Herriot 961
Hervey 1149
Heſſe 762
Hewitt 672, 954, 1212, 1215
Heyneſs 1218
Heywood 1149
Hibbert 1151
Hicks 766
Higginbotham 960
Hilditch 860
Hill 673, 762, 866, 954, 1209
Hiller 1146
Hills 670, 866, 957, 1150
Hillſborough 770
Hilton 1150
Hinckſman 860
Hioris 1211
Hippersley 675
Hippuff 864
Hiſcox 672
Hitchings 956
Hodges 955
Hodgets 1210
Hodſon 770, 1217
Hogarth 1057
Hohenloe, Prſs 1148
Holbrook 957
Holden 1153
Hole 1217, 1218
Holford 1145
Holladay 761
Holland 674, 865, 1051, 1146
Holled 1054

Holloway 1051
Holmes 674, 770, 1212
Holt 860, 955, 1145
Hood 770
Hooker 761
Hookham 1146, 1151
Hooper 768, 1050
Hope 674, 954
Hopkins 770, 1051
Hornby 761
Horne 763, 1051
Horner 866
Horrel 1150
Horſley 860
Hort 953
Horton 1145
Hotchkin 1214
Hotchkis 1057
Houblon 1146
Houſton 1214
Howard 670, 761, 1057, 1147, 1211
Howe 669, 955, 1050
Howell 1150
Hudſon 866
Hughes 770, 953, 960, 1151
Hulſe 866
Hunt 770, 962, 1145
Hunter 1155
Huntingford 675, 1218
Huntington 959
Huntley 866
Hurdman 1057
Huſbands 1051
Hutchens 670
Hutchenſon 670
Hutcheſſon 1151
Hyde 1050
Hyrons 860

I. & J.

JAckſon 674, 762, 1054, 1217
Jackett 672
Jaffray 860
Jameneau 1056
James 1051, 1146, 1211
Jay 1041
Jefferſon 861, 957, 1041
Jelf 860
Jellicoe 864
Jennings 1053
Jephſon 864
Jeruſalem 866
Ilderton 1053
Iley 1208
Inglis 962
Ingram 860, 1054
Innes 953, 1050
Joachim 1154
Jocelyn 1215
Johnſon 673, 762, 860, 864, 954, 1054, 1151
Johnſtone 763, 1211
Jones 669, 672, 757, 766, 859, 860, 864, 866, 953, 954, 1051, 1147, 1209, 1217
Joyce 1209
Ireland 669
Irvine 1211, 1214
Irwin 670
Julian 859
Junſtall 860
Juſtice 957

K.

KAye 1150
Keeling 673
Keene 1056
Keighley 1147
Kellet 1051
Kelly 1050, 1056, 1208
Kelſall 954
Kemble 1050
Kemp 770, 1053
Kendall 955, 1155
Kennedy 670, 1146, 1210
Kent 770, 957
Kenyon 1151
Keon 865
Kern 1211
Kettle 954
Kettleby 860
Kibble 1208
Killingbeck 956
Killingly 963
Killington 767
Kilmaine 1215
Kimpton 670
King 957, 1050
Kirke 860
Knapp 866
Knatchbull 1058
Knight 954
Knightly 671
Knox 1041

L.

LAcy 762
Laforey 1216
Laing 1213
Lake 1209
Lamard 859
Lambard 953
Lambe 1050, 1051, 1217
Lambert 954, 1145
Lacey 1050
Lancaſter 1056
Lane 762, 1212
Lang 956
Langeſelt 765
Langford 866
Langham 859
Langhorne 1217
Langkopf 1210
Langlois 861
Langriſhe 1215
Langſton 860
Lanſdowne 768
Larkin 762
Laſcelles 962
Latouche 1208
Lauderdale 673, 769
Law 954, 1146
Lawes 1210
Lawleſs 1215
Lawrence 859
Lawton 768
Laycock 954
Layton 954
Leadbeater 962
Lean 1051
Leapidge 1052
Leaver 1211
Ledbury 1213
Lee 763, 953, 1147, 1148, 1211
Leech 1155
Leeds 1145
Leeſon 1208
Lefance 669
Lefevre 860
Leigh 1146, 1216
Le Merchant 1050
Lenox 860
Leonard 1056
Leſlie 860
Lethbridge 1058
Letherington 860
Lever 1050
Levingſtone 865
Lewin 859
Lewis 864, 1057, 1146
Ley 859
Liddell 673, 860, 1146
Lidden 859
Lightfoot 1051
Limery 954
Lind 1147
Lindſey 674
Lings 953
Lintot 1208
Liptrap 764
Liſter 761
Little 663
Livingſtone 669
Lloyd 674, 762, 859, 1057
Locke 670, 1051
Lockhart 867
Lockwood 670
Lodington 1151
Loffell 1147
Loftus 770, 1215, 1216
Loggin 866
Londonderry 1215
Long 953, 954
Longden 866, 1146
Longmire 1057
Lord 669
Loring 865
Lort 1050
L'Oſte 674
Loveday 1150
Lovelace 765, 953
Lovering 1217
Loup 1050
Lowder 1149, 1154
Lowe 761
Lowry 1216
Lowther 1213
Loxham 1051
Luck 956
Ludlow 1210
Luffman 1056
Lun 1056
Luther 865
Lutterback 859
Lyall 1056
Lynch 762, 865, 1148
Lyonet 763
Lys 954

M.

MM'Arthur 956
Macauley 674, 1208
M'Donald 963
Mac Donogh 1216
Macfarlane 1208, 1212
Macgibbon 1212
Macgill 954
Macham 862
Mackay 953
Mackenzie 669, 771, 1146
Mackett 1058
Mackey 1147
Maclane 1208
M'Lean 1208
M'Mahon 1050
Madox 957
Magenis 1215
Maidman 1217
Majendie 762
Mailly, de 942
Maitland 1155
Makepeace 859
Malcolm 1051
Malone 1210
Malſalgueyrat 1148
Maltby 1208
Malyn 862
Manders 1050
Mangles 1215
Mann 762
Mannock 962, 1050
Mapas 1147
March 1051
Marfleet 762
Marker 1154
Markett 866
Marks 1211
Markwick 669
Merriot 669
Marſhall 669, 860, 1050, 1216
Martelli 1050
Marten 762
Marteno 860
Martin 670, 1050, 1057, 1210, 1212
Maſon 954, 1051, 1147
Maſſareene 762
Maſſey 761, 953
Maſter 954, 1147
Maſterdon 1146
Maud 1209
Maule 1149
Maundale 1147
Mavor 1217
Maupeau 853
Mawdſley 669
Maxley 1212
Maxwell 672, 1053
May 957
Mayne 860
Mayo 762
Mayhew 865, 1051
Meade 669
Mearns 1053
Medley 1050
Mellis 1051
Mercer 866
Merchant 962, 1050
Meredith 859, 1056, 1151
Meredyth 1152
Merrefield 1054
Meſſinck 1058
Metcalf 860

Metcham 859
Meyer 959, 1051
Meyers 1050
Michell 1055
Michelſon 1212
Middleton 671, 1053, 1155
Mignard 1053
Milbourne 1214
Miles 859, 1147
Millier 669, 761, 762, 768, 957, 1146
Mills 761, 1212
Milne 761
Minifie 763
Minſhull 761
Minter 954
Mirabeau 672
Mitchell 769, 865, 953, 954, 1056, 1216
Mitchelſon 859
Mitford 674
Mitton 1056
Modigliani 1214
Moffat 1149
Mogg 1051, 1147
Monte 762
Monkland 1053
Monro 770
Monſon 675
Montague 1051
Monteath 763
Montgomery 674, 1208
Moore 670, 859, 953, 1151 1215
Morgan 860, 953, 1209
Mornington 770
Morris 670, 862, 956, 1147
Mortimer 859
Moſley 764
Mould 1057
Mountain 1217
Mountcheſter 1150
Mount Edgecumb 770
Mountjoy 1215
Mudford 859
Muggeridge 1146
Muir 1054
Mulgrave 770
Mulliner 1058
Munday 1055
Munden 954
Murat 942
Murchiſon 1146
Murgatroyd 1050
Murphey 859, 865
Murray 670, 1050
Murthwaite 956
Myddleton 1054, 1211
Myers 671
Myles 1058

N.

NAIRNE 1211
Napier 1145
Narley 1147
Nation 954, 962
Neal 954
Neare 1050
Nelme 768
Nelſon 670, 1146
Nelbitt 1051
Neve 1148
Neville 669, 761, 762, 1147
Newberry 860
Newbigging 1146
Newbolt 1147
Newburgh 669
Newby 1150
Newcome 859
Newling 674
Newman 1053
Newport 770
Newton 671
Nicoll 1147
Nichols 761, 1050
Nickolſon 1217
Nind 953
Noble 672
Norborn 769
Norman 1051, 1155
Norris 953, 1218
North 954
Northey 770
Norton 1149, 1216, 1218

O.

O'BRIEN 1055
O'Bryen 673
O'Flaherty 1210
Ogilvie 669
O'Hara 1209
Oldham 1058
Olding 1155
Oliver 1217
Onions 761
Orde 671, 761, 962, 1145, 1217
Orlibar 673
Orr 1146
Orton 953
P'Orte 674
O'Sullivan 859, 1050
Otway 953
Oudenarde 955
Overton 1147
Ould 1151
Owen 955

P.

PACEY 859
Pack 674
Page 860, 1051
Paine 762, 864, 1150, 1153
Pakenham 1215
Palairet 1058
Palethorp 865
Palk 762
Palmer 669, 861, 864, 954, 1208
Parke 674, 1146
Parker 860, 1147, 1151
Parkinſon 1217
Parkyns 669
Parſey 672
Parſons 770, 859, 860, 1147
Partridge 765
Parys 1152
Paterſon 670, 861, 1154, 1208
Patrick 860
Paul 1213
Payne 859
Payton 957
Peacock 762
Peake 1216
Pealy 860
Peard 762, 770, 1209, 1217
Pearſon 1146, 1212
Peck 1057
Pedley 957
Peele 763
Pell 954
Pemberton 1217
Penman 961
Pepper 667
Pereyra 1151
Perkins 954, 1215
Petch 1208
Peters 955, 1045
Petre 859, 1216
Peverall 673
Peyton 669
Phelan 1210
Phillips 669, 860
Phipps 670, 762, 855
Pickard 1050
Pickles 1146
Pickman 1147
Pierce 1050
Pierpoint 1216
Pigott 769, 1153
Pike 761
Pincot 1147
Pine 752
Pinfold 670, 1209
Pinniger 1051
Pitt 1147
Pilon 1147
Pitcairn 1208
Pitcairne 954
Pitt 762, 770, 859, 956, 1215
Pitter 669
Pitts 962
Plant 961
Platt 957
Plumer 859
Plumridge 962
Plymouth 669
Pocock 1055
Pole 669
Pollard 768
Pollock 1208
Pomeroy 1145, 1215
Poole 961
Pope 1147
Poore 1050
Pope 958
Popplewell 670
Porteus 959
Porter 1214
Poſtle 673
Potter 674, 1148
Potts 1058
Poulet 859
Powell 670, 674, 762
Power 763
Powerſcourt 669
Powis 1055
Powlett 1217
Poynton 1057
Pratt 770
Preſton 768, 1147
Price 669, 860, 1211, 1215
Prichard 954
Prieſt 956, 1214
Prince 1150
Pringle 1146
Pritchie 859
Probert 1156
Proby 954
Proud 1051
Prya 1150
Purkey 865
Puller 762, 1211
Punchard 769
Purvis 669
Pye 1146, 1216
Pyott 1150

Q.

QUIN 670, 1151
Quincey 861

R.

RAbnatt 954
Raddiſh 1208
Radford 771
Ragget 1053
Raikes 1051
Raithby 953
Ramſay 673, 1151
Ramus 1216
Rand 768
Randall 669, 768, 770, 1146
Randolph 1058
Rann 1146
Raper 954
Rawle 1057
Rawlins 1151
Rawſon 770, 1056
Rawſthorn 859
Ray 961
Raymond 1211
Rayner 1208
Read 953, 1050, 1058, 1145
Readſhaw 673
Recks 1146
Reed 1147
Reeve 957, 1057
Reeves 702
Reid 762, 1056
Reilly 770
Reive 670
Rennaldſon 671
Rennie 674
Renton 1212
Reynolds 669, 1146
Rice 865
Richards 674
Richardſon 670, 954, 961, 1051
Ridley 860, 1151
Ridout 1147
Riminaldi 1052
Ripley 960
Rixtell 669
Robbins 1218
Roberts 674, 764, 954, 955
Robertſon 670
Robinſon 673, 954, 1050, 1186, 1147
Rodney 859
Rodwell 669
Rogers 762, 860
Rolfe 669, 771
Rollins 1146
Rookes 1053
Roſe 674, 859, 1216
Roſs 673, 865
Roſſiter 1215
Rotherham 764
Roſhes 697
Rouquet 771
Rous 866
Rouchſedge 768
Rowland 764
Rowland 1151

Rowles 1153
Rowley 1149
Rudder 1147
Ruding 669
Rugeley 1217
Rule 860
Rumbold 1145
Rumfey 1145
Runnades 1051
Ruffel 670, 762, 769
Ruthven 1214
Rutledge 1041
Rutter 769

S.

SAckett 861
Sackville 865
St. Alban's, dutch. 866
St. Clair 1051
St. George 761, 953, 1216
Salisbury 669, 770
Salmon 1216
Saltoun 859
Sampson 670
Samwell 956
Sanderson 1211
Sandys 860, 1051
Savage 765
Saville 956
Saunders 1217
Saumaresq 953
Sauvage 751
Sayer 860
Sayre 1150
Say and Sele 764
Scholey 761
Schwartzenberg, Prince 1148
Scotchmer 954
Scott 866, 1056, 1058, 1145, 1153, 1155, 1211
Scurlock 1214
Seabrook 860
Sebastian 865
Seddon 859, 1051
Sedgwick 860
Selby 859, 1217
Semple 764
Sendall 860
Senior 1053
Sgrocold 1149
Seward 1147
Sewell 954
Seyret 1151
Shackleton 1051
Shanahan 1208
Shanks 1211
Sharpe 762, 1217
Sharratt 762
Shaw 860
Sheeres 1217
Sheffield 1058
Sheldon 761
Shephard 771, 1147, 1214
Sheridan 669, 953
Skillits 1051
Shingler 1146
Shipley 1058
Shore 1153
Short 859
Shorter 956
Shrewsbury 607
Shrigley 1212
Shum 1058
Shury 673
Shute 866
Shuttlewood 665
Shuttleworth 1208
Sibson 1147
Silvester 1051, 1057
Simmonds 950
Simpson 766, 1146, 1211, 1216
Sinclair 1052, 1151
Skeggs 1147
Skene 1150
Skey 956
Skinner 767, 860
Skynner 959
Skyrme 957
Slade 1216
Slater 1145, 1209
Slaughter 671
Slemaker 1209
Sloane 1214
Sloper 865
Smart 1051
Smith 669, 762, 770, 771, 859, 860, 953, 958, 1056, 1058, 1146, 1147, 1150, 1155, 1208, 1213, 1217, 1218
Smithson 1058
Smyth 956, 1208
Sneyd 1051
Snow 670
Soan 1056
Soley 1214
Solly 1051
Sooker 860
Sorton 1147
Sotherton 1215
Southey 1208
Southouse 860, 1211
Southwell 769
Sparks 771
Spearing 670
Spearman 1051
Speed 1051
Speeding 1056
Spencer 953
Spicer 859
Spurgeon 769
Stables 859
Stafford 1218
Stainer 962
Stair 669
Stallard 1209
Stambury 1218
Stamer 1050
Stanfield 864
Stangin 1056
Stanley 962, 1147
Staples 859
Stapleton 762
Starkie 860
Stedman 1218
Steed 1214
Steel 1051
Steer 1147
Stevens 1050
Steward 859
Stewart 670, 864, 954, 1045, 1215
Stillingfleet 1052
Stirling 762
Stockdale 763
Stocken, de 763
Stodhart 1059
Stohart 1151
Stokes 763
Stoney 955
Stormont 1145
Stovin 764
Straton 674
Stroud 957
Stuart 670, 671
Stubbs 669, 670
Suffield 955
Summerfett 669
Sumner 1208
Sutherland 865, 1209
Sutton 866
Swain 1210
Swainson 1147
Sweetapple 1214
Swinburn 954

T.

TACKLE 762
Taffay 1210
Tait 1212
Talbot 1147
Tapley 1146
Tapps 1053
Taswell 1050
Tate 1055
Taylor 669, 670, 674, 762, 953, 954, 860, 960, 1053, 1215
Telow 865
Tenison 953
Thatcher 1210
Thorley 865
Thomas 675, 769, 859, 865, 1210
Thompson 954, 1151, 1217
Thomson 1051
Thoresby 674
Thornton 670
Thorold 761
Thoyer 955
Thrale 669
Throckmorton 860
Thunder 1151
Thurlow 1217
Thurston 866
Tjasink 673
Tickell 859
Tierney 669
Tighe 770
Tilmsley 1154
Timms 669
Tindall 1217
Todd 1051, 1210
Toldervy 1056
Toler 1215
Tolly 954
Toltoft 1050
Tomkins 1051, 1147
Tomkinson 1055
Tomlin 670, 762
Tong 956
Tournour 669
Tower 1148
Townley 768
Townlend 770, 861, 1209
Towry 954
Trant 1216
Trench 1215
Trevor 957
Trimnell 961
Trottam 1050
Trusson 861
Tubney 954
Tucker 1218
Tudor 1051
Turberville 1217
Turnbull 767
Turner 859, 860, 1208
Turney 670
Tustin 954
Twigg 1146
Twining 762
Twisleton 953
Twycross 1214
Tyrone 770
Tyrrell 1208
Tyssen 1150
Tyton 1051

V.

VAlambrini 955
Valletort 770
Vane 762, 1057
Vardon 954
Varlo 1213
Vatchell 1149
Vaughan 1051, 1056
Vaunell 953
Udney 865
Veale 768
Venn 1050
Vere 770
Vereker 1050
Vernet 1152
Vernon 702
Villefranck 865
Villers 670
Vincent 1146, 1210, 1215
Viret 960
Umfreville 1149
Underdown 859
Underhill 761
Unwin 957, 1145

W.

WADE 669, 670, 1212
Wadsworth 665
Waghorn 1150
Waine 959
Wainhouse 674, 1218
Waite 954
Wakeford 1147
Waldeck 671
Waldegrave 962, 1145
Wale 768, 1056
Walford 962
Walker 669, 1209
Wall 669
Wallace 961, 1154
Wallan 864
Walsh 865
Wallingham 1215
Walter 1215, 1218
Walters 671, 1147, 1210
Walton 962, 1146
Wapshott 860
Ward 757, 860, 1051, 1147, 1152, 1209
Warden 859
Ware 670
Warley 1211
Warneford 1051
Warren 1057, 1149, 1214, 1217
Washbourn 860
Washington 1052
Waterford 770
Waterhouse 861
Waters 953, 1147
Watkins 1149

Watson 670, 954, 1147, 1216
Wattell 956, 1051
Watts 769, 1051, 1214
Wealy 866
Weatherall 961
Weaver 955
Webb 669, 1055
Webber 1051, 1146, 1151
Webster 1214
Wedderburne 1150
Wedgwood 955
Weeks 669
Wegg 1147
Wells 962
Welsh 953
West 860, 1147
Western 1057
Westlake 1051
Westmorland 1145, 1215
Weston 674, 862, 1051, 1054, 1147
Wetherald 862
Wetherill 960
Wevelinchoven 1211
Weymouth 770
Whalley 866, 1147
Whatcote 1211
Wheeler 860, 861, 1212
Whelan 1147
Whiffer 769
Whitaker 670, 1211, 1217
Whitbread 669
Whitcomb 956
White 669, 859, 860, 953
Whitehead 962
Whiteley 771
Whiteway 1051
Whitefield 762
Whitfield 860
Whitford 862
Whitgrave 957
Whitlan 1210
Whittingham 1146
Whyte 954
Wicklow 671
Wilbanck 1151
Wild 1056
Wilford 673
Wilkes 1211
Wilkie 859
Wilkins 953, 1146
Wilkinson 1051, 1147
Willats 954
Willey 957
Williams 670, 674, 860, 861, 953, 1055, 1057, 1147, 1216, 1217
Williamson 1051
Willis 762, 962, 1057, 1208, 1214, 1216
Willington 1208
Willoughby 770
Wilmat 671, 960
Wilsden 954
Wilson 670, 674, 761, 860, 867, 1041, 1056, 1146, 1151, 1210, 1215, 1217
Wilton 860
Wincup 1051
Window 1147
Wingate 955, 1208
Winson 954
Wise 669
Witherell 1051
Wittel 1146
Wodehouse 1217
Wolfe 953, 1208, 1215
Wolley 954
Wood 866, 955, 1213, 1215
Woodcock 963
Woodman 859
Woods 954
Woodyer 671
Woolfryers 963
Wren 669
Wrench 674
Wrey 1148
Wright 762, 859, 956, 1212, 1217
Wroughton 1050
Wyatt 762, 767, 1218
Wynn 765, 767, 1215
Wyld 956
Wynter 1209, 1218

Y.

YALE 866
Yarburgh 768
Yates 669
Yeaman 1151
Yeames 1051
Yeed 1057
Yeomans 1051
Yonge 768
Yorke 674
Young 954, 1218
Yuile 762

Z.

ZAchary 860
Zachery 1148
Zamorooke 955

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1789. Part II.

A.

ABBEY-Money, use of 1082
Abercorn, Earl of, biographical account of 961
Abernethy, account of 881
Adkins, Richard, biographical account of 861
Ælfric, Archbp. account of 925
Air. On the various appearances in it 595. inflammable, thoughts on 1115
Albany, Duchess of, biographical account of 1151
Albemarle, Countess of, biographical account of 1052
Aldrich, Henry, biographical anecdotes of 1112
All's Well that Ends well, notes on 710
America, first discovered by a Welsh prince 1067. doubts who first discovered it 1067. intelligence from 662, 752, 853, 946, 1041
Amsterdam, Duke of York's visit to in 1681 689
Andrews, of Freefolk, account of that family 621
Angekkoks, account of 637
Anne, Queen, account of the application of her bounty 1026
Antiquary, a character of contempt to modern connoisseurs 874. that character defended 1066
Antiquities found near Carlisle 663. found in Yorkshire 688
Applebee, William, biographical account of 955
Apricots, when brought into England 999
Aram, Eugene, formed a Lexicon on a new plan 905
Asiatic Society, account of 1021
As You Like It, notes on 587, 908
Atys, story of, where to be found 890, 997
Austria, intelligence from 941
Author, bad trade of 731. acrimonious expressions recommended to be struck out 887. remonstrance of an author to a reviewer 979
Authors' on their correspondency 996
Autumnal complaints, cautions against 778
Axminster Carpet-manufactory, viewed by their Majesties 1047
Aylesbury, Earl of, erects a column in memory of his Majesty's recovery 760
Ayots St. Laurence, new church at 972

B.

BADCOCK, letters of 713. author of the review of Thelyphthora in the Monthly Review 713. anecdotes and letters of 776, 871, 877
Bajadox, Marquis, anecdote of 611
Ban-dog, explained 1199, 1200
Barclay, James, biographical account of 994
Barker, Sir Robert, biographical account of 956, 1144
Barkham, Edward, epitaph on 823
Barnes, Joshua, mistake about rectified 1106
Barnwell Church damaged by a whirlwind 665
Barometer, seldom varies between the Tropics 600
Baronets' patents sold 887
Barrett, William, biographical account of 1052. account of Chatterton's death 1083
Baretti's character 717. information about wished for 779
Barrington, claims the allowance of a writ of error 1045. tried and acquitted 1141
Barrow in the Fairy Toote illustrated 605
Bastile destroyed 658
Battle interrupted by an eclipse of the sun 1005
Beacon at Ranby, in Lincolnshire, account of 626
Beauvoir, Rev. *Osmund*, biographical account 672, 761

Bedingfield, Mr. biographical account of 1127
Bees, cure for the sting of 619
Belgrade taken 949
Bengal, famine at 663
Berkley, Lord, hospitality of that family 801
Berks, tour through 997
Bibles, 8000 editions collected by the Duke of Wirtemberg 646. age and merits of the Dublin MS. 691. the same as Erasmus's Codex Britannicus 693. Berlin Greek MS. of the New Testament a forgery 694. address to Dr. Geddes, on his censure of Tindal's translation 790. observations on the second book of Esdras 794. Greek MSS. authenticity of 972
Biddeford, topographical description of 973, 1069
Birds, females, when old, taking the appearance of males 609. on the change of feather and sex in birds 892
Births, observations on numerous 733
Bishop's speeches on the abolition of the Test 1177
Blair's Chronology, omissions in 1197
Blencowe, Judge, letter of 787
Blowing-up of vessels under water, experiment on 753
Bodleian Library putting into order 664
Bodenham, Sir *Roger*, inquiries respecting 1031
Bolt-in-tun inn explained 805
Bones, of a larger size, found in tumuli accounted for 604
Borde, *Andrew*, anecdotes of 807
Boscobel, present situation of 1076
Bostock, *Bridget*, impostures of 899
Botany Bay, dispute at 756
Boxing-match at Banbury 948
Brabant, historical description of 1195
Bradshaw, monuments of that family 1011
Brazil, Prince of, Te Deum sung on his recovery 950
Bridge of boats made by Cromwell over the river Team 738
Bridgend, account of 1190
Brigide, St. account of 1188
Bristol, observations on 921. guild of calendaries at 993. described 998. remarks on the History of 1082. errors corrected in the account of that city 1106
Brooke, Mrs. epitaphs by 823
Brownists, enquiry where to find an account of them 1003
Brussels, intelligence from 948, insurrection at 1137. capture 1139. account of 1197
Bruton, in Somersetshire, historical description of 800
Bruton Abbey, inscriptions 988
Buchanan, *George*, monument erected to 663
Buckingham, Marquis of, returns from Ireland 663
Budget 1179
Bull-feast 949
Burke, his speeches on the Regency 626, 815. debate on his letter 1169
Burnet, Bp. account of his descendants 1202
Burrell, Mrs. biographical account of 769
Burying-ground at Paris, lines over the door 804
Butt, *Edmund*, epitaph on 824
Byng, *George*, biographical account of 1054

C.

CAEN, guard-chamber there, account of 782
Caerleon, description of 1072
Caerphili Castle, described 1073
Cæsars, the twelve, how generally applied 717
Caffraria described 830
Calendaries, origin of 993
Camden, Lord, his speech on the Regency 721
Camillus III. King of Yvetot, biographical account of 1055
Canal made by the Emperor Claudius to drain the Fucine lake, to be cleansed 646
Cancers, remarks on the treatment of them 732
Canynge, *William*, memoirs of 923
Carberry, Lady, biographical account of 767
Cardiff, description of 1072, 1190
Carli's Antiquities of Italy printing at Milan 646
Carolina grass recommended, and the culture of it 685. mistake about rectified 813. description of 872
Cascades on the river Rontha 1189
Castellum, explanation of that word 683, 1097
Cateley, Miss, her will 1049
Cathcart, Lady, biographical account of 766
Chadwicke, *James-Mansfield*, biographical account of 1152
Chains of bombs, experiment to break 947
Chalices, of tin 591
Chandos, Duke of, biographical account of 958. pedigree of 1048
Charles I. letter of 877. information about his coin 935. his body supposed to visited by Cromwell the night after his death 1012. enquiry into the saintship and martyrdom of 1093. characterised by Dr. Mayhew in a sermon 1093
Charles II. narrative of his concealment at Moseley 592. hardships and flight of 738
Charnels, the arms of that family, account of 607
Chatham Church, figures explained in 724, 782
Chatham, Earl, inscription on an obelisk erected to his memory at Clifton, near Bath, 607
Chatterton, enquiry into the cause of Knox's alteration in the account given of him in his Essays 602, 684, 707. letter of Mr. Badcock respecting that controversy 878, 879. his Life, remarks on 1081. list of the partizans on each side 1084
Chess, a morality on chess, by the Lord Pope Innocent 641. when first introduced 725
Chichester, antiquities found in a vault there 761
Chivers, *Martha*, biographical account of 865
Christ, antient authorities for the divinity of 1098
Christianity, in no danger from the attacks of modern Jews 783. and the Church of England vindicated 1011, 1012
Chronology, antient, to be fixed 909
Cinnamon, premium offered for its growth in the West Indies 619
Clarence, Duke of, takes his seat 1177
Clark, *Josiah*, biographical account of 955
Clarke, *Randulph*, epitaph on 824
Cleghorn, Dr. biographical account of 1209
Clergyman's widow, distressed case of 700
Clergy, impropriety of Irish bishops ordaining in England 1010. account of the application of Qu. Anne's bounty 1026. a Westmorland clergyman's character, observa-

tions on 1099
Clifton, near Bristol, account of 607
Clifton, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 1055
Clives, family picture of, explained 1063
Clouds, electrical, causes of 598
Coal, premium offered for finding it at Milan 646. when first used in this kingdom 705, 1098
Coal-mines, premium offered to prevent damps in 588, 724, 884. experiments on forcing inflammable air from 969
Cockatrice, their manner of killing the crocodile 628
Coinage, regulation in proposed 728
Coins explained 607. to be explained 742. found at Bristol 921. Roman, why struck with different reverses 1080, 1085
Colchester election determined 1164
Cole, Mr. biographical account of 955
Coleman, *Eliz.* epitaph on 824
Collins, propofals for a monument for 1064
Colman, Mr. account of 1084
Colsterworth Church, benefactions to 775
Columbus's discovery of America questioned 1067
Conduitt, *John*, letter of 776
Conolly family, mistakes about rectified 1145
Constitutional Information Society, proceedings of 1183
Convents in the Low Countries suppressed by the Emperor, list of 897
Cook, Capt. his passport from Dr. Franklin 1187
Copper-coinage, hints on 608
Corn not to be sent to France 668. on the importation of from America 1166
Coroner's office explained 1005
Corsica, revolt in 1044
Cossé, Duc de, beheaded by the mob in France 942
Covent-Garden Church, historical particulars of 978
Coventry, old buildings at recommended to care 614. antiquities at 990
County-prisons, hints for the managemement of the sick in 890
Cowbridge, account of 1189
Cowper, Earl, biographical account of 1213
Crassus and Scævola, queries about 628
Craven, Mrs. biographical account of 672
Crim. Con. Parslow against Sykes 1141
Crocodile, how killed by the cockatrice 628
Cromwell, *Oliver*, letter of 877. supposed to visit the body of Charles I. 1012
Crosby-house, account of 1003
Cross-bow, still in use 1031
Crotch, his genius for music, why forgot by Burney? 610
Cumberland, Duke of, absurd expedition of in 1757 727
Curiosity, culpable in disturbing the ashes of the dead 617

D.

DAMP in coal-mines, method to prevent it requested 588
Dawes, *Francis*, biographical account of 957
Day, *Thomas*, biographical account of 958
Dead, the ashes of not to be disturbed for curiosity 617
Deane, *Silas*, biographical account of 866
Debbeig, Col. court-martial held on 756
Denmark, intelligence from 845
Denton, *Thomas*, account of 757
Dermont, *Walter*, inscription on his monument 1018
Devices, odd ones 991
Devisme, *David*, biographical account of 1150
Dispensaries, observations on 918
Dissenters, on the reasonableness and policy of the laws against 885. vindicated against the reviewers 1192
Doddridge's letters enquired for 1066
Dog-stealer convicted 1044
Doge of Genoa elected 948
Dorset, Duke of, his letters stopped in France 848. his letters to the National Assembly 849, 850
Dover, hospital there, enquiry about 1000. not to be found 1094
Dryden's merits investigated 682. and Pope, comparative merits of 818
Dudley, Sir *Robert*, who he was 985, 1201
Dudley and Ward, Lord, his petition to the House of Lords 1009
Duel between Capt. Tongue and Capt. Paterson 697. between Col. Lenox and Mr. Swift 668. between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Ashton 756. in Ireland 1138
Duelling, strictures on 686. reform of 715
Dumb, instance of a person being restored to speech 1138
Dundas, Mr. his speech on the Regency 623
Dunkirk, sale of to the French 808
Dunkirk-house, account of 685

E.

EARTH, questions relating to the moving of it 935
Earthquake at Lisbon, account of 788. felt in Wilts 947. in Scotland 1041. at Bongo-San-Sepolcro 1043
East India intelligence 663, 752, 852, 946. increase of the Company's stock 759
East Indies, views in, and history of 706
Eclipses, memorable ones 1094
Edinburgh Senatus Academicus, mace presented to 947
Education, fatal consequences of 730
Edward, Rev. *William*, biographical account of 767, 1210
Egede, *Hans*, narrative of 636
—— —— *Paul*, biographical account of 1209
Eggs laid by cocks, 609, 709, 821, 1012, 1202
Electricity of clouds, cause of 598
Elizabeth, Queen, hand-writing of 1186
Ellis, Mr. biographical account of 953
Elwes, *John*, biographical account of 1149
Emperor, list of convents suppressed by him 897
England and Wales, tour through 1071, 1189
English literature desiderata 1031
Enquiry. Doth a spirit of enquiry characterise the present age? 792
Erasmus, remarks on his Life by Jortin 889
Essex, Countess of, biographical account of 935
Evans, a Welsh Bard, account of 976
Evening described 1190

F.

FAITH, reflections on 925
Fanatic, that term investigated 1071
Fairey Toote, to be searched

further into 606
Feldon, Isaac, biographical account of 763
Fitzwilliam, Gen. biographical account of 766
Foe, Daniel de, account of his works 992, 1202
Foley's trial on the seizure of plate 1167
Forgery, father and son executed for 855
Formaleoni's History of the Navigation of the Black Seas, printing at Venice 646
Forty days, whence that term derived 704, 1097
Fox, Mr. his speeches 623, 1108, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1170, 1171, 1172
France, Neckar's memorial on the scarcity there 653. minutes of the royal sitting of the States held at Paris 653. statement of the late revolution there 654, 749, 846, 941, 948, 1038, 1044, 1133. game laws to be abolished 942. tithes abolished 942. the King seized at Versailles, and sent to Paris 945. speech of the President to the King and Queen 1038. a baker murdered 1039. resolutions of the Assembly 1039. the King and Queen send their plate to the Mint 1133. female societies appointed for receiving jewels 1134. plan for the reduction of their expences 1135
Franklin's passport to Captain Cook 1187
Frederick II. of Prussia, and Philip II. of Macedon, parallel between 727
Freefolk manor, further account of 621
Fremington, famous for potter's and pipe maker's clay 1069
Froxfield Alms-house described 997

G.

GAELIC Chronicle, dispute between Pinkerton and Lorimer concerning it 583, 679, 801, 906, 984, 1066
Game laws abolished in France 942
Garant, verses on the battle of the vale of 1077
Geddes, Dr. a citation respecting a Hebrew expression of his 621. address to, on his censure of Tindal's translation 790
George III. rejoicings at Ratisbon on his recovery 661. diary of his and her Majesty's journey to Weymouth and Plymouth 856, 951, 1046, 1142, 1202. rewards the physicians for attending him 951. his convalescence pronounced to the House of Lords 1008
German literature, a review of recommended 916
Gibbs, Mr. his house set on fire by a school-boy 854
Gibbon family, account of 585. Mr. defended for using immodest expressions in the notes to his History 610. censured for obscene quotations 709, 1202
Gilbert, Baron, account of 828
Godmersham Church, corrections about 716
Goodrick, Sir *John*, biographical account of 766
Gordon, Lord *George*, his petition to the National Assembly of France 851. visited by the French 855
Gordon, Lockart, biographical account of 861
Gorham, Dr. account of 861
Granville, Thomas, monument of 974
Greatham, monument at illustrated 591
Greatrakes, Valentine, account of, where to be found 898
Greece, analysis of the History of 1110
Greek Classics, Italian translation, to be reprinted 646
Green, Capt. biographical account of 1052
Greenland, account of 637
Greenwood, his will set aside 666
Grey, Mr. his speech on the Regency 622
Griffenhoof, Rev. *Nicholas*, biographical account of 672
Grose's Military Antiquities, corrections to 988
Gunpowder-mill blown up at Faversham 950

H.

HAberdasher's-hall, portraits in 888
Hair of the old dog, where that phrase to be met with 616, 1193
Halifax, Miss, character of 1052
Ham explained 589
Haran, William, biographical account of 1057
Hardouin, character of, and epitaph 910
Harmer, Mr. biographical account of 1049
Harris, Joseph, biographical account of 865
Hasted's History of Kent, third volume not yet published 724
Hastings, Mr. his address to the House of Lords 758, 1169. trial 1165, 1166, 1167, 1173, 1175
Hawkers and pedlars, debate about 1163, 1164, 1168
Hearts house at Woodford, described 584
Hebrew, affinity of the Welsh language to 604
Hemisphere, remarkable appearance of 1140
Henry IV. part I. conjectures on 811. on part II. 811
Henry V. conjectures on 907
Henry VI. part I. conjectures on 907. part II. 908, 1199. part III. 1091
Hereford, house broke open 664
Hills, Robert, biographical account of 957
Hinckley, improvements at 995
Hodges, family monuments 703
Hogarth's plates, anecdotes of 628
Holland, scarcity of corn in 756. Rev. *Thomas*, epitaph on 824
Hollis, Thomas, supposed the author of Junius's Letters 586, 785, 989
Hookes, Nicholas, epitaph on 734
Hooper, John, biographical account of 768
Hops, price of 947
Hop-binds, enquiry whether they could be prepared like hemp 972
Horne, Mr. supposed author of Junius's Letters 1021
Horsley, Bp. remarks on 884
Hottentot Holland described 829
Hough, Bishop of Worcester, his letter to Lord Digby 892
Howth-hill, view of 901
Hubblestone, why so called 1070
Humane Society, law case decided 723
Hunt, Thomas, biographical account of 962. family, mistakes in the account of 1145
Hunting, observations on 784. expressions elucidated 785
Huntingdon, Earl of, biographical account of 959. pedigree of 1048
Hurricanes in the West Indies described 600
Huss, John, medal struck in honour of 1092
Hypothecation, what 1180

I and J.

JACKETT, William, his will 672
James I. and Prince Henry, a medallion of described 1099
Idiotæ, remarks on that word 1099
Jervoise, Clerke, his house described 583
Jews present a deputation to France 1040
Imagination, strength of 1093
Index Indicatorius 647, 742, 809, 838, 935, 1031, 1057, 1127. and Part I. p. iii.
Indubitable, what meant by that word 1012
Inflammable air, experiments on forcing it from coal-mines 969
Inscription on a sarcophagus at Clifton, near Bath, on the exploits of the 19th regiment of foot in the East Indies 607. a mutilated one complete and translated 1068
Intrenchments in Yorkshire, 10 688
Joachim, biographical account of 1154
Job, account of different authors that have written on the book of 834
John, King, conjectures on 810 1201
Johnson, Dr. vindicated 613. his monument 1064, 1207
Jortin, obliged to Warburton 822. notes from his Remarks on Ecclesiastical History 825. remarks on his Life of Erasmus 889. different works by 890
Ireland, intelligence from 663, 752, 853, 1041
Iron, wrought by Peter the Great 984
Italy, Antiquities of, printing at Milan 646
Junius, who the author of those Letters 586, 785, 838, 935, 969, 1021

K.

KAMES, Lord, his opinion how Sunday should be observed 1070
Keith, George, anecdotes of 780
Kew Bridge, historical account of the building of 1100
Kilpec Church, in Herefordshire, described 781
Kirk, General, vindicated 611. character, doubts about 717
Kirkstall Abbey, account of it wished for 1068, 1184, 1198
King, Dr. *John Glen*, epitaph 916
Kipling, Dr. observations on his commencement speech 697
Knives, origin of 795
Knox's Essay, enquiry into the cause of some alterations in the later editions of 602. accounted for 684, 707
Kyrillorna Natalia, anecdote of 893

L.

LANDAFF Cathedral, description of 1073
Langley manor, tenure of 856
Lansdown, Marchioness of, biographical account of 768
Larboard and *Starboard*, illustrated 806, 992, 1004
Larch, thrives best of any of the firs in Scotland 1031
Lascelles, Mrs. biographical account of 962
Lassels, the traveller, story of 916
Lauderdale, Earl of, biographical account of 769
Laver, or *Liverwort* 1069
Lazaretto at Constantinople, account of 825
Lead-coffin at Danbury 617
Lee, Dr. *F.* enquired after 794. —— Rev. *Harry*, biographical account of 1148
Lee Boo, Prince, 1127
Lentball, William, his letter to Col. Twistleton 877
Lewis XIV. his History painted by Le Brun 809
Liege, intelligence from 948
Lightning at sea, account of 597
Lisbon, earthquake at 768
Livy, various editions and translations of 1013
Llantrissent, account of 1189
Lombardy poplar, on the growth of 699
Lord, Rev. *John*, epitaph 704
Lorimer, his dispute with Mr. Pinkerton concerning the Gaelic Chronicle 593, 679, 801, 906, 984, 1066
Lothian, Marquis of, debate on his removal 1168
Love, John, biographical account of 994
Love's Labour Lost, notes on 587
Lowder, Mrs. killed by her husband in a fit of frenzy 1149, 1154
Lundy Island 1070
Lynch, Rev. *George*, biographical account of 1148
Lyonet, Peter, biographical account of 765, 857

M.

MACAULEY's metaphysical performance criticised 777
Macaw, cock, further observations on his laying eggs 609, 709, 821, 1012
Macbeth, notes on 712, 810, 1200
Madoc, ap Owen, epitaph on 1067
Madrid, intelligence from 948
Mailly, Marshal *de*, murdered in France 942
Malmesbury, Lord, takes leave as ambassador in Holland 758
Malt, antient price of 716
Manchester, fire at the Duke of Bridgewater's warehouse 947
Marfori, that statue said to be some river god 646
Margan described 1190
Marlborough, Market-house and Castle-inn at described 998
Mary, Queen of Scots, painting of and prayer-book 779. fac-simile, copied from her prayer-book 1079. account of her death 1100
Mary, Queen of Scots, reflections on that tragedy 698
Massareene, Earl, lands at Dover 661. account of 752
Maupeau, Monsr. shoots himself 853
Maxley, Joseph, biographical account of 1212
Maybew's character of Charles the First 1093
Medal, to be explained 805
Memmay, M. *de*, blows up a large company 750
Medical Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans 950
Mercer's-hall, portraits in 888
Merchant of Venice, remarks on 587, 812, 1200
Meredith, Rev. *Moore*, biographical account of 1056
Merry Wives of Windsor, notes on 587, 1200
Meteorological observations 595
Methodists, strenuous in converting colliers 998
Methodism, its origin 1094
Michaelovitch, Alexei, anecdotes of 893
Michell, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 1055
Middleton, Lady, biographical account of 761, 1207
Miller, John, epitaph on 1100
Milton Abbey, visited by the Royal Family 1204
Mint, Roman, insurrection of

the workmen 1079
Miſſiſippi, right of navigation claimed by Americans 662
Mitchell's invention for ſaving lives enquired after 1000
Moderation in writing recommended 887
Modwena, St. hiſtory of 1079
Monk, Gen. where born 1069
Monks, vindication of 1004
Montaigne corrected 996
Monuments deſtroyed in Saliſbury Cathedral 874
Moon, eclipſe of obſerved at Hinckley, Nov. 2, 1789 999
Moore, Richard, epitaph on 823
——— *Edward*, epitaph on 823
Morris, his letter on the Welſh hiſtory 902, 985
——— *Valentine*, biographical account of 862
Mortar at Apothecaries'-hall deſcribed 877
Moſeley, journal of Charles II's concealment there 593
Mould a curious one found in Ireland 798
Moſtyn, Lady, her will 761
Mulberry, culture of in the W. Indies recommended 619
Murat, Marquis, beheaded by the mob in France 942
Mus, epitaph on one of that name 1108

N.

NAVAL Review at Plymouth, account of 1143
Neckar's memorial on the ſcarcity in France 653. his return to the National Aſſembly, &c. 846
New Foreſt, remarkable events that have happened there 708
Newman, Baron, biographical account of 1053
Newnham's ſpeech on the ſlave-trade 1174
Newport, account of 1071
New Shoreham, bill for reducing the tolls at 1007
Newton, Sir *Iſaac*, letters of 775. his pedigree 1076
——— *Robert*, biographical account of 671
Nicene Council, ſtate of the proceedings in 885, 1085
Noke, co. Oxford, monument there 1011
Norica Caſtella of Virgil illuſtrated 683, 1097
North eaſt ſtorm, obſervations on 600
Northamptonſhire Preſervative Society eſtabliſhed 948
Nutmegs, premium offered for their growth in the Weſt Indies 619

O.

OAK at Magdalen College, Oxford, account of 663, 778, 988
Oak-planting recommended 700
Obſervatory, in Denmark, explained 1001
Object-glaſſes, to be made without grinding 1184
Oliver, George, his letter to George I. 997
Onſlow, Arthur, born at Woodford 584. account of ſeveral of that family 584.
Opera-houſe burnt down 756
O'Reilly, Rev. Mr. murdered 947
Organ, ancient one, at Tong, deſcribed 896
Orleans, Duke of, arrives in London 950. ſtopped by fiſhwomen at Boulogne 951
Orthography, critique on 601
Owain ab Urien Reged, elegy on 603. account of 603
Owen's account of his intended Welſh Dictionary 901
Oxford, account of New College 664. the Bodleian library putting in order 664. Radcliffe infirmary meeting held 753. on former improvements there 778
Oxford Dictionary, the author aſks for information 647
Oxenham, account of the appearance of a bird immediately before the death of any of that family 1198

P.

PAINE, James, biograph. account of 1153
Palſies, obſervations on 833
Paper, when firſt manufactured in England 621
Papillion, Thomas, biograph. account of 888
Parian Chronicle, animadverſions on the review of 612. when engraved 742. letter from the author of the Diſſertation on 790
Pariſh regiſters, care of, recommended 1027
Parliament, proceedings of 622, 910, 1005, 1106, 1157. opened by commiſſion 1009
Parſlow, his action againſt Sykes for crim. con. and recovers 10,000l. 1141
Paſcal, Blaiſe, life and conduct of 974. contraſted with a benevolent clergyman 976
Paſquin's ſtatue at Rome illuſtrated 646
Paſton's letters elucidated 888
Paterſon, John, biographical account of 1154, 1208
Paulet, Sir *Amias*, and D. Drury's letter to Sir Francis Walſingham, refuſing to murder Mary Q. of Scots privately 698
Paulina, Diva, information reſpecting a medal of, requeſted 1194
Peat-moſſes, conjectures on the formation of 967
Penthſline caſtle deſcribed 1189
Perryman, guilty of libel 1141
Peter the Great, anecdotes of his father 893, 982
Pheaſants, obſervation on the change of feathers 892
Philip II. of Macedon and Frederick II. of Pruſſia, parallel between 727
Phipps and Son, executed for forgery at Shrewſbury 855
Pickett, Alderm. elected Lord Mayor 950. ſworn in 1045
Pictures, inſcription from one near Lichfield 803. by Le Brun, repreſenting the hiſtory of Lewis XIV. 809. account of one at Duſſeldorf 883. at Epping place, ſtory of 1063
Piggery, diſcovered underground, near Tiverton 951
Pilaton-hall, deſcribed 1078
Pinkerton, Mr. his diſpute with Dr. Lorimer reſpecting the Gaelic Chronicle 583, 679, 801, 906, 984, 1066
Pitt, Mrs. biographical account of 1049
Pitt, Mr. his ſpeeches 624, 625, 813, 814, 817, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 1006, 1007, 1158, 1163, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1172, 1174, 1176
Pliny, paſſage from 872, 1099
Poland, intelligence from 755
Poleſworth monaſtery, by whom founded 1079
Politicks, Badcock's opinion 778
Poninſki, Prince, accuſed 755
Pont-y-Pridd deſcribed 1074
Pope vindicated againſt an expreſſion of Mr. Weſton 818. and Dryden, comparative merits of 818
Poplar, thrives in Scotland 1031
Poor, regulation wiſhed for, to ſupply their wants 1004
Poorhelp, not an impoſtor 1031

Portraits, in different halls in the city 888
Post-chaise, accident to one 754
Prat, Samuel, account of 620
Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots, account of 780
Preservative Society established at Northampton 948
Pretender, anecdote of 642
Price, Francis, monument 875
Priestley, Dr. called on, to tell what he does, and what he does not believe 706. Badcock's review of 776. remarks on 884
Property, hints on the distribution of, among children 627
Protogenes, story of his painting a dog 616
Prussia, original letter of Frederick II. 804
Psalms, obscure versifiers of, noticed 618
Pulteney, Mr. his speech on the regency 622

Q.

QUESTIONS, miscellaneous, answers to 1094

R.

RAIN-BOW, lunar, a very fine one 855
Raleigh town, account of 1069
Ramsay, Rev. *James*, biographical account of 673
Rastrick, Rev. Mr. account of his writings 977
Rat Island 1070
Ratisbon, intelligence from 661
Rawle, William, biographical account of 1057
Reade, Sir *John*, biographical account of 1145
Reading abbey, account of 997
Rebuses, one to be explained 805. and devices, odd ones 991
Reeve, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 1057
Regency, proceedings of Parliament on 622, 718, 719, 813, 911, 1005
Reviewer, remonstrance of an author to 979
Revolution, debate on a thanksgiving for 1160
Rhees, Dr. enquiries after 1031
Rhine, damage done by the swell of that river 755
Richard III. conjectures on 811, 1092
Rings, ancient 617, 668
Riots at Wrexham 855
Rivers increased by large woods 617
Rochester, cellars at 1185
Rodney, Lord, statue to his memory, at Jamaica 884
Rolls chapel, origin of 993
Roma, Spiridione, anecdotes of 701
Roman antiquities at Caerleon 1072, 1185
Roman mint, insurrection of workmen in 1080
Rood-loft 590, 716, 804, 895
Rose, J. W. elected Recorder 757
Rotherham, Rev. *John*, biographical account of 764
Rowley, account of his works 1082
Rundle, bp. characterized 629
Russia, engagements between Russians and Swedes 662, 749, 845. intelligence from 661, 856, 941, 1041, 1137
Ruthven, Lord, biographical account of 1214

S.

ST. George, Dean, epitaph on 1066
St. Paul, Sir *George*, account of that family 793
Salisbury cathedral, ancient and present state of 874, 1042, 1065, 1194
Savage, William, biographical account of 765
Savile, Sir *George*, inscription on the monument erected for him in York cathedral 1000
Say and Sele, Lady, biograph. account of 764
Scævola and Crassus, queries about 628
Scandal, not to be circulated 741
Schlözer, Dorothy, a learned lady, account of 881
School-boy, who set fire to two schools, puts an end to his existence 1141
School-masters, inscription on two at Dalkeith 995
Scipio the African, disposing of the captives after the taking of Carthage, that picture described 883
Scot, Sir *John*, speech on the regency 623, 815
Scott, Mrs. biographical account of 1058
Scotland, intelligence from 663, 753, 853, 947, 1041, 1138. erection of villages in the Highlands proposed 753. what trees thrive there 1031
Scriptural predictions, conformity of the present times to 993
Sculptors should copy from the Turks 617
Sea-breezes, nature and effect of 595
Seals explained 822. of Abernethy, illustrated 881. decyphering of, explained 991
Secker's bounty to Zebedee Elsom 621
Sermon at Jersey, an original one 1067
Servants, Society for the engagement of, *Part I.* p iv.
Severn and Thames joined by a canal 1139
Seward, Miss, on the comparative merits of Pope and Dryden 819
Shakespear, original notes or conjectures on 587, 710, 810, 907, 1091, 1198. his Historical Dramas to be illustrated by Portraits and Topography 1184
Shere Khan, his government of Hindostan 1118
Sheriff's officer, Gordon executed at Northampton for the murder of 760
Ships, experiment of blowing them up under water 753. distressed by storm 1042. repairers of, have not preference to other creditors 1180
Shop-tax, committee dine at London-tavern 667. debate on repeal 1163, 1165
Sick in prisons, hints for the management of 890
Slave-trade, Dickson misunderstood 621. petitions against 1159, 1167. debate on abolishing it 1173, 1176
Smith, Henrietta, biographical account of 1213
Southampton, Lord, anecdote of 1012
Spain, Princess born 761. inauguration of Cha. IV 949
Spruce-fir does not thrive in Scotland 1031
Staffordshire canal gives way 1043
Stage, Sir R. Steele's observations on his own patent for a theatre 1125
Stanyer, Capt. vindicated from the reflections cast on him by Hume 611
Starboard and *Larboard*, illustrated 806, 992, 1204
Stationers' Hall, portraits in 888

Stillingfleet, Thomas, biograph. account of 1052
Stone seats, where to be found 896
Strange, John, anecdote of 974
Stuart, Rev. *James,* biograph. account of 671
Suicide, thoughts on 787. 1080
Sulgrave church, notes from 703, 795. list of rectors 796. account of manors there 797. date there explained 1011
Sun, eclipse of, a battle interrupted by 1005
Sunday, on the pious observation of 793. narrative of one agreeably passed 899. Lord Kaimes on the observation of 1070. a proper mode of observing it 1191
Sunday-schools recommended 1026
Sutton-place mansion-house, a mistake rectified 618
Swearing-act put in force 664
Sweden and Russia, intelligence from 941, 1041, 1137. engagement between Swedes and Russians 662, 749, 845
Swinburne, Sir *John,* his speech on the regency 622
Swinden, Tobias, anecdotes 620
Synge, Capt. *Richard,* biographical account of 999

T.

TAMING of the Shrew, notes on 588
Tangiers, intelligence from 948
Tapestry at Coventry, conjecture respecting 1184
Tartar privateer, providential escape of 970
Tathwell, Cornwall, epitaph on 823
Tatler, notes for 999
Tempest, notes on 1017
Test, debate on abolishing 1172. speeches of the Bishops against abolishing 1178
Thames and Severn joined by a canal 1139
Threkingham, church-notes and armorial bearings 615, 707
Thunder and lightning, damage done by 665, 754, 855, 1042
Tinners in Cornwall rise 753
Tirmond, Dr. anecdote of 983
Tithes abolished in France 942
Tobacco, proceedings on the excise of 1180, 1182
Tobacco-bill, minister petitioned against 1045
Touchet, Lady *Mary,* anecdote of 642
Tower, old inscriptions from 805
Trade-winds, causes and effects of 596
Tradesman's tokens 805, 822, 1002
Tragedy, fit subjects for 697
Travis, ideal MS. quoted by 690
Trees, contribute much to the increase of springs and rivers 617. hints on planting 700 act to encourage the cultivation of 1175, 1177
Trussor, John, account of 861
Tumuli, why bones of a larger size are generally found in them, accounted for 604
Turkey, intelligence from 755, 846, 941
Turks, yellow king expected by them 1194
Turl, at Oxford, whence so called 979
Turnhout, in Brabant, historical description of 1196
Twelfth Night, notes on 710
Tycho Brahe's Observatory 1001
Tyson, Dr. *Edward,* where an account of to be found 1031

V and U.

VALLA, Laurentius, anecdotes of 1095
Verdigris, preserves what it touches 607
Vernet, biographical account of 1152
Vienna, intelligence from 749
Vine, culture of in the West Indies recommended 619
Virgil's Georgics, notes on 627. Norica Castella illustrated 683, 1097. critiques on 706, 798, 1193
Umfreville, Mr. biographical account of 1149
Universal Good-will, Society of at Norwich 715
Universities, hints to the Vice-chancellors of 795
Uxbridge-house, account of 685

W.

WADESON, usher at Harrow 888
Waldegrave, Earl of, biographical account of 962
Wales, Prince of, receives the freedom of the city of York 760. his visit to Earl Fitzwilliam 855. overturned near Newark 855
Wales, authentic documents of British history 603, 1077. affinity of the language to the Hebrew 604. Welsh bard, character of 976. bards, meeting of 1139. Dictionary, hints to the author of 795, 902, 977. History, letters of eminent persons on 902, 984. etymologies, observations on 1099. and England, tour through 1071, 1189. letters on 1188
Walter, Jn. sentence passed on, for a news-paper libel 1140
——— Capt. biographical account of 1210
Walters, William, biographical account of 1147
Walton, Rev. Dr. biographical account 1050. epitaph 1207
Wardrope, David, pardoned 757
Ware Giffard, history of 1069
Warton, Dr. vindicated from misrepresentation 997
Warwick, Earl of, and his lady, epitaph on 793
——— *Rich,* Earl of, account of that family 881
Washington, Laurence, epitaph on 704
Wasp, cure for the sting of 619
Water, on the decomposition of 1113
Watson, Bishop of St. David's, particulars of wanted 1194
Waynflete, Bishop, hints to the writer of his Life 897. biography of wished for 1003
Weapons, made of stone, wood, &c. 799
Wesley, Badcock's account of that family 878
West Indies, intelligence from 946, 1040, 1138. present a a deputation to France 1040. debates on fortifying 1158
Westminster petition on an undue return 1008
Weston's defence of his Preface to the Woodmen of Arden 680, 875, 971, 1101
Weymouth, visited by their Majesties 856
Whaley, Mr. returns from Jerusalem 663
Wheat, prohibition taken of from America 1141
Whirlwind at Oundle 665
White's machine for inflammable air, experiments with 969
Whitgreave's account of Charles II's concealment 593
Wicklow, Lord, biographical account of 671
Wight, isle of, account of 808
Wilberforce, Mr. his speech on the slave trade 1173
William Rufus's stone described, and inscription on it 707. oak, account of 708

William the Conqueror, portrait of at Caen 782
Williams, Mr. his school burnt 760
Williams, a Welsh poet, account of 976
——— Rev. *T.* biographical account of 1057
Willis, Dr. reward for his attendance on the King 951
Wills, hints to men of fortune on making them 627
Wiltshire, tour through 998
Winchcombe monuments 1011
Winds, general cause of 598
Winter's Tale, notes on 711, 1200, 1201
Withers, Dr. proceedings against for a libel 759. sentence 1140
Wold, explained 589
Woldham Church, in Kent, description of 589, 715
Woolstrop Church, information wished for 992
Worsted-yarn, not to be exported to Spain 855
Wright, Nathan, biographical account of 888
Wyndham, Mr. his speech on the Regency 817
Wynn, Sir *W. W.* biographical account of 765
Wynne, Rowland, biographical account of 888
Wyntle, monuments of that family 1075

Y.

YEARSLEY, Mrs. her Tragedy performed 1045
Yew-trees, disquisitions on 1186
York, Duke of, his visit to Amsterdam in 1681 689
York, Duke of, his speech on the Regency 722
York, address the Prince of Wales, and give him the freedom of the city 760
Yorke, Simon, his epitaph 584. account of that family 584
Yvetot, Camillus III. king of, biographical account of 1055, 1207

Z.

ZELUCO, anecdote of 632

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LIX. Part II.

A.

A Bulphbaragius, Gregorius, Historia Dynastiarum 1109
Africa, Explanation of the Charts of that Coast 639
Agutter's Sermon on the Humane Society 1025
Aikin's England Delineated 828
Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, or A Catalogue of Plants in Kew Gardens 1118
Aldrich, Elementa Architecturæ Civilis, Lat. & Eng. 1112
Alfred's Apology, with a Summary of the Trial 1020
Americana Bibliotheca 637
Archæologia, vol. IX. 725
Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment 734
Articles, Thirty-nine, Attempt to explain 931
Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Bengal Society, vol. I. 1021
Athenaid, a Poem 634
Aurelius Victor, from Gurner, with Notes 838

B.

Baptism, Antipædo, examined 932
Baptists, a Review of their Debates on Unscriptural Doxologies 1119
Barrett's History of Bristol 921
Barrington, Bishop, Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum 1025
Barry's Sermons 929
Barthelemy, Abbé, Voyage de jeune Anacharsis en Greece 1110
Bastile, Historical Remarks on 931
Bath's Essay on the Medical Character 832
Bean's Sermon 630
Beaumont's Treatise on the Coal-Trade 1119
Baleares, Description of those Islands 639
Barchtold, Essay to direct and extend the Enquiries of Patriotic Travellers 1015
Berkeley's Sermon on the Revolution 1119
Berrington, on the Rights of Dissenters 631
Bible, Letter to the Bishop of Norwich on the present Translation 927
Bibliotheca Americana 637
Bibliotheca Pinelliana, Appendix 837
Bingham's Sermon 630
Biographia Britannica 917, 1027
Blackpool, in Lancashire, Description of 1022
Blenheim, Description of 635
Boscobel, or the History of Charles II's Preservation after the Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651 737
Botany Bay. Narrative of the Expedition to 631
Bowdler's Letters on the Revolution in Holland, Preface to 934
Bristol, History and Antiquities of 921
Brough's View of the Trade between Great Britain and Russia 632
Browne Not the Writer of Private Worth, &c. 934
Brownell, Tempora Thomsoni in Latino versu 729
Burgess, on the Abolition of Slavery 633
Burnaby's Sermon 630

C.

CALET's Account of the Destruction of the Bastile 1019
Callam's Letter from Botany Bay 631
Cardistan Language, Grammar of 1030
Catlow's Sermon 630
Clarkson, on the Slave Trade 633
Clovis, Le Grand, Life of 639
Cogan's Address to the Dissenters 631
Coinage of England, Remarks on 728
Conway Castle, to the Memory of the late Earl of Chatham, and the Moon, a Simile 1019
Cornish's Vindication of the Pre-existence of Christ 933
Crane's Observations on the Mineral Waters of Nottington, near Weymouth 1020
Crawford's Liberty 1019
Crouch Hill, a Descriptive Poem 827

D

Dalrymple, Queries concerning the Conduct which England should follow in Foreign Politics 632
Deep Things of God, or Milk and Strong Meat 932
Dempster's Proceedings of the Society for extending the Fisheries, &c. 729, 931
Derroteros de los Costas, &c. 939
Derry, Poems on the Siege of 1020
Dickson's Letters on Slavery 621
Collection of Dried Plants 827
Dispensary, New Finsbury, account of 635
Dissenters, Protestant, the Rights of 631, 1022
Disturnell's Sermon 630
Dixon's Voyage round the World 631
Doctors, a Dose for 1021

Doxologies, a Review of the Debate among the Baptists on 1119

E.

EGEDE's Account of Greenland 636
Emirs, Volume of his Correspondence discovered 1030
England Delineated, or a Geographical Description of every County 828
Evans's Sermons 930
Evidence, Law of, Preface to an intended new Edition 828

F.

FAITH, Reflections on 925
Fashionable Infidelity, or the Triumph of Patience 741
Fisheries, Proceedings of the Directors of the Society for extending 729, 931
France, Lettre aux Etats Generaux de 828
Franklyn on the Slave Trade 1019
Free's London Geographer 834
French Morality cut short, or the Chance attending a Seat at the Fire-side 732

G.

GAbriel, Facts relating to Dr White's Bampton-lectures 1022. Answer to 1023
Gallic Liberty, a Poem 933
George III. Ode on his Recovery 633. Address to, on his Recovery 633. Diary of the Royal Tour, 1789 1020
German Books, Select Catalogue of, with the Subjects in English 834
Gilbert, Preface to an intended Edition of his Law of Evidence, with some Account of Baron Gilbert 828
Gillies, View of the Reign of Frederick II. King of Prussia, and Parallel with Philip II. of Macedon 726
Gladwin's History of Indostan 1118
Gray, Reflections to promote the Increase of the Fishery 931
Greenland, Account of 636
Grisdale's Sermon 932
Gust's History of the Wars of Sweden 1030

H.

HALIFAX, Bishop, Sermon 1118
Harrington's Letter on Water and Air 1114
Hawker's Sermon 620
Heerkens, Aves Frisicæ 1112
Headlett on the Parian Chronicle 612. Vindication 742
Heyne, his Virgil 933
Hodson's Sermon 630
Hole's Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment 734
Holmes's Four Tracts 632
Horsley, Bishop, Letter to, on his Sermon before the Humane Society 1024, 1116
Howard's Account of the principal Lazarettos, &c. in Europe 825
Howel, Journal of the Passages from India through Armenia and Natalia or Asia Minor 1014
Hutton, Description of Blackpool 1022

I and J.

JESSE, Defence of the Established Church 932
Irish Academy, Transactions of the 1017
Junius discovered 1021

K.

KLaproth, Observations on the Mineralogy and Chemical History of the Fossils of Cornwall 737
Knowles, Primitive Christianity 930
Knox, Extra-official State-papers 931

L.

LAncaster's Sermon 1019
Lazarettos, Account of the principal in Europe 825
Lee Boo, History of 1127
Leicestershire, Views in 927
Leith Hill 1019
Lempriere's Sermon 834, 1067
Lenox, Col. Letter to, on his Conduct towards the Duke of York 631
Livii quæ supersunt Decadum Liber prior 1013
London Medical Journal, vol. X. part i. 732
Luckombe, Traveller's Companion, or New Itinerary of England and Wales 634

M.

MACBETH recommended 632
Madan's Translation of Juvenal and Persius, 996
Man, Estimates of the State and Faculties of 929
Martinet, History of the United Netherlands 934
Mary Q. of Scots, a Trag. 698
Matthæus, New Testament, Greek and Latin 1127
Medical Society of London, Memoirs, vol. II. 645, 832
Meilan, Sermons for Children 933
Merry's Remarks on the Coinage of England 728
Milner's Sermon in the Roman Chapel at Winchester 630
Moorehouse, Defence of 931
Moore's Zeluco, 631
Mores, *Edwardus-Roweius*, De Ælfrico Dorobernensi Archiepiscopo Comment. 924

N.

NAPLES, a Description of 646
Naturalist's Miscellany, or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects 930
Netherlands, United, History of 639, 934
Nicholls, Sable Victims 827
Normandy, Six Days Tour in 831

O.

OTWAY's Poems, with Humours of John Bull 1020

P.

PALLAS, Voyages de Russie et dans Asie Septentrionale 1014
Parian Chronicle, Defence of the Author of the Dissertation 789
Paris, Detail of the Revolution at 931. A Fifteen Days Tour to 1020
Paterson's Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria 829
Pattenson's Sermon 630
Pelew Islands, Account of 1127
Phil. Trans. vol. lxxix. 1113
Pinelli Catalogue, Price of Books sold 934
Pinkerton, Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum Scotiæ 635. Essay on Medals 837
Pliny's Natural History, a new Variorum Edition of 838
Poliorciad; or, Poems on the Siege of Derry 1020
Polybius, by Schweighausen 1127
Pope's State, Temporal Government of 827
Pott's Charge to the Clergy 932
Price's Sermon on the Revolution 1121
Pride's Traveller's Companion, or New Itinerary of England and Wales 634
Pyrenees, Françoises, Voyages dans les 838

R.

RAimonde, Observations on Walachia and Moldavia 646
Regency, History of the settling it 930. Histoire de ce

INDEX *to the* BOOKS *Reviewed in* Vol. LIX. Part II.

qui s'eſt paſſe pour l'Eſtabliſſement 931
Revolution, Sermons by Berkley and Price 1119, 1121
Roſmilly's Sermon 630
Rudbeckianæ Reliquiæ 827
Runde, Academiæ Georgi Auguſtæ ob Recuperationem Geo. III. Gratulationes 636
Rundle, Bp. of Derry, Letters to Mrs. Sandys 629

S.

SALTOUN, Lord, on the Diſqualification of eldeſt Sons of Peers of Scotland 933
Savary's Poſthumous Works, Extracts from 616
Saunders, Theoſophical Eſſays 931
Scapulæ Lexicon, Append. 933
Schweighaeuſern, Polybius 1127
Schiller, Hiſtory of the United Netherlands 639
Scotland, Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of, 930
Scott's Notes and Practical Reflections on Job 834
Seddon's Sermon 933
Sermons. On the Recovery of his Majeſty 630. On the Progreſs of Divine Revelation 1025
Seſtini, Voyage from Baſſora to Conſtantinople 646
Shakeſpear, Remarks on ſome of his Characters 632
Shakeſpear Gallery, Catalogue of the Prints in 632
Sharpe's Oration on the Anniverſary of the Revolution 631
Sinclair's Critic-Philoſopher 1021
Skinner's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Scotland 930
Slave Trade. No Abolition of the Britiſh Trade with Africa for Negroes 633. Conſiderations on the Abolition of Slavery 633. Scripture, in Defence of Freedom, offered in Defence of Slavery 634. Sermon on 1019
Smith's Reliquiæ Rudbeckianæ 827. Plantarum Icones 827
Smyth's Tranſlation of Elementa Architecturæ 1112
Spain, Explanation of the Charts of that Coaſt 639
Spangenberg's Account of the Unitas Fratrum 932
Starfield's Guiney Voyage, a Poem 933
State-papers, Extra-official, addreſſed to Lord Rawdon 931
Steele, Sir *Richard*, his Town-talk, the Fiſh-pool, the Plebeian, the Old Whig, the Spinſter, &c. 1125
Supplications of an aged Parent 1025
Sweden, Hiſtory of their Wars 1030
Swedenburg, Paſſages concerning the Lord's Prayer 1025
Swift's Miſcellaneous Works, in Proſe and Verſe 643

T.

TEST and Corporation Act, Debate on Repeal of 931
Thickneſſe, Memoirs and Anecdotes 642. Junius Diſcovered 1021
Throſby's Views in Leiceſterſhire 927
Toulmin's Sermon 630
Trenck, Memoirs of 934
Triſler, a new Miſcellany 729
Tuſcany, Grand Duke of, his Edict for the Reform of Criminal Laws 826
Twiſs's Cheſs, Vol. II. 641

V.

VIALLON's Life of Clovis le Grand 639
Villoiſon's Edition of Homer 646
Virgil, Heyne's 933
Unitas Fratrum, account of 932
Volney on the War with the Turks, Reply to 1019
Voltaire's La Pucelle 634

W.

WAkefield's Tranſlation of ſome Parts of the New Teſtament 634. Remarks on the Internal Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion 831. Silva Critica 919
Wales, Prince of, his Tour to York 1020
Weſt's London Glory 1020
White's Conway Caſtle 1019
White's Bampton Lectures, Dr. Gabriel's Facts relating to 1022. Anſwer to Facts 1023
Williams' Lectures on Political Principles 928. Antipædo examined 932
Winckelman's Works 639
Winter Aſſembly, or, Provincial Aſſembly, a Poem 1119
Worth, private, the Baſis of public Decency 630
Worthington's Sermon 1023

Y.

YOung's Eſſay on the Power and Mechaniſm of Nature 640

Z.

ZELUCO; or, Various Views of Human Nature 631
Zoega, Egyptian Medals in the Cabinet of Borgia 1030

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LIX. Part II.

A.

ÆLIAM, ad, Book I. Ep. XX. imitated 651
Aylesbury Church, Inſcription in 843

B.

BAſingſtoke, Lines in an Inn-window there 747
Blood-ſhot Eye, to a Lady who had one 1206
Blue Bell, to 1032
Booker on the Snow-drop 1131
Brown, John, Stanzas to his Memory 940
Burke, Edmund, Sonnet to 940, 1131
Butt's Ode to Fun 1034

C.

CARNATION, to the 1128.
Cary, F. Song by 841, 937
Sonnet to Liſter 841
Chandler, Catherine, epitaph 651
Cobb's Prol. to Tamerlane 1132
Callot, M. Les Miſeres et les Malheurs de la Guerre, Tranſlation of the Inſcriptions in 936
Content, Sonnet to 842
Coppice, Inſcription for, near Elſfield 746
Cottage, Sonnet 839

D.

DAY's Verſes 1032
Deſpair, Sonnet on 1131
Deſpondency, Sonnet 839
Deuce is in Him, Epilogue to 844
Diſſolution, the 1033

E.

EDIS, Newel, Lines on 748
Edward and Eleonora, Prologue to 1036. Epilogue to 1037
Epigram, written at Cambridge 748
Epitaph on a reſpectable Commercial Character 940

F.

FALCONER, Sonnet to the Memory of 650
Falſe Appearances, Prologue to 651. Epilogue to 652
Farber, by a Lady, on the Death of her 1206
Fragment 937
France, Sonnet to on her preſent Exertions 743
Free's Geography, to a Lady-Subſcriber 1206
Fun, Ode to 1034

INDEX *to the* POETRY *in* Vol. LIX. Part II.

G.

GEO. III. Oda Restituto Patriæ Patri Georgio III. sacra 743. Lines on his Recovery 743
Gibraltar, on the Anniversary of the Defeat of the Allies before 842
Gillum's Prologue to the Gamester 844. Epilogue to the Duce is in Him 844. Epilogue to Edward and Eleonora 1037. Epilogue to Tamerlane 1132
Grindal, Ralph, Epitaph 651
Guardian, Prologue to the 844
Gunner, the Tomb of 937

H.

HARRIS, Geo. Epitaph 651
Hayley, Sonnet to 650
Headley, Mr. Lines written in Illness 649. not the Author of Verses said to be his 679
Health, Lines written in 649
Heyne's Dedication of his Virgil 649
Hole, R. Poems by 937
Homer, P. Verses to the Jessamine 841. To the Rose 937. Odatis & Zariadres 938. To a Violet 1032. To the Blue Bell 1032. To the Carnation 1128. On unfortunate Seamen 1128. To Laura 1129
Hope, In Spem 1130
Howard, Sonnet to 1129

I. and J.

JACKSON's Stanzas on the Ruins of St. Austin's Monastery, Canterbury 936
Jessamine, to the 841
Illness, Lines written in 649
Johnson, Dr. a Sonnet to the Memory of 940
Jortin's Poem on the Nature of the Soul translated 744. Third Ode translated 746

L.

LAPLAND Song 939
Laura, to 1129
Leechman, Dr. on Death of 1205
Legat's Stanzas to the Memory of J. Brown 940
Lester, William, Epitaph 651
Lister, Sonnet to, by Cary 841
Love triumphant, Sonnet 839

M.

MANSFIELD, Earl, Sonnets to 939
Marriage, St. Andrew's Day, 44th Commemoration 1206
Mead, William, Epitaph 651
Monastery, Sonnet written at 940

N.

NOSEGAY, a Song 840
Nymph of the Fountain, Ode to 650

O.

ODATIS & Zariadres 938
Ode 747

P.

PANIC, on a Meditation written on the Discovery of the Plague 650
Peckard, Dr. Lines on his Clerk 748
Plague, Meditation on the Discovery of 650
Proserpina, Ratto di 1205
Pythagorean System, the true 1130

R.

RAstrick's Dissolution 1033
Read's true Pythagorean System 1130
Reid's Lines on the Anniversary of the Defeat of Gibraltar 842
Revolution, Invocation to the Manes of the Three Champions of British Liberty 1130
Ridley, Sir *Matthew White*, his Lapland Song 939
Robinson's Advice to a Student upon his Admission into the University 843
Rose, to the 937. In Rosam Epigrammata 937

S.

SAPPHO, to, by Antipater 840. by Dioscorides 840
Satire, on the Abuse of 648
Seamen, on unfortunate ones wrecked on the Coasts of of Norfolk and Suffolk 1128
Seward's Sonnet to France 743. Sonnet to, on her Defence of Pope 1032
Smith, Charlotte, Sonnet to 839
Snow-drop, the 1131
Soldier, Ode on an old one 1130
Songs, 840, 841
Sonnet 650, 748, 842
Sorrow, Sonnet on 1130
Soul, Poem on the Nature of 744
Sydenham, Verses on his Birth-place 1131

T.

TALIESIN, Poem by 1077
Tamerlane, Prologue and Epilogue to 1132
Time, Sonnet to 650, 839
Tranquility, Sonnet to 840
Translation of some Verses in Part I. p. 450 1206
Traveller, the, Sonnet 840

V.

VILLIERS, Hen. Epitaph 651
Violet, Verses to 1032
Virgil, Heyne's Dedication 649

W.

W—, an Elegy to 843
Wales, Prince of, Ode on his Birth-day 743
Waller's Sonnets, to the Earl of Mansfield, to the Memory of Dr. Johnson, and to Mr. Burke 939
Weeping, Sonnet to a Lady weeping 839
Welsh Harper, Sonnet to 839
Williams's Ode, imitated from the Gododin of Anfurin Gwawdrydd 1035
Winfrith Eagle, Verses on a Visit there 1131
Wolsey, Verses written where he was buried 1130
Woodbine, Verses to 746
Woolston, Sonnet to Content 842
Wye, River, Sonnet to 840

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LIX. Part II.

Brahe, T. his Observatory 1001
Brass Plate 686
Carolina Grass 686, 872
Catapulta, Bolt of 686
Clarendon, Ld. his House 685
Coins 686, 1194
Conduitt, John, Fac-simile of his Writing 798
Dunkirk House 685
Elizabeth, Queen, Fac Simile of her Hand-writing 1186
Harts House, at Woodford 585
Jervoise, Clerke Jervoise, his House at Woodford 583
Ireland, View of Houth-hill, Eye, and Lambay 897
Killiney Bay, and Mountain of Wicklow 1069
Kilpec Church 781
Manchester, Relics at 1185
Mary Qu. of Scots, Fac-simile of her Hand-writing 1078
Modwena, St. Portrait of 1078
Mortar of the Apothecaries' Company 877
Newton, Sir Isaac, Fac-simile of his Hand-writing 798
Rebus, Plate of one 805
Rings, antient 613, 686, 1002
Rochester, old Cellars of the Crown Inn there 1185
Salisbury, Inscription at 1002
Seals, and Matrices of Seal 805
Stone Weapon, unknown 798
Threekingham Curiosities 615
Tokens 805, 1002, 1189
Uxbridge House 685
Woldham Church 589
Wolstrop Church, near Belvoir, Ruins of 992
Wyntle, Dr. Monument of 1075
Yew-tree, a famous one 1157

